# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## BIG DAY FOR THE FAIR.

### Chiefs of Two Bureaus Selected by Director-General Davis.

### OTHER APPOINTMENTS MADE.

### President Gage Completes the Reference and Control Board.

### CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT PLAN.

### Board of Architects, Consisting of Five Members, Decided On.

### OTHER BUREAUS SOON TO BE ORGANIZED.

Director-General Davis appointed chiefs of two bureaus and the Secretary of Installation last night, and as a result two members of the commission will tender their resignations the moment they are installed into their offices. The appointments, which were concurred in by the Board of Directors, were as follows:

Agriculture—W. I. Buchanan of Iowa, chief.

Publicity and Promotion—Maj. Moses P. Handy of Washington, chief.

Secretary of Installation—Joseph Hirst of Florida.

[W. I. Buchanan of Sioux City, Ia., Chief of the Department of Agriculture, is one of the Commissioners from the Hawkeye State, and has achieved prominence chiefly from his connection with the Sioux City Corn Palace, of which he was one of the originators.]

[Joseph Hirst of Florida, the Secretary of Installation, is one of the Commissioners from his State, a thoroughly practical engineer, an electrical expert, and bore a prominent part in the mechanical arrangements connected with the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and the New Orleans and Atlanta Expositions.]

[M. P. Handy of Philadelphia is the son of a Presbyterian minister, was born in Missouri in 1844, and was educated in Virginia. He entered the Confederate service in 1863 and served until the close of the war as a courier attached to the headquarters of the Chief of Artillery of Gen. Lee's army. In 1867 he began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Richmond *Dispatch*, becoming later one of its editorial writers. He volunteered to go to Cuba as correspondent of the *New York Tribune* at the time of the Virginius affair, and did such good work that Whitelaw Reid engaged his services. He returned to Richmond and while editing the *Enquirer* was appointed Alternate Commissioner for Virginia at the Centennial. The Commissioner having declined Mr. Handy performed the duties, and at the same time was one of the principal editorial writers of the Philadelphia *Times*. He adopted Philadelphia as his permanent residence and was managing editor successively of the *Times* and the *Press* and proprietor of the *News*. Meanwhile articles from his pen appeared in leading newspapers and magazines and he found leisure to spend several summers in Europe. More recently he has been a newspaper correspondent at Washington. Mr. Handy has been President of the Clover Club of Philadelphia since its organization ten years ago, and the numerous distinguished guests who have sat around the board of that unique dining club agree in declaring that he has few equals in the art of presiding at a public dinner.]

The resolution passed at the last meeting of the commission will necessitate the resignation of both Buchanan and Hirst before they can draw one cent of pay, and Director-General Davis said last night that the resignations would be promptly tendered the moment the pay began.

The commission will not meet until April, but it is not necessary for either to wait until then before assuming his duties. His resignation can be tendered at any time, confirmation of the appointments being practically certain.

Maj. Handy, not being a Commissioner, will not be troubled by the resolutions, and will probably take hold of his department about the first of the year. R. J. Murphy, who has handled it so far, has matters in good running order, and will probably be put in charge of one of the departments under Maj. Handy.

There is no Bureau of Installation, but the necessity of having some one to handle the subject was apparent, and hence the creation of the independent office of Secretary of Installation, and Mr. Hirst's appointment to it.

#### Other Department Chiefs Needed.

The Director-General also submitted that in addition to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Publicity and Promotion the chiefs of the Departments of Fine Arts, Horticulture, Music and Drama, Liberal Arts, and Education should in his opinion be appointed as soon as suitable selections could be made.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, he stated, would be organized as soon as a conference now being held with the Committee on Foreign Affairs was concluded. With the foregoing departments organized and at work, it was his opinion that none of the other departments would require chiefs for several months, as the Board of Directors could authorize the employment of such Secretaries and clerks as might be necessary in addition to those required by the foregoing departments.

He believed three or four secretaries or clerks would be required as follows: One to attend to the Department of Manufactories, record applications for space, and for general installation work. These are the duties which will be assigned to Secretary Hirst. One to attend to the department of Fish and Fisheries, Mines and Mining, Machines and Transportation exhibits. One to attend to the Department of Electricity, Liberal Arts and Education, and Ethnology. Until the Foreign Department is organized a first-class secretary or assistant would be required.

He asked for authority to employ all the above mentioned clerical force to be assigned to the work of the unorganized departments should they require it, which permission was promptly granted.

#### President Gage's Appointments.

President Gage then took his turn at appointments and announced his Board of Reference, as follows:

Lyman J. Gage, Thomas B. Bryan, Ferdinand W. Peck, Edwin Walker, E. T. Jeffery, Potter Palmer, F. S. Winston, and D. C. Cregier.

The title of this board differs from that of the commission's Board of Control, in that the commission's committee largely partake of the functions of the whole of the National Commission, while in the case of the directory's eight they will deal with differences only which are referred to them with power to act.

A Board of Architects was also decided on at the meeting. It will consist of five members, and was created at the suggestion of the architects and engineers of the local corporation.

They submitted a report on the various methods of securing plans for buildings, recommending that the matter be intrusted to a board of five. This does away with the prize-competition idea, and that may cause some dissatisfaction among architects.

The plan contained a report of the Grounds and Buildings Committee. After reviewing the importance of the subject to be taken up and the difficulties that had been encountered in settling on any suitable plan the committee reported the letter from the architectural force of the board. It was signed by Burnham, Root, Olmsted, and Gottlieb, and suggested four plans, with a recommendation that one involving a Board of Architects be adopted.

The plans with their advantages and disadvantages were reported as follows:

#### The Plan as Submitted.

First—The selection of one man to whom the designing of the entire work should be entrusted.

Second—Competition made free to the whole architectural profession.

Third—Competition among a selected few.

Fourth—Direct selection.

The first method would possess some advantage in the coherent and logical result attained. But the objections are that time for the preparation of designs is so short that no one man could hope to do the subject justice, even were he broad enough to avoid, in work of such varied and colossal character, monotonous repetition of ideas. And, again, such a method would evoke criticism, just or unjust, and would certainly debar the enterprise from the friendly coöperation of a diversity of talent, which can be secured only by bringing together the best architectural minds of our country.

Second—The second method named has been employed in France and other European countries with success, and it would probably result in the production of a certain number of plans possessing more or less merit and novelty.

But in such a competition much time, even now most valuable, could be wasted, and the result would be a mass of irrelevant and almost irreconcilable material, which would demand great and extended labor to bring into coherence.

It is greatly feared that from such a heterogeneous competition the best men of the profession would refrain, not only because the uncertainties involved in it are too great and their time too valuable, but because the societies to which they almost universally belong have so strongly pronounced on its futility.

Third—A limited and fair competition would present fewer embarrassments, but even in this case the question of time is presented, and it is most unlikely that any result derived through this cause, coming as it would from necessarily partial acquaintance with the subject, and hasty, ill-considered presentation of it, could be satisfactory, and the presentation of an individual would be open to the same objections made above as to a single designer.

Fourth—This is to select a certain number of architects, choosing each man for such work as would be most nearly parallel with his best achievements. These architects to meet in conference, become masters of all the elements of the problem to be solved, and agree upon some general course of procedure. The preliminary studies resulting from this to be compared and freely discussed in a subsequent conference, and with the assistance of such suggestions as your advisers might make be brought into a harmonious whole.

The honor conferred upon those selected would create in their minds a disposition to place the artistic quality of their work in advance of the mere question of emolument; while the emulation begotten in a rivalry so dignified and friendly could not fail to be productive of a result which would stand before the world as the best fruit of American civilization.

#### The Plan Is Approved.

The committee indorsed the plan as follows:

If the foregoing is approved by you (and your committee earnestly hope that this will be the case) we recommend that your committee be authorized to select five architects, or firm of architects, as the case may be, to carry into effect the plan recommended by the construction department and concurred in by your committee.

It also reported that it had entered into negotiations with the Art Institute and the Commercial Club for a permanent art building, and that such negotiations were progressing favorably.

Then transportation received some attention, it being recited in the report that a meeting had been held with representatives of trunk lines at which they agreed to arrange a system and report at some future time.

The report of the committee was promptly adopted by the Board of Directors, and the appointments left to the committee.

#### Requests of the Lady Managers.

A communication was also received from Mrs. President Palmer of the Board of Lady Managers asking that the Chief of Construction be requested to prepare plans for a pavilion to be built on the Fair grounds for the purpose of a separate exhibit for woman's work. A resolution embodying this idea, passed by the Board of Lady Managers during their recent session and by the National Commission, was submitted. The whole matter was referred to the Chief of Construction, who was ordered to investigate the matter and report to the Building and Grounds Committee, which in turn was ordered to report to the full board.

Secretary Couzins of the Board of Lady Managers sent in a communication embodying a resolution passed by the National Commission looking to the securing of coöperation of women of foreign countries, asking that the directory recognize women in its appointments of agents to go abroad and secure exhibits for the Exposition. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Exhibits.

#### Treasurer's Monthly Report.

Treasurer Seeberger submitted his monthly report of receipts and expenditures, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance received from W. J. Onahan, Treasurer temporary organization, as per Auditing Committee | | $ 4,129 |
| Received on current installments of stock subscriptions | | 973,756 |
| Received from sundry banks as interest on deposits to Nov. 30, 1890 | | 8,085 |
| Received various stock collections, not yet classified, being amount of cash on hand to the credit of temporary account | | 1,023 |
| Received from D. C. Cregier, T. B. Bryan, and other sundry sources | | 565 |
| Total receipts from all sources | | $987,560 |
| Total disbursements on vouchers as per daily report to Auditor | | $ 64,391 |
| Balance in general fund | $922,144 | |
| Balance in temporary account | 1,024 | |
| Total available cash to date | | 923,168 |
| | | $987,560 |

## BARBED WIRE PATENTS IN LITIGATION.

### A Restraining Order Against a St. Louis Company Set Aside by Judge Allen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Wednesday of last week Judge Allen in the Federal Court heard an application of the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing company in its suit against the St. Louis Wire Mill company, and in the absence of counsel for the latter granted a restraining order against the St. Louis company from the manufacture of the so-called "Glidden barbed wire." Saturday last John R. Bennett of New York, counsel for the St. Louis Wire Mill company, obtained a rule from Judge Allen to show cause why the restraining order should not be vacated. This rule was returned today, and on argument the court set aside the restraining order.

The grounds asserted by counsel for the St. Louis company were that the court had granted the order on a misunderstanding of the facts and in violation of an understanding had between counsel for the respective parties whereby proceedings had been suspended since March last in the so-called barbed wire litigation.

In view of the fact that the Glidden patent expires May 12 next it is alleged as probable that this will virtually end the barbed wire litigation, or at least what may follow will be chiefly for its effect upon rival manufacturers. It was argued before the court today that the Glidden patent in suit was without legal effect, having been decreed invalid by Judges Drummond and Blodgett in 1881, and by Judge Shiras in 1888, in the Northern Iowa District, and by Judge Deady at Portland in May of this year. It is claimed by counsel here that in view of the fact that the licenses of the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing company have paid that company millions of dollars in royalties in the last ten years, most of them are likely to file suits to collect back the amount they have paid the Washburn-Moen company.

The St. Louis company now has a suit pending against the Washburn-Moen company for several hundred thousand dollars, and the court's decision today is claimed to be a substantial victory for the manufacturers who have refused to recognize the Washburn-Moen company's claim to a monopoly of the barbed wire business.

#### Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—William S. Elliott, aged 50, an ex-soldier and for eighteen years an employé of the Indianapolis Post-Office, was arrested tonight for robbing the mails. Complete evidence was obtained against him by means of a decoy package containing a marked coin.

## BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

### Exposition Documents Placed in the Hands of the Chief Executive—They Will Be Examined by the Attorney-General and Then Gen. Harrison Will Issue His Proclamation—Good Words for Chicago Enterprise—A Visit to Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—"The President in, Charlie?" inquired Benjamin Butterworth this morning of Charlie Loefler, the doorkeeper who lets people in to see President Harrison. "I've got a couple of friends here who want to talk with him."

Mr. Loefler smiled, but preserved the dignity of his position as he replied: "The President gave orders that the gentlemen from Chicago should be admitted at once."

"Come on, Palmer; here, Peck; come right along, boys," said Maj. Butterworth addressing himself in turn to the President of the National Commission, to the Chicago director, and to the reporters.

President Harrison was awaiting his visitors in the library. He gave his hand to President Palmer, and said "How do you do?" and showed an appreciation of Mr. Butterworth's joke about the meeting of Presidents.

"Mr. Butterworth has been here before," said Gen. Harrison, "and he tells me you gentlemen are in a hurry for the proclamation to be issued."

Then President Palmer remarked that he had already issued his proclamation—had, in fact, brought it along. At this he and Director Peck produced the official documents.

"They wanted me to come along," said President Palmer half apologetically, "because they thought I might save you the trouble of reading all these things. But Mr. Peck has prepared a report which covers everything."

"I think we have complied with the law in every particular," said Mr. Peck. "Now that everything has been done we want to avoid any unnecessary delay in having the proclamation issued. We will be ready for the Fair on time and we want other countries to know in time."

#### Chicago Enterprise.

"There is nothing Chicago enterprise cannot do in time," said President Harrison. "I remember your magnificent Auditorium—it is just a year, isn't it, since I went out there to the opening exercises?"

Director Peck admitted that the date was about correct. Then the President went on to speak of the young men of Chicago, their zeal for its welfare as shown in institutions like the Auditorium, and closed with a pleasant compliment to Mr. Peck, which made that gentleman blush.

Secretary Butterworth relieved his embarrassment by directing the President's attention to the official documents. They included the paper brought by President Palmer showing that the site had been provided by the Chicago Directory and accepted by the National Commission, some rough plans for buildings, the rules and regulations for exhibiters as laid down by the commission, and a variety of other matter. Director Peck brought out the statements of all statements—the evidences of financial responsibility.

President Harrison did not undertake to go through all the papers. He glanced at them with a lawyer's eye, evidently pleased at the shape in which they had been planned, and remarked that Attorney-General Miller would make the necessary examination in detail. He said he would have them sent over to the Department of Justice at once.

A general conversation then followed about the prospects of the Fair and Secretary Butterworth took a hand. President Harrison showed a surprising knowledge of everything that had been done and even of the bickerings, but did not dwell on that. He was particularly well informed regarding the workings of the National Commission, and questioned both President Palmer and Director Peck about matters of detail. That the Government should be represented by an exhibit worthy of it was clearly in President Harrison's mind, but he did not suggest any increase of the appropriation made by Congress. His other callers who had appointments with the President began to arrive and the World Fair visitors took their departure. Before they retired Mr. Palmer said:

"There are a few more things, Mr. President, that we would like to talk about, and if you can give us a little more time I'll solemnly swear that it won't be used to recommend anybody for office."

#### To Lunch with the President.

The President laughed as he replied: "I shall be glad to see you tomorrow afternoon at 1 if it is convenient."

So Messrs. Palmer and Peck will lunch with the President tomorrow and further discuss the Fair. The department will hardly have time to make any report to the President by that time, but it is certain that the proclamation will be prepared without unnecessary delay.

During the afternoon President Palmer renewed many old Senatorial acquaintances and talked Columbian Exposition to them. Mr. Peck went up to the Capitol and lunched with Chairman Candler of the World's Fair Committee. He found the Chairman not disposed to embarrass the Fair by making radical suggestions in his report, though still of the opinion that Congress should understand how the money appropriated was going.

Secretary Blaine was also seen. President Palmer took pains to set forth in a local paper the whole situation. After explaining the guarantee fund and the documents which had been laid before President Harrison he continued:

"There can be no reasonable doubt now of the success of the Fair. The representations that have come East to show a lack of harmony on the part of the two elements, the National Commission and the local directory, have been grossly exaggerated. There is a site, there is money, there are places for buildings, there is a good organization, and an effective division of the work. All the elements of success are at hand.

"We now have a committee of six members from each commission to decide controverted points, to harmonize whenever there is discord, and this is now working well. There seems to be a popular idea that the work has been done too slowly, which is not a just one. The work has necessarily been a slow one, for there was a great deal of ground to cover. I am sure the preliminaries have been arranged with the greatest possible speed and that there has not been the least time lost.

"There will be nothing for the commission to do now until its next meeting, April 17. In fact, there is little to do beyond creating an interest in the project both at home and abroad.

#### The Lady Managers.

"The Board of Lady Managers is doing magnificent work. Among their schemes is one to establish honorary boards of ladies throughout Europe, in order to stimulate public interest abroad. It is expected that the Princess of Wales will be at the head of the English board. The entire commission is anxious to enlist the aid of all the departments of the Government in this work, and particularly the State Department. The prestige which that department will give our efforts will be invaluable. An American who has been abroad can realize the immense weight which is there attached to anything official. Why, a negro boy of the streets, with both legs cut off and his nose fastened to the wrong side of his face, armed with papers from our State Department bearing the great seal, will earn more consideration from any foreign Government than the admirable Crichton or Mr. Gladstone without credentials. That is why the State Department will be of such great service."

## HOW TRADE MAY BE INCREASED.

### Interesting Report from the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Department of State is just in receipt of a report of the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, on the trade relations between Jamaica and the United States and suggesting various ways of improving the same. He says that the imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, France, and Germany show the most marked increase, while the greatest decrease is in the imports from the United States. As regards the exports from Jamaica, there has been but little change in the total, having considerably increased to the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, while it has fallen off with Canada, Russia, and several other countries. The exports to the United States are about the same as last year. The tendency with Jamaica's trade with the United States seems to be to increase the exports to the United States and reduce the amount of imports. Importing, he says, annually $8,000,000 worth of goods, with a population of 800,000 people, situated at the very doors of the United States, Jamaica offers too rich a field for our trade to be carelessly treated. The larger part of this trade now goes to Canada and the United Kingdom and other European countries, and if the United States only took the same care to solicit this trade that it does that of the great Northwest there is no reason why it in time should not get it all. If the merchants would send good salesmen and agents, who would study the requirements of the trade and make careful observations and then suit the manufactures to the wants of the people, which is much easier than trying to educate the people to take what the exporter may be pleased to send, trade would be increased. The unequal tariff, the Consul says, is another drawback, for while everything going from Jamaica to the United States is practically free of duty, on the other hand, nearly everything the United States sends to Jamaica is subject to heavy duty.

The Consul is credibly informed that goods from the United States are sent to England and by jobbers there sold to merchants in Jamaica, and consequently the intermediate profit is lost to the dealers in the United States. He calls special attention to a few articles in which the United States should increase its trade—viz.: ale and beer, hams and bacon, and carriages, and in the latter article, while the United States should have all the trade, the United Kingdom and Canada show a marked increase. Clocks, watches, jewelry, drugs, and medicines sell well. There seem to be no cotton manufactures from the United States sold there. House furniture is very scarce and there is a demand for the same, and with attention this trade could be secured for the United States.

## MEXICO PROPOSES TO RETALIATE.

### As a Consequence of the McKinley Bill It Will Exclude American Pork Products.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—A party composed of three Mexicans and one American arrived here today from the City of Mexico to engage in the study of pork-packing and manufactures connected therewith. The names of the students are: P. Promierez, G. Quintinilla, Enrique Torres, and P. Randall, a Virginian, all of the City of Mexico. Mr. Randall in an interview stated tonight that the Mexican Government would surely pass a bill retaliatory upon the United States for the McKinley bill, which would exclude American pork products from the Mexican Republic. In anticipation of this exclusive tariff Mr. Randall and his associates had come to Kansas City to study pork and beef packing, glue, oil, and soap manufacture, in order to be ready to engage in those industries when Mexico would produce these articles itself. When they have made a study of the business they will return to Mexico and erect their plants.

In this connection, Mr. Randall stated that it was believed in government circles in the City of Mexico that Mr. Ryan, the American Minister, had been summoned to Washington to confer with the Secretary of State as to means to be pursued to induce the Mexican Government to abandon its plan of exclusive tariffs and engage in a reciprocity scheme.

## SINKING OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

### The City of Baton Rouge and Cargo a Total Loss.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—This afternoon the steamboat Baton Rouge struck a snag and sank at Hermitage Landing, three miles above Port Hudson. It left St. Louis Dec. 4 with 150 tons of freight and added to its cargo at each point down until heavily laden. It was proceeding east after passing Bayou Sara, and at a point eight miles below that city struck the snags on which the Paris C. Brown sank one year ago, and in fifteen minutes was a total wreck. The cabin and upper works floated away and the hull broke in half and sank. All the passengers and crew were saved with the exception of two deck passengers whose names are unknown. The cargo, including six racehorses bound to New Orleans for the winter meeting, was completely lost. The boat was 290 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 8 feet 7 inches depth of hold, and had a gross tonnage of 1,604. It was built in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1881.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—The British steamship Unionist, which arrived here today from Liverpool, brought the officers and crew of the American barkentine Adja J. Bonner, which sprung a leak and was abandoned and burned at sea Nov. 24. The Bonner was from Baltimore and was bound from Baltimore to Rio de Janeiro with merchandise and carried a crew of nine men all told. It sprung a leak and was wrecked in midocean in latitude 63.30 north and longitude 40.30 west.

## SPOONER MAY SUCCEED JUSTICE MILLER.

### The Wisconsin Senator Tendered the Supreme Court Vacancy by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is considering a tender of the Supreme Court vacancy. The failure to send in the nomination of Attorney-General Miller is said to be due to the President's change of mind in desiring to have Senator Spooner on the bench if possible. So much objection within the party was raised that the advisability of taking some one outside the Cabinet was again discussed. Senator Spooner went up to the White House to talk Judge Gresham and was made aware that Gen. Harrison wanted him on the bench. He will give his answer by Monday. His Wisconsin friends say he is likely to decline. Chief Justice Payson of Pennsylvania, who is here, has been talked about for the Federal bench, and his presence gave rise to a rumor which connected the name of Judge Payson of Illinois with the place.

## RABBI HIRSCH ILL WITH PNEUMONIA.

### The Distinguished Pastor of Sinai Temple Suffering from the Dread Disease.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A private telegram received from Chicago this afternoon reported that Rabbi Hirsch was suffering with a severe case of pneumonia and consequently would be unable to deliver his lecture on the "Crucifixion" in this city next Monday evening.

#### Found Dead Near a Railroad Track.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—From officials on the Ohio Valley train which arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight intelligence was received that about 5 o'clock this evening the body of a well-dressed man about 40 years of age was found near Livingston Station, Ky., seventy-five miles from this city. The body was lying about 100 yards from the track and had no mark of violence upon it. In a purse were found $500 in money and a letter addressed to M. Luke. No one in that section was able to recognize the body and it is thought to be that of a drummer. The cause of his death is a mystery.

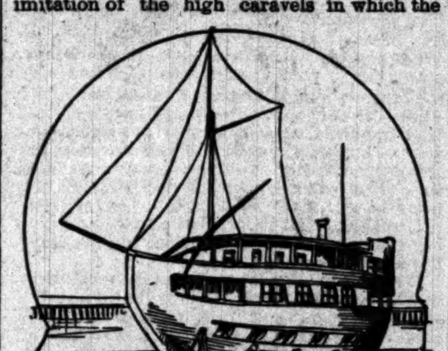
## THEY'LL FLOAT AT HOME.

### THE NOVEL IDEA CONCEIVED BY SEVERAL CHICAGO CLUB MEN.

### How They Propose to Enjoy in a Measure the Comforts of a Summer Resort Without Leaving the City—The Queer-Shaped but Delightfully-Comfortable Craft Now Being Built at the Foot of Randolph Street—Its Interior Arrangements.

A boat without the water's motion! A house without the dust and noise and heat of land! Yachting without seasickness! Moisture and the water's breeze without the cramped discomforts of boating! An opportunity to enjoy the coolness of Lake Michigan without going to the Straits of Mackinaw or the Thousand Islands to catch them!

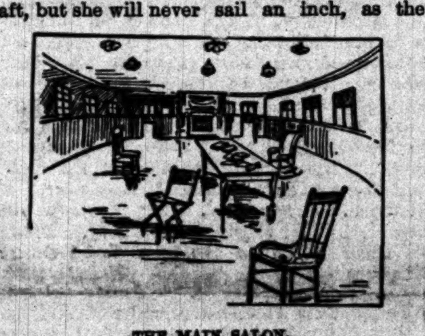
These ideas floated last summer through the heads of several members of the Chicago Club, whose business and social prominence did not prevent their sweltering in the city during June, July, and August. Thinking led to action, and the result is a peculiar house-boat which is rapidly taking shape at the extreme eastern point of the Illinois Central pier at the foot of Randolph street. It looks like an imitation of the high caravels in which the ancients navigated the Mediterranean Sea. Built upon a set of stocks as if it could be launched at once, the idea of an old-fashioned boat in the course of construction clings in the mind until a neat little stairway leading up through the bottom is discovered.



THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

To be sure the vessel's lines are a little bit too much rounded to suggest the idea of speed, but she is the quaintest, queerest craft that ever came out of a Chicago ship-yard. A hurricane-deck, a bowsprit, a mast and a small funnel suggest a tubby lake steamer, but once inside the nautical idea is lost. Who could imagine a ship with a glazed tile fireplace in the main saloon?

There are steward's quarters, of course, and cozy little state-rooms, and any number of narrow gangways leading up and down the four stories of the house-boat, both fore and aft, but she will never sail an inch, as the architects only designed her to grace the most easterly point of dry land inside the city limits of Chicago.

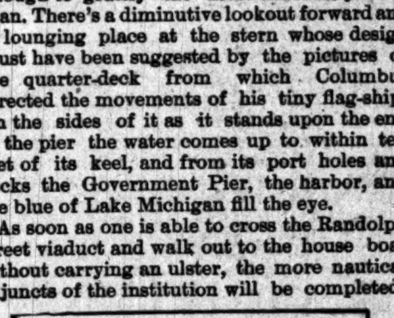


THE MAIN SALON.

#### Sure to Be Cool and Pleasant.

If it is cool on the lake it will be cool there. There are two railroad switches and a freight-house within the toss of a hat, but when business is done there will be half a mile of silent cars and deserted tracks between the house-boat and the city's noise and heat. Everything about this land-craft has a nautical tone. There are little poop-decks fore and aft. The rooms, with the exception of the main saloon, are small enough to gratify the most exacting yachtsman. There's a diminutive lookout forward and a lounging place at the stern whose design must have been suggested by the pictures of the quarter-deck from which Columbus directed the movements of his tiny flag-ship. On the sides of it as it stands upon the end of the pier the water comes up to within ten feet of its keel, and from its port holes and decks the Government Pier, the harbor, and the blue of Lake Michigan fill the eye.

As soon as one is able to cross the Randolph street viaduct and walk out to the house boat without carrying an ulster, the more nautical adjuncts of the institution will be completed.

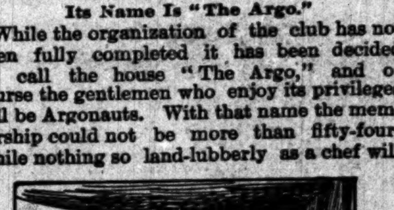


LOOKING TOWARD THE LAKE.

This will be the home of the yachting and boating organization. Besides the craft of the members, a steam launch that will accommodate the entire household will be moored there, so that when the end of the pier proves sultry or the railroad tracks fail to cut off the pungent odors of Bridgeport the members can float out into Lake Michigan as far as they choose. Everything nautical will be encouraged and the house-boat at the end of the pier will be the center about which it is hoped every sort of craft, from a canoe to a three-masted yacht, will congregate in the summer time.

#### Its Name Is "The Argo."

While the organization of the club has not been fully completed it has been decided to call the house "The Argo," and of course the gentlemen who enjoy its privileges will be Argonauts. With that name the membership could not be more than fifty-four. While nothing so land-lubberly as a chef will be found about the Argo, the crew may yet discover the golden fleece at one of the jolly suppers or informal fish dinners that will be served in the main saloon.



VIEW FROM THE QUARTER DECK.

The first steps in working out this boat-club and summer-resort idea were intrusted to Messrs. George S. Willits, J. Henry Norton, C. B. McDonald, Charles Deering, and F. S. Eames. When the Argo's crew is completed these names will be found upon its ship books: Stuyvesant Fish, J. T. Noyes, A. Onderdonk, James Deering, Henry Wheeler, S. B. Wren, Charles Wheeler, John Root, W. G. McCormick, Sam Raymond, Julian Yates, Edward Switzer, E. S. Worthington, Charles Schwartz, Arthur Caton, Jay Morse, E. W. Cramer, Robert Forsythe, Col. Corbin, Capt. Hurst, C. D. Lathrope, Frank Watriss, Frank Gorton, and Arthur Ely.

## BANK-WRECKER G. F. WORK GOES TO JAIL.

### He Is Unable to Procure $20,000 Bail—Warrants Out for His Accomplices.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—George F. Work, who was the master mind of the Work-MacFarlane-Pfeiffer-Dungan syndicate, which, it is alleged, wrecked the Bank of America and the American Life Insurance company, was arrested Thursday night on a warrant sworn out by District-Attorney Graham, and at the hearing today in default of $20,000 bail was committed to Moyamensing Prison. The District-Attorney also swore out warrants for the arrest of State Senator John J. MacFarlane, Louis E. Pfeiffer, and James S. Dungan, but Work was the only one of the number that the constable could find. The warrant on which Work was arrested charges him with rehypothecating the stock and with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the depositors and others interested in the Bank of America.

The warrant also charges him with similar offenses in connection with the American Life Insurance company. Senator MacFarlane was President of the American Life Insurance company and Vice-President of the Bank of America. Louis E. Pfeiffer was President of the bank and Vice-President of the insurance company, and Dungan was cashier of the bank. Work held the position of assistant, or adviser, to Senator MacFarlane. The peculiar and disastrous financial methods of the quartet reached a climax last spring, and when they could no longer be concealed the bank suspended and the insurance company assigned a few days later.

Hundreds of people lost their all by the ruin of the two institutions, and when the full truth of the manner in which the crash was brought about was learned the greatest indignation was expressed against the officers of the companies. Senator MacFarlane disappeared and has never returned. Pfeiffer and Dungan were arrested charged with receiving deposits after they knew the bank was insolvent, and the indictment on that charge is still pending against them. Since that time an expert accountant has been at work examining the books, and it was upon the discoveries made by him that the District-Attorney issued the warrants for the arrest of the quartet of bank wreckers.

## SAID TO BE AFTER THE "FREIE PRESSE."

### A Milwaukee Man Negotiating with Richard Michaelis for the Chicago Paper.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Joseph Brueker, a newspaper man of Medford, Wis., is negotiating with Richard Michaelis for the purchase of the Chicago *Freie Presse* and the sale will be consummated shortly. A syndicate of capitalists, all of them business-men without political entanglements, will furnish most of the capital and Mr. Brueker will have entire management of the paper.

At the office of the *Freie Presse* it was stated that about six or eight weeks ago Mr. Bruckner and some of Senator Spooner's friends made a proposition to Mr. Michaelis to buy his paper, but that he refused their offer. It was understood the idea was to convert the paper into a Spooner organ. Since then nothing has been heard about the deal.

## KILLED IN A RIOT AT MONEGHA, W. VA.

### Jason Hall, Master Workman of the Miners' Assembly, Shot by a Workman.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 12.—A telegram from Monegha, W. Va., says the situation among the striking miners is becoming more serious hourly. Late last night a desperate fight occurred in which Jason Hall, Master Workman of the Miners' Assembly, was shot and instantly killed. Hall had gone with a number of strikers to persuade a party of men to leave their work. They refused to do so and the strikers assaulted them. About thirty men were engaged in the fight. Hall was shot through the heart by a man named Jinkins, who escaped, but hundreds of miners are looking for him. He will be lynched if caught. There is no prospect of a settlement of the troubles.

## KING OF COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.

### Miles Ogle Brought into Court at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12.—The trial of Miles Ogle, the "king of counterfeiters," was begun in the Federal court here today. The defendant is charged with passing a $2 counterfeit bill on O. W. Bergins in this city Nov. 9, 1889. Judge C. W. Baker, from Cincinnati, is defending the noted criminal. This afternoon Ogle's former partner in crime, John Fallow, alias John Smith, was on the stand and confessed to aiding in the manufacture of the money which Ogle passed in Memphis. The two men separated at Louisville, Ogle coming to Memphis. Here he was arrested two days after his arrival. In all probability a verdict will be rendered tomorrow.

## STEEL MEN MAY USE THE BASIC PROCESS.

### Owners of the Patents Will Sell Rights to Outside Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Steel Patents company, which controls the patents for making basic steel, finally has decided at a meeting in this city to sell to outside manufacturers the right to use the process upon payment of a royalty of $1 per ton. A great demand for the basic process has been made by the mill men of the South, who were unable to utilize a large proportion of the ore deposit in those States. The royalty of $1 a ton is considered reasonable by the owners, considering that the Bessemer people pay Henry Bessemer $5 per ton for the use of his famous patents.

## COLLISION ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

### Fatal Crash Between Freight-Trains in Washington.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Dec. 12.—Two freight-trains on the Union Pacific collided early this morning near Coyote Station. Brakeman James was killed and Engineer Nichols and Fireman Giese were seriously injured. Both engines were completely telescoped and the track torn up for nearly a mile. The east-bound train had orders to side-track for the west-bound freight, but for some unknown reason did not stop.

## DIED A DEFAULTER AND A BANKRUPT.

### State Representative Brandt of Ohio $6,000 Short as Township Treasurer.

TIFFIN, O., Dec. 12.—State Representative Brandt, who died two days ago, was $6,000 short as Treasurer of Venice Township, Seneca County. He was also a bankrupt, with liabilities of $30,000 and assets of only $10,000.

#### Shot While Making an Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—W. B. Curl, who was whipped by personal enemies near Brandenburg last week, is still hardly able to be out. When Constable Massey with the warrant called upon Thomas Burgess to answer the charge of beating Curl Burgess took a shotgun and fired through the door. None of the shot took effect. Then he went to the window and fired the other barrel. The charge entered the bowels of John Foote and he fell to the ground dead. Burgess escaped.

#### Striking Trainmen Weakening.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 12.—General Manager Collbran of the Colorado Midland has notified the striking trainmen that they must return to work at once or their places will be filled. There is an indication that the men are weakening and will return to work. The company claims that the pay the trainmen have been getting has been paid by the number of miles traveled, and is as much as any road in the United States is paying.

#### Thought to Be the Daniel Marcy.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—The schooner that sank off Harborville in the gale of the 1st inst., when all hands were lost, is believed to be the Daniel Marcy of Boston. It left Boston Nov. 29 with coal for Port Williams.

## LAST EDITION.

## INDIANS PUT TO ROUT.

### Battle Between the Troops and Kicking Bear's Band.

### LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

### Many Indians, Including Kicking Bear, Captured.

### THE FIGHT IN THE BAD LANDS.

### Two Strike Victorious Over His Enemy, Short Bull.

### GOING OUT AFTER THE HOSTILES.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A special by courier from the camp of two troops of the Sixth Cavalry stationed on the South Fork of the Cheyenne River says a squaw-man named Rider has brought a report to the commanding officer that there has been a bloody encounter four miles north of Pine Ridge Agency between the United States troops and some four or five hundred Indians under Kicking Bear, and that a number have been killed on both sides; that the Indians have been put to rout and a large number captured, including Kicking Bear.

A courier from the mouth of French Creek says that the latest authentic reports from Capt. Wells are that a large party of Indians attacked eighteen men four miles below the creek this afternoon. Several were wounded, and it is thought four Indians were killed. An engagement is expected with the hostiles in the morning near Battle Creek.

#### GOING OUT AFTER THE HOSTILES.

#### Three Hundred Warriors Go to the Bad Lands to Round Up Short Bull's Band.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Reports of the fight between the Indians in the Bad Lands are confirmed. Two Strike and his party were victorious and left the Bad Lands for Pine Ridge Agency, camping on White Earth River. The chief sent in to Gen. Brooke asking for help to clean out Short Bull and his warriors. The General called in American Horse, Big Road, and other chiefs, and set them at work recruiting fighters. Fully three hundred warriors left the agency at daybreak, and are now on the way to bring in all who remained in the Bad Lands. Many fear it will end simply in the flight of Short Bull, who will return to his stronghold as soon as this band returns. It is the subject of much comment that neither Agent Royer nor Agent Cooper was consulted, and that none of the Indian scouts or police were sent out to make the arrest. The probable results are, more complications and more delay. The soldiers are suffering from colds, and the winter weather will place many in the hospital.

Advices received at army headquarters yesterday show that active efforts are being made to head off the Indians under Short Bull who are striking for the extreme north. Troop B of the First Cavalry has been ordered to go east with a company of Indian scouts from Fort Keogh to a point on the Little Missouri River. The intervening country will be thoroughly covered by scouting parties, who will report the discovery of roaming Indians to the main body. Capt. Fountain has been ordered with Troop H of the Eighth Cavalry to proceed at once from Fort Keogh to Dickenson, N. D., to look after the routes leading north and west from Standing Rock Agency.

Indian scouts from White River have reported to the commanding officer at Oelrich, S. D., that fifty lodges of Indians have left the Bad Lands and are making their way north towards Cheyenne River Agency. Col. Sumner, at Fort Meade, has been ordered to intercept this band.

The information as given above comes through Gen. Ruger at St. Paul. He is of the opinion that these Indians will not attempt to reach the British possessions on account of the advanced season.

Gen. Miles will probably leave Chicago tonight, going first to St. Paul.

## WANTS TO DISARM BIG FOOT.

### White Swan, an Indian Chief, Seeks Assistance from the Authorities.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—White Swan, head chief of the Minnekanju tribe of Sioux at Cheyenne Agency, came to the city today to secure counsel from the Government authorities as to the best way to disarm Big Foot's band of Cherry Creek hostiles, stating that his entire tribe, 900 strong, was ready to assist. White Swan's wife is a sister of John Grass, a chief of National notoriety, and White Swan stands high in the esteem of all the whites who know him, being an intelligent Indian, adverse to heathenism, war, and the like. He is a big chief, and he has been active in suppressing and discouraging the hostile sentiment among his people. He is also a member of the Indian Supreme Court of the Cheyenne agency, and is now acting as its Chief Justice. He wants to see the Messiah notion dispelled as soon as possible, saying that many of the ghost-dancers were suffering and even dying now from a form of la grippe induced by dancing outdoors during cold weather. As no agency physician is allowed to go among them the disease is spreading rapidly.

NEW ROCKFORD, N. D., Dec. 12.—New Rockford people slept on their arms last night. A party of Sioux Indians camped near town and kept up the ghost dance all night. Their whoops could be plainly heard in the village. The Indians stole flour from the mill here until an armed guard was placed in the building. A few cattle were also killed. Settlers are coming in from all directions.

## GREAT ALARM IN OKLAHOMA.

### The People About Choctaw City Badly Frightened.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Dec. 12.—An excited and dusty courier dashed frantically up to the house of Capt. Steel today and reported that 1,000 Indians of the Sac and Foxes, the Pottawatomies, the Creeks, and Pawnees had gone into camp three miles east of Choctaw City this morning just about daylight. The citizens of that village are flocking in here half scared to death and are asking protection of the troops. Capt Steel is excited over the matter and has telegraphed to the War Department for instructions.

#### Must Steal or Starve.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Reports have been coming to this city for several days past of great destitution among the Indians on the Sisseton and Wahpeton Reservation. It was learned today that unless assistance is speedily rendered the Indians will starve. Several settlers living along the borders of the reservation fear that the Indians will thus be compelled to steal from the whites to prevent starving. Those Indians are not given to ghost-dances, but will be forced to steal or starve.

#### She Was Tired of Life.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 12.—Katie Green, 17 years' old and of exemplary character, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. She said she was tired of life. Some mystery is connected with the case.

# BIG CRASH AT BALTIMORE

## THE DRUID MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY GOES UNDER.

### Its Liabilities Are Half a Million, with Assets Considerably Below That Figure—An Effort to Be Made to Continue Operations—The New York Firm of Peck, Martin & Co. Fails for a Large Amount—Collier, Robertson & Hambleton of Keokuk, Ia., Go to the Wall.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The failure of the Druid Mills Manufacturing company, which was announced today, was not altogether a surprise to the trade. It has been expected for some months, and to protect their creditors they deemed it best to make a deed of trust. Mr. S. Kipwith Wilmer, the trustee, gave bond in $600,000, indicating assets for half that amount. The liabilities are estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000. The plant is the most complete in the country, and the cotton duck manufactured there is the finest in the world. The mills were established at Woodberry by H. M. Gambrill, who is said to be the founder of cotton-duck factories in Maryland. Four years ago a company was organized with B. F. Gambrill President and C. K. Oliver as Secretary and Treasurer.

They did well enough until last year, when want of money caused a shutting down of the mills for weeks at a time. A short time ago an English syndicate proposed to buy up all the cotton-duck mills, and the Druid Mills people eagerly assented. The price, however, was not up to the mark, and when all others refused the Druids had to go with them. The principal creditors are local banks, Ralli Bros. of New York, and cotton houses through the Northern cities. There is a mortgage of $220,000 on the mill property. About 400 operatives have been thrown out of employment. There will be a meeting of the creditors today, when efforts will be made to continue the works.

## FAILURE OF PECK, MARTIN & CO.

### They Attribute Their Trouble to the Prevailing Monetary Stringency.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Peck, Martin & Co., one of the largest firms in the building material business in this city, announced today that they had been compelled to make an assignment to George S. Hamlin. The liabilities are $300,000 and assets $400,000. There is but one preference, $13,000 to the executors of the estate of William J. Peck. The assignment was caused by the prevailing stringency in the money market, numerous building contractors who are indebted to the assigners having been unable to settle their indebtedness when it fell due. It is said by outsiders that the immediate cause of the failure was the troubles which the firm had with the brick-handlers' unions and the resulting boycott of its bricks. Although the firm nominally won its fight with the brick-handlers, the check that was given to the building trade in consequence of the boycott caused the firm to lose much money.

## HEAVY CRASH AT KEOKUK, IA.

### Collier, Robertson & Hambleton, Wholesale Grocers, Fail for $175,000.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 12.—Collier, Robertson & Hambleton, wholesale grocers of Keokuk, have failed. They executed a first mortgage to local banks for about $33,000 and a second mortgage for $63,000 to Keokuk and St. Louis capitalists. The total liabilities are between $175,000 and $200,000, while the assets will not be much over $70,000. Individual investments in Western mining stock by members of the firm precipitated the crash.

The failure has been the talk of the city today. This firm had been in business here about twenty years, and was composed of citizens of high standing in the community. Aside from speculation in Western mining schemes by part of the members of the firm at Silver Cliff, Colo., strong competition in business the last few years was the cause of the failure. The firm, however, at all times has been a large borrower of money, and at no time has had sufficient capital to carry on the business in an easy financial way. The firm borrowed money indiscriminately, and many of the creditors are private residents of the city.

This evening representatives of the Franklin Sugar Refinery secured a writ of replevin and an officer forced an entrance to the warerooms of the firm, which were in charge of a trustee under the mortgages, and took away about $2,500 worth of sugar recently received by Collier, Robertson & Hambleton. Among the creditors are a number of clerks and poor people.

## OPPOSED TO HURRIED LEGISLATION.

### The Senate Finance Committee Not Inclined to Help Out the Speculators.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Senate Steering Committee on Financial Legislation did not do much today. Senator Plumb, the chief advocate of silver inflation, was called out of the city and did not return until the meeting was over. So the members of the Finance Committee and the Senators appointed by the caucus to confer with them were able to talk over the outlook calmly. It developed that the sentiment in the Finance Committee against hurried legislation is strong. It was pointed out by Senator Aldrich that with gold coming over from Europe and everybody getting ready for January settlements there was no need of Congress throwing itself into the breach that has been created by the Wall street speculators. So many remedies had been offered in the shape of bills that most of the Senators on the Steering Committee admitted they had not had time to even read all the measures proposed.

Senator Sherman was quite confident that the various bills he has introduced if passed would meet all present and future needs of the money market. These include the increase of the National bank circulation, the issue of Treasury notes when the bank circulation falls below $180,000,000, the recoinage of what is known as the subsidiary silver, and the issue of $100,000,000 in interconvertible 2 per cent bonds. Senator Sherman's colleagues did not seem to think that the situation called for such a comprehensive system of financial legislation. Nor did the Ohio Senator so assert. He simply held that if the demand for more money was genuine his plan was infinitely better than free coinage. But he will be willing not to press it if it can be shown that the country can be satisfied to let things stand as they are.

The complicated scheme of one kind of paper money and ultimate free coinage by international agreement, which was drafted by Banker St. John of New York and introduced by Senator Plumb, was little discussed, because most of the Senators had not studied its provisions. Everybody was willing to increase the present silver bullion purchases by two or three million ounces a month, if that would do any good, but there was no evidence that it would. As to confining the purchases to the product of American mines, it was pointed out that this was impracticable. Mexican bullion would pour into the United States.

Senator Power of Montana, who represents a silver State, was less rabid for free coinage than might have been supposed. Senator Mitchell of Oregon, while holding the view that there should be no limit to the monthly purchases, was willing to accept any fair measure of compromise. But when Plumb gets back tomorrow the radical element will assert itself once more, and the conservative feeling shown today may be swept away. He will be reinforced by Senator Teller, who takes the place of John P. Jones. Senator Jones could not be back from the Pacific coast in time and the silver men insisted on having Teller act in his place.

The talk about the President sending in a special message on financial legislation is revived. The President does not want to do anything of the sort, but if he could be assured that the free coinage madness would not run riot through Congress he might be induced to favor some reasonable measure. However, before any word can be had from the White House the Senate must act on the Election bill. It is well known that Gen. Harrison thinks that measure of more importance to the country than any doubtful financial medicine.

The Committee on Rules of the House has notified Mr. Dockery to appear before it tomorrow and tell why his resolution for an investigation of the alleged silver speculation by Congressmen last session should be passed. Mr. Dockery is still disclaiming personal knowledge that would involve any Senator or Representative. This is a little unfortunate, for if he would only mention a few of the Congressmen who are understood to have gone into the scandalous business he would make out a case which would render an investigation inevitable. Tonight he was searching through newspaper files to see if he couldn't find a few names which could be given to the committee without throwing any responsibility on himself. If pressed by the Committee on Rules he will probably refer to the *Congressional Record* of last June, when Chairman Conger in the debate declared that the coinage lobbyists had been inviting Congressmen to go into pools. Mr. Conger is now Minister to Brazil. That he was fully satisfied propositions of this kind were made there is no possibility of doubting. He stated it in private with even more emphasis than in public. But Mr. Conger cannot come back from Brazil in time to give the committee pointers.

The committee might, however, take the remaining members of the Coinage Committee and question them individually as to whether they organized any pools for speculation in silver, were invited into any pools, or went into any. As a starter for an investigation this line of inquiry might prove a valuable lead. The Committee on Rules, however, will make a grave mistake if it fails to broaden the scope of the Dockery resolution so as to bring out what the Wall street speculators and the syndicates holding silver have done to influence Congressional legislation this winter.

## WALL STREET IS BRACING UP.

### Thursday's Gains Followed by a Still Further Advance Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The confident feeling noted yesterday was more marked today. Stocks were more active and advanced smartly, the more active issues gaining 1⅛ to 3 per cent. It was in the main, however, only a traders' market and the rise is due to the covering of short contracts. The principal bullish factor was the ease of money. One of the largest trust companies loaned about $1,000,000 for nine months at 6 per cent. Further engagements of gold in London and the Treasury disbursement for bonds conduced to this relaxation of purse-strings, and those who are hoarding money are growing restive under the consciousness that it is not earning anything.

In addition to the $2,500,000 gold coming by the Lahn, which left Southampton this morning, about $300,000 is to come by the Spree and $125,000 by La Bourgogne. These sums, together with the $3,250,000 coming by the Majestic, make a total of over $6,000,000 now on the way to this port.

Stock traders naturally begin to discount the effect which the arrival of this stream of the yellow metal will have on the popular mind. Moreover the greater part of the $10,000,000 (in round figures) paid out by the Treasury this week for bonds has come to this city, and is expected to result in a favorable bank statement tomorrow. Possibly the traders take too rosy a view of this, for these receipts will only figure for part of the week in the bank returns, and consequently will not be fully reflected in tomorrow's statement. Another bullish factor is the anticipated meeting of railway magnates here Monday to devise the grand combination which is to abolish dissensions and "cuts" and teach the various systems how good it is to dwell in peace and exact higher rates.

The stocks in which the short interest was largest advanced more sharply than others. Last prices were the highest all round.

## DELAMATER'S PROPOSITION.

### He Will Offer Creditors Fifty Cents on the Dollar for Their Claims.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—State Senator George W. Delamater, whose bank failed a week ago for $500,000, seems to have recovered from the shock, and today engaged with Philadelphia friends in formulating a plan to compromise with creditors. At his request the appraisers postponed their inventory of the bank's effects until Monday next. If arrangements can meanwhile be made the creditors will be offered a compromise of 50 cents on the dollar. It is proposed to pay 20 cents cash and 10 cents a year for three years, time payments, to bear 4 per cent interest. It is thought a majority of the creditors will accept.

## IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

### The Davis Platform-Binder Company of Cleveland in Financial Straits.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 12.—The Davis Platform-Binder company of this city, engaged in manufacturing harvesters and binders, today went into the hands of A. H. Johnson as receiver. The assets are said to be about $400,000; liabilities about $80,000. The embarrassment is declared to be only temporary and is due to poor collections and inability for the last two months to secure the usual bank accommodations on account of the stringency in the money market. The company is said to be perfectly solvent, and it is believed that neither creditors nor stockholders will lose a dollar. The business will be continued, and the officers strongly believe the company will in a short time regain its former prosperous condition.

## WILLIAM A. HASKELL TO RETIRE.

### The Assignee of the Potter-Lovell Company to Give Up His Trust.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—William A. Haskell, assignee for the Potter-Lovell company, is to resign the position this month. No successor has as yet been selected. Mr. Haskell has settled all the Wallace Cummings and Clement suits and adjusted accounts with J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago so as to realize 100 cents on the dollar for the Gogebic bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—The firm of Narr & Freund, which failed two weeks ago, has settled with its creditors with notes payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 12.—Banker J. H. Schmeck telegraphs from Tonawanda: "I will not consent to a suspension. Will return and fix matters all right." Mr. Smith, Schmeck's partner, refused to receive over $1,000 on deposit yesterday.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 12.—The statement that the decree issued by the Government yesterday authorized the Banco de Republica to issue a loan of 600,000,000 milereis was erroneous. The decree authorizes the new bank to issue notes to the nominal value of 600,000 milereis against 200,000 milreis in gold.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 12.—Attachments were run today on Avery & Semmes, doing business at Osceola, Blytheville, and Frenchmen's Bayou, Ark., for $31,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—A judgment note for $40,000, with execution, was entered today by Lewis Van Antwerp of Cincinnati against Frank H. Welsh, George Lea, and Thomas Van Antwerp, trading as Welsh & Lea, manufacturing machinists of No. 145 Columbia avenue. The firm will probably make an assignment.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12.—Patrick Beston of this city, a well-known contractor and builder, is financially embarrassed and a meeting of creditors will be held soon. No statement of liabilities has been made and he hopes to arrange matters without an assignment.

### Make Charges of Fraud.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—B. B. Crouch & Co., the American National Bank, the St. Louis National Bank, the Armourdale National Bank, James A. Gregory, and the National Bank of Kansas City this morning filed motions in the District Court of Wyandotte County, Kansas, to dissolve the attachments of the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerator company vs. the Kansas City Packing company, all of Boston. The motions all allege that the attachments are in excess of the debts owed by the defendants, and that said attachments were brought by a fraudulent alliance of defendants for the purpose of defrauding creditors.

### Yesterday's Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department today was 1,166,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 760,000 ounces, as follows: 100,000 ounces at $1.044; 50,000 ounces at $1.054; 50,000 ounces at $1.0550; 25,000 ounces at $1.0559; 25,000 ounces at $1.0560; 150,000 ounces at $1.0563; 100,000 ounces at $1.0570; 50,000 ounces at $1.0575; 75,000 ounces at $1.0579; 110,000 ounces at $1.0580; 25,000 ounces at $1.0590.

### Claims Against the Charter Oak Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—The Committee on Claims of the defunct Charter Oak Life Insurance company of this city, which passed into the hands of receivers in September, 1886, today filed its report with the Superior Court of this county. It allows claims amounting to $3,044,638.48, being principally claims on account of policies; $13,021.02 is allowed on account of general claims, $3,021.02 of which is preferred; 8,257 policies are represented affecting nearly 25,000 persons; 725 policy claims are found to have no value; and in 1,555 policies the claims are in part or whole disallowed.

Drink
Nature's tonic and diuretic waters
Of Excelsior Springs, Mo.

# WORRIES THE DEMOCRATS

## THE ACTION OF THE FARMERS A HARD BLOW TO PALMER.

### Illinois Democrats Greatly Disturbed by the Declaration of the Farmers' Confederation in Favor of "a Practical Farmer" for United States Senator—More Plums Divided Among the Democratic Workers of Wisconsin—Political Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The publication by THE TRIBUNE Wednesday morning of the resolutions adopted by the confederation representing the farmers' organization and the Knights of Labor of the State, recommending the election of "a practical farmer" as United States Senator from Illinois, produced a great sensation in the ranks of the Democracy. This action of the confederation was looked upon as the most serious blow to Gen. Palmer's aspiration and hopes that he has yet encountered, and as indicating that there was little probability of his securing the votes of the three F. M. B. A. members of the Legislature, two of which he must have to be elected as matters now stand. Inasmuch as Judge Cicero J. Lindley, State President of the F. M. B. A., and Maj. J. M. Thompson, Master of the State Grange, are the two Representatives of the farmers' organizations who have been most talked about as likely to secure the support of the three F. M. B. A. members, and as both of them participated in the proceedings of the confederation, the resolutions adopted were generally accepted by Democratic and Republican politicians alike as being practically a declaration in favor of Lindley or Thompson on the part of the leaders of the farmers' and laborers' organizations of the State. In fact some of Gen. Palmer's closest friends now admit that they expect Representatives Taubenach and Cockrell to vote for Lindley, with the 100 Republican members, thus giving Lindley within one vote of the number required to elect, but they still pin their faith to Dr. Moore, the remaining member of the trio, and insist that he will eventually vote for Palmer.

It has since been learned that the resolutions as first submitted did indorse both Lindley and Thompson, and that they would have been adopted in that form had not both of them asked that the portion referring to them be stricken out. This was agreed to and the resolutions were adopted as submitted with that exception. It was not noticed at the time that this left the document incomplete, making it end with a "whereas" instead of a "resolved," which accounts for its peculiar phraseology.

After the adoption of the resolutions some of the Democrats participating in the conference began to realize that Gen. Palmer's friends would make it uncomfortable for them when it became known that they had assented to such action, and they accordingly made energetic efforts to have the resolutions rescinded. They failed in this, but succeeded in securing a compromise under the terms of which delegates pledged themselves to secrecy on the subject, and agreed to leave the resolutions in the hands of Maj. Thompson to be given out after the State Grange meeting adjourned.

## GOOD PLACES FOR DEMOCRATS.

### The Spoils of Victory Being Divided Among the Faithful in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Appointing Board this afternoon officially announced another batch of appointments. They include the subordinates in some of the State departments, and with this announcement concludes this week's conference, most of the State officers-elect having departed for home. There still remain about 100 positions to be filled, but these are mostly clerkships, and the appointments will probably not be announced until the State officers-elect have installed themselves at Madison. Judge W. H. Cannon of Merrill will succeed John M. Ewing as Chief Clerk in the State Land Office. The position is worth about $2,000 a year. Cannon was formerly editor of the Merrill *News*, and was Postmaster under Cleveland. The second place in the land office, the salary of which is about $1,800 a year, goes to C. R. Sparr of Viroqua. The other positions in the land department will be filled by H. Schildhauer of Neillsville, J. W. Dockery of Ashland, C. Sorg of Milwaukee, and George Levis of Black River Falls. T. B. Leonard of Chippewa Falls will be Assistant Secretary of State. H. J. L. Paul of Oshkosh, A. F. Warden of Plymouth, W. H. Peck of Platteville, and W. H. Bruesse of Milwaukee have also been assigned positions in the State Department. The appointments in the Treasury Department include P. McMahon and George Bloom, Eau Claire; L. B. Murphy, Madison; Richard Porsch, Madison; Charles Hunner, Eau Claire; and Max Wheck, Racine. H. M. Moulton of Madison will be State Carpenter and M. E. Malone of Milwaukee Assistant Carpenter. Werner Pressentine, who was private secretary to Mayor Peck, will have the position in the Governor's office now held by Gov. Hoard's son Frank. Dr. Alphons M. Kersten of Depere will probably be appointed State Oil Inspector, to succeed Dr. Reeves of Appleton. Dr. Kersten is a brother of Vicar-General Kersten of the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, and is also said to be related to Theodore Kersten, the Chilton banker and Democratic politician. The Catholic influence has told in Mr. Kersten's case.

O. F. Wells, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction, has offered the position of State Inspector of Public Schools to M. S. Frawley, Principal of the High-School at Eau Claire. The office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction has been offered to Prof. Hutchins of Beloit. Instead of carrying out the original intention of consolidating the State Board of Supervision and the State Board of Charities and Reforms the Democrats have concluded to abolish both boards and establish a new one instead, thus legislating out of office the Republican members who would hold over through the Democratic administration. The new board, it is understood, will consist of six members instead of five as at present, so Gov. Peck will have the appointment of six State Supervisors at a salary of $2,000 a year. The change will merely give the Democrats three more snug berths than they would have had under the present sytem.

A Washington dispatch says that Rockwell J. Flint of Menominee will succeed the late Gen. George C. Ginty as United States Marshal for the Western district of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin delegation today agreed to recommend Mr. Flint for the place and there is no doubt of his appointment.

## GOMPERS GETS ANOTHER TERM.

### The President of the American Federation of Labor Re-elected.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The American Federation of Labor devoted the greater part of its morning session today to a discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution, the most important of which was one providing for the election of an Executive Committee instead of having it composed of the officers. President Gompers scored a victory in the defeat of the proposition. T. J. Morgan got a resolution adopted sending an expression of good-will to the Farmers' Alliance. The election of officers coming up, Samuel Gompers, T. J. Morgan, and Miss Mary A. Burk of Findlay, O., were nominated for President. Miss Burk blushingly withdrew her name, and President Gompers was reëlected by an overwhelming majority. The other officers elected were: P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, First Vice-President; William E. Carney of Pittsburg, Second Vice-President; John B. Sinnow, Treasurer; Chris Evans of New York, Secretary.

Miss Ida Van Ettan, President of the Working Women's Association of New York, read a paper on "The Condition of Women Workers Under the Present Industrial System." She drew a horrible picture of squalor and suffering among the poor of the metropolis, and said it was the future of all labor unless workingmen combined to secure legislation to prevent it.

Birmingham, Ala., was chosen as the place of meeting of next year's convention. A proposition to raise a strike fund by a per capita tax of five cents per month was referred to a special committee for final settlement in joint council with the Executive Committee. A resolution calling on Congress to adopt an eight-hour law, to be enforced directly and through contractors, was adopted. A resolution to consider forty-eight hours a week as a compliance with the eight-hour work-day principle was rejected. It was decided to ask Congress to adopt a law preventing the competition of the army bands with those of citizens. It was resolved to bring pressure to bear on Legislatures to have the conspiracy laws repealed.

Fleishman & Co. protested against a boycott on their yeast and asked for an investigation. The communication was referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. It is charged that certain officials of the Bakers' International Union were bribed to "ring in" a boycott against Fleishman's yeast, and it is claimed that the boycott was imposed during the closing hours of the convention in Boston. A hot time is anticipated over this matter. The convention adjourns tomorrow.

On the question of the readjustment of the Executive Board and the power of the President the amendment reported by the committee was regarded by the friends of the President as of a restrictive tendency. Mr. McGuire opposed it in a fiery speech as having a tendency to tie the hands of the President.

President Gompers arose to a personal explanation, in which he said he was not affected with "big head," and besides he knew the men on the Executive Board were not capable of crawling on their stomachs to Sam Gompers.

In accordance with the direction of the convention the officers have drawn up the following, which will be immediately pushed forward:

> To the House of Representatives and the Senate in Congress assembled: We, your petitioners, the American Federation of Labor, now in session in the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, and representing 500,000 workmen who are voters under the laws of the United States, respectfully request your honorable bodies to pass the resolutions already favorably reported by your proper committees, proposing an amendment to the National Constitution, securing to the women of the United States the exercise of the right of suffrage, that the question may go before the people of the United States, to be rejected or ratified by them through the action either of their Legislatures or conventions, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

## DOESN'T WANT GOVERNMENT AID.

### The Michigan Grange Against the Pet Project of the Farmers' Alliance.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Michigan Grange is in open revolt against the National Grange on account of the stand taken by the National organization in indorsing the proposition for Government loans on real estate. The matter has been the principal subject of discussion during the four days' session of the Grange here this week and just before adjournment today a decisive report prepared by Judge Ramsdell in Traverse City was adopted. The Michigan Grange takes a square stand against the pet project of the Farmers' Alliance as well as its own National body. The report says:

> We regret that the National Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, and other organizations of farmers have indorsed the proposition in one form or another to make loans by the Government to the people. We are opposed to any action that would encourage people in contracting debts. That the issuing of $1,000,000,000 of Treasury notes and loaning it to the people, either directly or indirectly, through the State and county organizations at a low rate of interest would lead to a wild clamor for credit every intelligent person must admit. That no system could be devised or its operation so guarded as to prevent partiality and favoritism in its distribution, first to personal friends of the loaning agent, and next to his political associates, every thoughtful man must foresee. That it would create a feeling of helpless dependence upon Government aid by those whom it is designed to benefit, thereby relaxing their individual effort, destroying their energy and self-reliance, and rendering them helpless mendicants of Government charity, every observer of human nature must know. That it would lead to thriftless improvidence, relying upon Government aid or Government forbearance by those whom it seeks to benefit, and prove a curse instead of a blessing, is so plainly evident that we are surprised that the National Grange should allow itself to be carried away by the clamor of those who hope to gain for themselves public preferment by holding out a scheme so enticing to the ignorant or improvident debtor and scheming speculator.

## ANTI-INGALLS MEN ENCOURAGED.

### The Effect of the Farmers' Victory in South Carolina Felt in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The defeat of Wade Hampton in South Carolina has already had a noticeable effect on the Ingalls fight. The People's party leaders are in high glee and the Republicans correspondingly dejected. There were eight Republican State Senators in the city today, all of whom are Ingalls men, and without exception they expressed a fear that the South Carolina election would make the Alliance more determined than ever in its fight on Ingalls. Senator Buchan, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, who has charge of Senator Ingalls' campaign, refused to be interviewed. Since the election of Gov. Gordon to the Senate in Georgia the whole Ingalls fight has been made on the announced proposition that the Farmers' Alliance was a Democratic scheme. In an interview a few months ago Senator Ingalls said that the opposition to him originated in the South and that his defeat was all that President Polk desired.

## MOURNING HAMPTON'S DEFEAT.

### Southern Bourbons Trembling at the Advance of the Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Southern Bourbons in Congress are mourning over the defeat of Wade Hampton. It is the first break in the oligarchy which has ruled the Southern States with a hand of iron. In Georgia and Alabama the Farmers' Alliance did not succeed in beating Gordon or in preventing the reëlection of Senator Pugh. In those two States the wiles of the politicians were too much for the Alliance. It was therefore hoped that in South Carolina the farmers also could be manipulated. But it was all in vain; not even the appeals to old Confederate memories could save Hampton. Members of the Hampton Legion voted against their old General. It does not matter that Irby belongs to one of the best Palmetto State families, that he declared himself before all things a Democrat, and that his surroundings are aristocratic. The forces which chose him resent the revolt from the rule of the Palmetto oligarchy, and they will keep him well to the front, while the Bourbons are sent to the rear. Senator Hampton's colleague, "Hamburg" Butler, is worried over the situation. He has several years to serve yet, and he sought to fall in line with the new forces, but the days of the Butler family in South Carolina politics are said to be numbered.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Wade Hampton's defeat for the United States Senate by J. L. M. Irby has created a profound reaction throughout the State. The feeling is increasing every hour. Many of the papers of the State denounce it as a great outrage. The old Confederate soldiers are turning their backs on Tillman and his party for this deed. Hampton's defeat is almost certain to be revenged two years hence by his election as Governor of the State. The first move in the campaign was made last night. The Haskell committee held a "straightout" conference. Then the campaign was commenced.

The Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association will hold a large indignation meeting tomorrow and resolutions have been prepared denouncing the defeat in unqualified terms.

## CAN MR. BOYD BE GOVERNOR?

### It Is Said the Governor-Elect of Nebraska Is Not a Citizen.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 12.—A curious complication has arisen in the case of Governor-elect James E. Boyd of Nebraska. He was born in Ireland in 1834 and came to this city with his father in 1849. The father filed a notice of his intention to become a citizen, but did not take out his final papers until November, 1890. The son did not take out papers here, and it is stated that he has never been naturalized in Nebraska. Sec. 2,172, Revised statutes of the United States, provides that where the father is naturalized his sons under 21 years of age are naturalized. In this case the father filed his declaration in 1849, but did not take out his final papers until 1890, which was long after his son was of age.

### Say the White Man Must Rule.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—The white Republican convention met here yesterday in accordance with a call published a few weeks ago. Judge Henry Cline and H. F. McGregor made addresses advocating the supremacy of the white man over the negro, and holding that the Government must be run by white men and not by negroes. Judge Cline took a rather gloomy view of the situation, as the attendance was small. Mr. McGregor was sanguine, and thought they would win in the course of time. Resolutions were adopted indicating the future course of the white Republicans.

### Ignatius Donnelly Beaten.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Ignatius Donnelly met a Waterloo here today in trying to secure an indorsement for President of the State Farmers' Alliance. Donnelly was present in person, and he and Senator Hompe, after calling each other hard names, were prevented from engaging in a pugilistic encounter by other members. A resolution indorsing Donnelly for President was defeated—10 to 9. The Fifth District has 16,000 Alliance members, and it is believed this first skirmish defeats Donnelly altogether.

# SMAREGLIA'S NEW OPERA

## THE "VASSAL OF SZIGETH" A SUCCESS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

### As a Compromise Between the German and Italian Schools the Work Promises to Prove Highly Popular—Mrs. Fayerweather to Contest Her Husband's Will Bequeathing Two Millions to Educational Institutions—Woolen Manufacturers Advocate an Extension of Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The "Vassal of Szigeth," an opera in three acts, music by Anton Smareglia, was given at the Metropolitan Opera-House this evening. Following is the cast:

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|---|---|
| Andor | Herr Andres Dippel |
| Milos | Herr Theodor Reichmann |
| Rolf | Herr Emil Fischer |
| Konrad | Herr Bruno Lurgenstein |
| Abbess | Frl. Charlotte Huhn |
| Naja | Frau Pauline Scholle |

"The Vassal of Szigeth," which was heard for the first time in this country this evening, is one of the most pleasing of operatic works. It is tuneful; it is pathetic; it is dramatic, and it introduces one of the most charming ballets ever put up on the boards of the Opera-House. It was well sung, and the libretto, though lurid to a fault, is poetic and well written.

Like "Asrael," Smareglia's opera is a proof of a compromise between the German and Italian schools. It has the grace and melodic refinement of southern music, with at least a leaven of the strength and richness which mark the modern northern music. The composer's tendency to use the minor in preference to the major throughout the opera will to some people be an added charm. Others, who may find no joy in the sad strains of the singers, will take comfort in the ballet which occurs in the second act of the "Vassal of Szigeth." Some may enjoy the tragic plot, with its strange tale of love, hate, madness, and rivalry.

The first is the least attractive of the three acts in "The Vassal." The third is the strongest. The second will be the most popular.

The woman in the case is called Naja. She is affianced to a noble Hungarian named Andor, the son of Miklus, who loves her. With the connivance of a grim creature called Rolf, who has a wrong to avenge on the Miklus family, Milos, Andor's brother, carries Naja off and seduces her. In the second act Naja returns from her excursion to Paphos much the worse for her journey and announces her misfortune to her lover, Andor, whom she finds wandering about in a Hungarian valley which the authors of the book discreetly term the "Vale of Love." In the last act Naja, who has grown weary of life's burden, takes poison and dies in her bed-chamber. The brothers wrangle over her dead body. Andor stabs Milos and goes mad, while Rolf bobs up on the scene of the tragedy and chuckles at the thought of his triumph.

The salient features in the first act are the overture, a skillful and melodious piece of writing which introduces the leading themes in the opera, and a trio which follows the resuscitation of Naja in the crypt of the church in which she has been laid by Rolf, who has drugged her.

The ballet, which is danced to the music of a Hungarian rhapsody suggestive of Liszt, the lament of Andor, which interprets the dance, and a masterly quartet and chorus are the most striking numbers in the second act.

The touching death music, a duo which, in a far-off way, recalls "Aida," is the most charming feature of the "Vassal of Szigeth." Its pathos and poetry are strangely restful.

## COLLEGES MAY NOT GET IT.

### Mrs. Fayerweather Will Contest the $2,000,000 Bequest in Her Husband's Will.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—It is by no means certain that the twenty colleges which hope to benefit to the extent of $2,100,000 under the terms of the will of the late D. B. Fayerweather will fully enjoy their supposed good fortune. The will is to be contested by Mrs. Fayerweather. Papers were filed today in the Surrogate's office asking that the waiver and consent for probate signed by her be revoked. Steps have been taken to formulate Mrs. Fayerweather's objections to the probate of the will. The grounds on which objection will be made, it is understood, have not yet been fully decided upon, but it is probable that undue influence will be the principal one. A contest was not decided upon until late yesterday afternoon, when the matter was put into the hands of Frederic R. Coudert.

When the will was filed with the Surrogate's clerk Monday last the four heirs at law, Mrs. Fayerweather, Lucy J. Beardsley, Mary W. Achter, and Emma S. Fayerweather, daughters of Mr. Fayerweather's brother, consented to the probate of the will, and there seemed to be no reason why the beneficiaries under the will should not get their money as soon as the estate could be settled.

The whole estate is expected to realize $6,500,000, out of which bequests, legacies, and other charges absorb only $2,750,000. Mrs. Fayerweather receives under the will and codicils $10,000 in cash, the house and stable in Fifty-seventh street, and an annual income of $15,000.

The fourth and last codicil to the will was signed by Mr. Fayerweather on the day of his death. It removed Mr. Rich from the position of a simple executor and gave him a joint residuary interest with Henry B. Vaughn and Justus Bulkley.

Mrs. Fayerweather is said not to have understood at first the effect of the provisions of her husband's will.

The objection which Mrs. Fayerweather holds to the granting of probate on the will and fourth codicil is not based on the liberality of her husband's bequests to the twenty colleges. It is said that she is even willing to carry these out in case she should obtain the power to dispose of the property. What Mrs. Fayerweather fails to comprehend is why the three executors should receive $1,000,000 apiece without any of them having any particular claim to it.

## FARMER MILLER WAS LONESOME.

### Why He Was Obliged to Send to the Barge Office for a Wife.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Col. Weber has at last discovered something about Peter Miller, the Illinois farmer who wrote to the Colonel some time ago requesting the aid of that official in the selection of a wife. Peter described himself as a wealthy widower and farmer possessing horses, carriages, money in the bank, a fine house, servants—in fact, almost everything but a wife. All he asked of his prospective spouse was that she should be "good looking," a fair cook, and willing and able to work with him. More than a score of answers have been received to Peter's offer at the barge office. The La Salle, Ill., *Herald*, received at the barge office yesterday, states that Miller is a skinflint. That Miller possesses horses is admitted, but the nearest approach to a carriage he owns is a farm cart. He did, at one time, have two servants, the paper states, one of whom drowned himself and the other cut his own throat one night with a razor. Since that time Peter has been alone on his farm.

## PRAYING FOR AN EXTENSION.

### Congress Asked to Authorize the Withdrawal of Goods from Bond Till July 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The following dispatch was forwarded to Secretary Windom today by the Woolen Goods Association, which is interested only in domestic manufactures and represents over $100,000,000 capital:

> The Woolen Goods Association, composed of woolen manufacturers and commission merchants representing exclusively the domestic woolen interests of America, desires to earnestly and respectfully recommend the immediate passage by Congress of an act extending the time for withdrawal of goods from bond from Feb. 1 to July 1, 1891.
>
> This association believes that the business interests of the entire country will be greatly benefited by this measure.
>
> HENRY MARTIN, President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—In the House today Representative Flower of New York introduced for reference a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the bonded period for goods in customhouses from Feb. 1 until July 1, 1891.

## GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

### A Mechanics' Lien for $76,645 Filed Against Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The financial difficulties which have from time to time bobbed up in connection with the building of the Brooklyn tabernacle, at the corner of Greene and Clinton avenues, have again come to the surface, despite the strenuous efforts of Dr. Talmage and the trustees. The trouble was made known today by the filing in the County Clerk's office of a mechanics' lien against the church and land for $76,645. It was filed by Charles T. Willis, who has the contract for the mason work. He claims that he has already done $95,000 worth of work and has received $65,000 and $400 as interest. His lien is for the remainder of the contract figure, $30,000 for work now finished, and $46,645 for that not entirely done.

### Blew Down an Unfinished Building.

During the high winds which swept over Brooklyn shortly before 8 o'clock this morning a two-story brick building, which was being erected by Riley and Buchanan, on Fifth street, near Sixth avenue, was blown down. Adjoining the house was a one-story structure occupied by an Italian shoemaker named Nicholoni Delphino and his wife and two children. This small building was crushed in. Delphino and his wife were severely cut and bruised, and one of their children, Rosini, a 13-year-old girl, was killed.

### Miscellaneous Notes.

The grave of August Belmont at Newport is now guarded each night by two special officers. As the cemetery there is in a remote corner of the city and within easy access by water the family deem it necessary to take precautions against grave robbers.

Orrin E. Runyon, a Newark real-estate dealer and promoter, has begun suit against the Wilkinson-Gaddis company of that city to recover $200,000, which he alleges is due to him as a commission for effecting the sale of the defendants' wholesale grocery business to an English syndicate for $1,800,000.

The large surfboat Vanderkoop sunk this morning at Jersey City. James Farrell, the steward, and George Orum, the fireman, are both missing and it is supposed they went down with the boat.

## OFFERS $35,000,000 FOR THE STRIP.

### A Wichita Syndicate Makes a Big Offer for the Cherokee Outlet.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 12.—The following dispatch was sent from Wichita last evening:

> Hon. J. B. Mayes, Tahlequah, I. T.: I will see Williamson & Blair's twenty millions for the strip and go fifteen millions better. I hold royal flush. Send deed and abstract to Wichita National Bank.
>
> M. W. LEVY.

Mr. Levy is acting for a company organized here within the last few days that is in earnest about the Cherokee Strip. It is not known positively whether they are acting entirely on their own judgment and capital or not, as it has been intimated in financial circles that they can get New York and London capital if they desire to part with any of the stock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Referring to the action of Col. Andrew Snider, telegraphing Chief Mayes of the Cherokee Nation from Chicago, offering $10,000,000 in cash for the Cherokee Strip, and the subsequent offer of $20,000,000 from other cattlemen, Congressman Perkins, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, says the Indians cannot sell their lands to private parties, and the propositions, he thinks, were made for the sole purpose of embarrassing the pending negotiations with the Cherokees. "As a matter of fact," continued Judge Perkins, "the Indians have no individual rights in the lands, anyhow. They were originally given the right to pass through the lands on their way to the hunting-grounds of the West, and have no authority to dispose of an acre. The Government, however, simply from a sense of equity, has offered the Indians $7,000,000 for the land."

A correspondent at Tahlequah, I. T., has had a talk with Chief Mayes about Snider's offer. Said the chief: "The telegrams have been received and will have the consideration which is due them. I am not prepared to say what answer will be sent, but the fact that the messages have come just at this time puts a new phase on the case. If the land belongs to the Cherokee Nation, a fact which the Supreme Court will be called upon to decide, you can rest assured that we will not sell it for any such sum as has been mentioned, neither will the Government get it for $7,000,000. It is just as valuable to the Cherokee Nation as to any syndicate, and we are in circumstances which will permit us to wait ten or twenty years if necessary before disposing of it. We want all it is worth and can tell better what we will do after the title is settled."

"You can set down all this talk about the Andy Snider, Faute, and Hewins syndicate, the James A. Blair, or any other syndicate wishing to buy the Cherokee Strip as the idlest bluff." The man who is authority for this emphatic statement is Col. William H. Hunt, whose ranch lies near Caldwell.

"The fact is," continued Col. Hunt, "that none of these people want the strip. Snider's concern has sold off and driven off all its cattle; the outfit headed by Blair might possibly raise the $20,000,000 they offer; and I can't exactly locate this $30,000,000 syndicate. It seems to exist only in telegraphic reports. My own idea is that the cattlemen, being sore on the Government for breaking up their 'snap,' are standing in with Mayes to get about three or four times what the land is worth. The Cherokees don't care to keep it idle, and they haven't 10 per cent of the stock that it would feed, and that stock is now on better ranges. Mayes has a long business head. He is seven-eighths white, and a graduate of Princeton. He knows as well as the men who are at the other end of the bluff that neither the Cherokees nor any other tribe can convey title without the approval of the Interior Department. So there is no danger that the offers will ever be taken.

"On the other hand if the Government does not improve upon its original offer it will look to those who do not appreciate the situation as if Lo was getting the worst of it again. The strip is not worth over $1 per acre."

This view so plainly advanced by the Kansas man is doubtless correct. It is said that one day while he was in the city a gentleman called on Col. Snider, and the cattleman, becoming confidential, said: "I have just telegraphed Chief Mayes an offer of $10,000,000 for the strip and if I don't hear from him before the end of the American Cattle Commission company meeting I will not wait here for an answer."

"But what would you do with it, if you got it? Your cattle are all driven off or sold off."

To which the Colonel responded with a wise look, "We don't want it."

## DISCOVERED BY AN AMERICAN.

### A Quincy Man the First to Suggest That Parasites Caused Consumption.

The honor of having discovered that pulmonary consumption is caused by minute parasitical organisms is claimed for an American physician, Dr. J. M. Blaisdell of Quincy, Ill. In an article published in November, 1877, by the Quincy *Whig* and reprinted in April, 1878, by the *Macomb Journal*, Dr. Blaisdell announced his theory that a germ was the cause of tuberculosis. Dr. Koch declared that consumption was caused by a parasite in 1882, four years after this publication.

Dr. Blaisdell in his paper quoted the descriptions given by Prof. Virchow of Berlin of the nature of the deposit in which consumption has its origin and which is formed primarily upon the mucous surfaces of the bronchial tubes in direct communication with the atmospheric world, and continued:

> But by the aid of modern research in mycological investigations we are enabled to demonstrate that the "little bodies" seen by Virchow in miliary tubercles are in reality the minute germs of fungi, which, having been inhaled into the tubes with atmospheric air, become imbedded in the mucous membrane, incubating and developing into living parasites.
>
> By the multiplication and extension of the little germs the original miliary tubercle increases in size, pressing in every direction upon the adjacent tissues of the lungs, producing a low grade of inflammation, and finally culminating in what is ordinarily known as tuberculous abscess; when the abscess matures its walls give way and the parasitic pus is discharged into the bronchial tubes to be expectorated by the patient. With the maturation and discharge of each successive abscess the lungs gradually waste, their function ceases, the blood loses its oxygen, and the patient perishes.
>
> Thus, it seems to us, that pulmonary consumption has its origin in the little vegetable germs, or spores, with which our atmosphere is constantly impregnated.

Dr. Blaisdell then suggested antiseptic remedies for the cure of consumption without going into details.

The above quotation shows the extent of Dr. Blaisdell's discovery. It is a statement of the fact that pulmonary consumption is caused by a germ, and the doctor says that research in the science of fungi demonstrates this fact. Beyond that he does not go. Koch's discoveries do not consist in determining that the dread disease is caused by a fungus, but in isolating, raising, and observing that fungus, establishing its properties and the conditions of its growth, and then finding means to destroy it.

The fact that a germ was at the bottom of the disease was accepted with the spread of the germ theory of disease, which is held by a large portion of the medical profession.

# "DANCING CLASS" BALL.

## FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NEW NORTH SIDE ORGANIZATION.

### Three Hundred Guests Grace Germania Hall with Their Presence—The Board of Managers—The Receiving Party—Some of the Guests—The Northwestern Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Banquet at the Grand Pacific—Social Notes.

The first of a series of four balls to be given by the Dancing Class took place last evening at Germania Hall, North Clark and Grant streets, and was a brilliant and fashionable affair. The Dancing Class is a new organization and is under the management of Mr. F. M. Whitehouse, Mr. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. Charles B. Macdonald, Mr. James L. Houghteling Mr. Arthur Ely, Mr. D. Percy Morgan, Mr. John L. Lincoln, Mr. Frank Cramer, Mr. Edward Adams, Mr. Stuyvesant LeRoy, and Mr. William H. Comstock. About 500 invitations were issued and the guests present last evening numbered over 300.

Germania Hall is well adapted for entertaining and the rooms presented an attractive appearance. The large gold and white ballroom was decorated with potted plants, tall palms, and lovely tied bunches of roses. At one end of the room handsome Turkish rugs had been spread and screens of plants had been arranged in a bower. At the other end of the room on a raised platform was stationed Hand's Orchestra. The reception and dressing rooms were tastefully decorated with cut flowers. In the dining-hall were small tables, each seating four or six guests, and the room was lighted by red-shaded candles. These, with the green of palms and ferns and many flowers, made an attractive whole. An excellent supper was served under the management of the club and of Cavaroc.

The guests were received by Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. George S. Willits, Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mrs. John De Koven, and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson.

Among those present were:

*Frank Gorton,
*F. M. Whitehouse,
*Charles Deering,
*John Clark,
*Arthur Ely,
*Cyrus McCormick,
*Walter Cobb,
*Louis Webster,
*E. Cramer,
*Bertram Winston,
*James Sharp,
*Dr. Henry Hooper,
*Charles Comes,
*Henry Ives Cook,
Mrs. William Armour,
*Harold Howard,
*Alexander Stevenson,
*Robert Waller,
*Charles Yoe,
*J. W. Cotton,
Miss Lucy Keep,
Miss Marian McKay,
Miss Bertha Barnes,
Miss Millie Bigelow,
Miss Katherine Porter,
Miss Lida Rumsey,
Miss Marie Winston,
Miss Katherine Isham,
Miss Erskine,
Miss Chumasero,
Miss Farnham.
The Misses Antisdel,
Miss Ackerman,
Miss Kirkland,
Miss Maude Martin,
Miss Pullman,
Miss Laura Williams,
Miss Amy Carpenter,
Miss Byram,
Harry Hubbard,
Richard Fay,
John Gott,
B. Carpenter,
Henry Norton,
William Munro,
Ralph Isham,
Clifford Johnson,
Edward Doane,
Walter Farwell,
Col. Jacobson,
Mr. Furgeson,
Miss Odell,
*John De Koven,
*James McKay,
*George S. Willits,
*E. L. Worthington,
*R. Hall McCormick,
*H. B. Stone,
*William Borden,
*George W. Meeker,
*George Young,
*William C. Goudy,
*F. H. Winston,
*Clifford Payson,
*Edward Burdett,
*Percy Morgan,
*John Hannah,
*Rockwell King,
*Frank Watriss,
*George L. Dunlap,
*Hamilton McCormick,
Miss Grace Murray,
Miss Harriet King,
Miss Helen Henderson,
Miss Abbie Deering,
Miss Wilkins,
Miss Philips,
Miss Katherine Jones,
Miss Helen Jones,
Miss McMurray,
Miss Belden,
Miss Lois Kellogg,
Miss Harriet Isham,
Miss Barker,
The Misses Rozet,
Miss Cutter,
Miss Emery,
Miss Annie Bower,
Miss Bickford,
Miss Whiting,
C. D. Lathrop,
Milton Lightner,
Nelson Bigelow,
Dr. A. M. Tully,
George Cobb,
William Burrey,
W. G. Beale,
Adrian Honoré,
E. A. Ferguson,
William Beall,
Mr. Lockwood,
Dr. Vilas,
Alonzo Page.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) were accompanied by their wives.

## BANQUET OF THE "DEKES."

### Greek Meets Greek and All Eat and Talk—Officers Elected—Social Notes.

The Northwestern Association of Delta Kappa Epsilon held its tenth annual banquet at the Grand Pacific last evening. At the business meeting a proposition to change the name to the Chicago Association of the D. K. E. Fraternity on account of a similarity in names between the Chicago and Minneapolis associations was rejected. Reports were read showing progress of the work on the new catalogue, which is now almost completed. The book contains a biographical sketch of every member of the fraternity.

The seventy-five members present filed into the ladies' ordinary, where the banquet was held. The table, which had been arranged in the form of an immense horseshoe, was surrounded by waving ferns and sparkled in the glow of the electric lights. The speakers were the Hon. Jonas Hutchinson, the Hon. Aldace F. Walker, the Rev. Charles H. Bixby, H. C. M. Thomson, Judges R. S. Tuthill and J. S. Grinnell. The toastmaster was Francis M. Larned. The following officers were elected for 1891: President, C. Reynolds; Vice-President, John E. Rhodes; Secretary and Treasurer, Tracy C. Drake; Executive Committee, Donald Morrill, Henry Thomson, and S. K. Pitman.

### Social Notes.

The Union Athletic Club gave its first annual reception and ball last night at Emerson Hall, No. 45 Randolph street.

A largely-attended concert was given at St. Paul's Church, Winchester avenue and Adams street, last night for the benefit of the Sunday school.

A dancing party given by members of the Ashland Club at Mittmann's Hall, No. 107 South Paulina street, last night was attended by about fifty couples.

The second annual ball of the Illinois Council of the British-American Association was held last night at the Second Regiment Armory. The proceeds of the ball will go into the charity fund of the organization.

Donohue & Henneberry's employés held their first annual reception at Berry's Hall, Sangamon street and Washington boulevard, last night. It was a successful affair and was attended by about 150 people.

The Sons of Mona, a society composed of the natives of the Isle of Man and their descendants, held their seventeenth annual Manx reunion last night at Uhlich's Hall, Clark and Kinzie streets. It was a musical entertainment and dance.

## VICTIMS OF CHARLES JOPLIN'S GUN.

### Mrs. Miller Dies of Her Wounds—Father, Mother, and Daughter Buried Together.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 12.—Mrs. John Miller, one of the victims of Charles Joplin's murderous gun yesterday, died this morning of her wounds, and this evening the father, mother, and daughter were all buried at the same time. At last accounts the body of the murderer, Joplin, was still lying where it fell, no one having touched it. Dr. Stewart was also buried this afternoon, and the body of Dull, Joplin's first victim, still lies in the morgue in this city. Joplin has a wife somewhere in Missouri and an uncle named Joe Hatter at Springfield, Ill. Investigation brings to light the fact that Joplin betrayed Miss Miller and called on Dr. Stewart to help him out of the trouble. Stewart refused and told of the affair. It was reported that Joplin was going to be arrested, which semed to have worked on his mind to such an extent that it almost set him wild. He told a friend here yesterday that he was going to Texas, but instead of doing that he shouldered his gun and started for Jenny Lind, twelve miles from this city, on foot. When he reached that place he went direct to Stewart's store, and when the latter saw him coming he grabbed his Winchester, and, as Joplin entered, presented it and pulled the trigger, but the gun failed to fire, and he was shot instantly by Joplin, who put three loads into his victim.

He then proceeded to Miller's, and after shooting the father, mother, and daughter fired one shot at a 12-year-old girl as she ran off, shooting her in the hand. He then placed the muzzle of the gun to his forehead and pulled the trigger. He died instantly. Dull, his first victim, has a wife in Cheney, Kas., and his mother lives at Charleston, Kas. He had been visiting relatives in the lower part of the State and was on his way home. Joplin has been in this section some months working in the Jenny Lind coal mines and was well thought of. He was a fine specimen of physical manhood and was known as one of the best shots in the West.

### Too Slow to Carry the Mail.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 12.—The Compagnie Transatlantique Française, which made a tender for the mail service between France and Canada, having been informed that its proposed rate of seventeen knots was too slow, has withdrawn its tender, informing the Dominion Government that it would not endanger the lives of the passengers by increasing the speed.

# BURGLARS' RICH HARVEST

## ROBERT LINDBLOM LOSES OVER $4,000 WORTH OF VALUABLES.

### The Robbery Occurred Tuesday Evening While the Family Was at Dinner—Thieves Busy in Other Neighborhoods—Strange Reason for Peter McGurn's Failure—New "L" Road Incorporated—A Political Enthusiast Gets Into Serious Trouble—Other Local Happenings.

The residence of Robert Lindblom, No. 678 La Salle avenue, was entered by thieves while the family was at dinner last Tuesday evening and between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry taken.

So cleverly did the rogues do their work that the loss was not discovered until Wednesday afternoon. The matter was at once reported to the police and to the Pinkerton Detective Agency, but as yet there is no clew.

Among the more valuable articles taken were:

Solitaire diamond earrings, $650.
Solitaire diamond ring, $375.
Solitaire diamond stud, $250.
Solitaire diamond bracelets, $400.
Cluster diamond crescent, $375.
Cluster diamond pin, $350.
Cluster diamond ring, $250.

Aside from these there were taken two diamond and pearl rings, a sapphire ring, an onyx and diamond ring, a string of gold beads, three gold bracelets, a turquois and diamond ring, a gold necklace, two gold watches, and a gold watch chain, two fancy gold pins, a collection of gold coins, and a number of gold ornaments of various kinds.

The thieves effected an entrance through a second-story window which opened on the veranda at the south side of the house. The window by some mischance had been left unfastened. They passed through the hall to Mrs. Lindblom's room. The keys to her jewel case were lying in a glass dish on a stand. They unlocked the casket and removed a chamois-skin bag which contained all her diamonds and those of her husband. They then locked the case and replaced the keys as they had found them.

From here they passed into the room of Miss Lindblom. Not finding the keys to her jewel case they broke it open, and, removing the contents, thrust the box beneath the dressing-case. They left as they had entered.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Lindblom went to her room to dress for dancing school, and for the first time missed her jewel case. Inquiry developed the fact that burglars had been in, and not only her jewels but those of her father and mother were gone. Further investigation disclosed the muddy footprints of the thieves on the veranda roof and the window-sill.

In the room where the thieves first entered, on a table, lay a valuable gold watch and a gold chain three feet long, which belonged to Mrs. Lindblom's mother. This the thieves did not touch, doubtless fearing it would be missed sooner than the jewels, which were under lock and key. Mr. Lindblom, speaking of the theft, said:

"At first I was inclined to believe that the thieves had in some manner obtained information from some one as to where the jewels were, but now I am convinced that they were experts in the business and judged from the surroundings where to find the valuables. One thing strange is that on the dressing-case, where they got the jewelry, was a lot of solid silver which they did not touch. I have little hope of ever getting the diamonds back, but I will pay a liberal reward to any one who will return them."

Sneak thieves are making a methodical and profitable raid in the apartment houses near Prairie avenue and Thirty-first street. Wednesday afternoon the apartments of C. H. Cromwell, in the Dakota flats, were robbed of jewelry and other valuables worth $150.

At about the same hour thieves entered the home of J. A. Yakel, in the Alabama flats, and stole a fine overcoat, diamond pin and bracelet, and other jewelry. The amount of Mr. Yakel's loss is also $150. The same day $20 in money was stolen from the house of John Parsons, No. 3007 Vernon avenue. Articles have been stolen from the halls of other houses in the neighborhood and several unsuccessful attempts to enter houses have been made.

All these thefts have been reported to the police at the Stanton Avenue Station, but as yet none of the property has been recovered.

Owen Daley, the cashier at W. P. Rend's coal-yards at Fortieth and Halsted streets, was knocked down and robbed of the day's receipts last evening. Daley closed up the office about 6 o'clock as usual, and, as the receipts amounted to $400 in cash and two small checks, he put them in his pocket rather than leave them in the safe. He then started down Halsted street towards his home, No. 4414 Emerald avenue. At Forty-third street he turned into Emerald avenue, one of Lake's aristocratic residence streets. Half way down the block two men stood looking across the street. As he passed one of them turned and knocked him unconscious to the sidewalk with a blunt weapon. Mr. Daley was not seriously hurt. Mr. Daley can give only a partial description of the highwaymen, but thinks they have been watching his movements for some time.

## PETER McGURN'S SACRIFICE.

### He Fails in Business Rather than Bring Sorrow to a Dishonest Employe's Family.

A story of confidence betrayed and funds misappropriated, of a generosity that shrank from exposing a newly-wedded wife to the disgrace that would follow the prosecution of the offender, such is in brief, according to a member of the firm, the tale of the failure of the old Board of Trade firm of P. McGurn & Co., which occurred yesterday.

It was not one of the largest houses by any means. But Peter McGurn did business on the Board of Trade for fifteen years, and the reputation and honor of no one were more highly valued than those of "Honest Peter." He is an elderly man now, highly respected among his neighbors in Englewood, but beggared today through one in whom he confided and on whom he did not have the heart to be revenged. "All he had in the world yesterday," said an intimate friend, "was 20 cents."

"A former bookkeeper of the firm," said a member of the company, "made away with $3,000 some time ago. I can say outright the money was embezzled. I urged Mr. McGurn to send the man up, but the old man did not have the heart to do so. He allowed the man to go on and get married and he does not want to be hard on the wife. In addition to that the same employé invested $3,000 in stocks, which are among the assets, but on which the firm has been unable to realize. This was at least bad judgment. In view of Mr. McGurn's generosity to the man I do not think it would be proper for me to make his name public."

The loss and tying up of this $6,000 would not have reduced the resources of the firm and embarrassed it as it did had it not been for the present stringency in the money market. The firm did a commission business, carried on mostly on credits, and being unable to raise money was forced to the wall.

Edward Maher, the assignee, says that everybody will be paid in full. It is strictly a bona fide failure, he says. According to his estimate the assets amount to about $25,000, the liabilities to $22,000. The assets consist of accounts, bills receivable, grain, flour, and produce in warehouses and in the hands of railways. The liabilities are mostly for moneys due banks, among them the First National with $12,000, the Atlas National with a smaller amount, both of them secured, and small debts to various dealers. There is no creditor, according to Mr. Maher's statements, who is liable to be hampered in his business by the failure.

A notice has been posted on the doors of P. McGurn & Co. in the Traders' Building, on Pacific avenue, stating that an assignment has been made, and all the assets of the firm have been turned over to Edward Maher as assignee. Mr. McGurn has been in business on the Board of Trade for fifteen years. About two years ago the business was transferred to a corporation, which was prosperous up to about six or eight months ago, when it began to lose heavily. Mr. McGurn was never an active politician, but was for some time a member of the Board of School Trustees of Township 38, Range 14. He was once a candidate of the People's party for President of the Town Board of the old Town of Lake against Elmer Washburn and was defeated by only eighty-four votes.

Austin M. Woodward, a grain commission merchant in Minneapolis, seeks in the Circuit Court the appointment of a receiver for P. McGurn & Co. The bill states that the corporation is indebted to complainant about $1,600, and a few days ago the company ceased to do business; that last January the company was organized with a capital stock of $30,000, divided into shares of $100 each, of which Thomas A. Smyth held 142 shares, Edward Maher fifteen shares, and Peter McGurn the balance. It is said that they have not fully paid up their subscription and the court is asked to compel them to do so. Smyth is accused of pretending to transfer his stock to McGurn for $9,000, and this money is said to have been withdrawn from the assets of the corporation. The court is asked to set aside the conveyance and restrain any disposition of the assets.

The business of the Morrison, Adams & Allen company, paint manufacturers at No. 12 North Canal street, was yesterday closed by the Sheriff on confessions of judgment aggregating over $28,000 entered against them in the Superior and Circuit Courts. Charles Seegers is a judgment creditor for $18,171.82 and the First National Bank for $10,000. The President of the concern is William M. Morrison and the Secretary James H. Allen.

## ANOTHER "L" ROAD INCORPORATED.

### It Is to Run Northwest to the Desplaines River.

The Northwest Chicago Elevated railroad, to furnish rapid transit to North Chicago, was incorporated yesterday. The capital will be, as stated in the articles of incorporation, $2,000,000.

The projected "L" road will start at a point between the South Branch of the Chicago River, Van Buren street, State street, and the main river, running north and northwest to Jefferson Park, with a branch from the main line near the junction of Clybourn place and Clybourn avenue north to Wilmette, and a branch running west from the junction of Bloomingdale and Milwaukee avenues to the Desplaines River, near Turner Park.

Thursday evening the original incorporators, Dr. Jerome C. Merrick, Henry Schler, John Davenbos, J. C. Jensen, H. B. Pierce, and Thomas Mooney, will hold a meeting and take steps to secure the granting of the city franchise. Some necessary changes in the route of the line may be made prior to the granting of the franchise.

Dr. Jerome C. Merrick, President of the board of incorporators, stated that, although the amount of stock called for had not yet been subscribed, the incorporators believed they would experience no difficulty in disposing of it at the proper time. "We intend to make this a citizens' line, those taking stock being personally interested in quick transit on the route proposed. We shall complete Thursday the formation of our company and proceed to business at once," he said.

## IT WAS ONLY A POLITICAL MOVE.

### Charles Flynn Tells a Justice Why He Stole John Harvey's Clothes.

Charles Flynn and John Harvey of No. 428 Johnson street are a couple of politicians in Frank Lawler's ward. Mr. Flynn is rich, according to the Nineteenth Ward idea. He owns three houses and draws his rent. Mr. Harvey is poor. He owned but one suit of clothes. But he availed himself of the privilege of every American citizen to exercise the franchise and control as many more franchises as he could—electoral franchises. Mr. Flynn, who pays taxes on three houses, was offended when Mr. Harvey said to him and his friends: "I've got a bigger pull than you have, if you do own three houses."

A man with a pull is bound to keep up appearances. He has got to be dressed in something besides his pull.

Mr. Flynn knew this, and he knew that Mr. Harvey had but one suit of clothes. He went to the meeting but Mr. Harvey did not, because Flynn had his clothes and Mr. Harvey could not exercise his pull.

Then the pull came on Mr. Flynn. It was the police that had the pull this time and Mr. Flynn was pulled to the station. There Mr. Harvey charged the taxpayer and owner of three houses with the larceny of his suit of clothes. Mr. Flynn broke down. Yes, he had stolen the clothes, but it was only to keep Mr. Harvey away from that meeting. It was only politics, nothing but Nineteenth Ward politics, he said, and no larceny. A man who pays taxes and owns three houses wouldn't steal a suit of clothes unless it was a matter of politics. Justice Bradwell saw the force of the argument. If it had been larceny Flynn would have had to go before the grand jury, but as a political argument it only cost a fine of $100.

## TOLD THE STORY FOR EFFECT.

### Clark Parker's False Boast of Past Achievements.

Lieut. Max Kipley glanced over the Boston dispatch detailing the arrest of Clark Parker, the notorious criminal, known to the police of Europe and America as "Bill the Brute," and said: "I know of him, but he has no Western record, not having operated in this part of the country." Then the Lieutenant read Parker's statement of being a partner of Eddie Guerin of Chicago in the robbery of a bank at Lyons, France, where 250,000 francs were stolen. Parker told how the money was hidden in a graveyard, and that when he and Guerin went to get it he shot Guerin in the right side, badly injuring him. Guerin fired back and Parker got away. The latter, however, returned, promised to divide with Guerin, and offered to nurse him to health.

"I do not know whether Parker was with Guerin in that Lyons robbery," said the Lieutenant, "but I know that John Meany, now dead, and Bill Burke, alias Billy the Kid, were and Parker may have been."

Several detectives at the station expressed the opinion that Parker told the Guerin story merely for effect, every criminal being vain of his reputation. The story, however, recalls Eddie Guerin, one of the greatest crooks that Chicago ever turned out. Guerin was one of those dangerous men whom the police always take in on sight. He was reared on South Morgan street and early made a reputation as a daring thief. So expert was he that crimes for which he was suspected could not be traced to him, and though he was thought to be implicated in many big thefts he was convicted but twice. In Chicago he did not do much work, but he traveled through the country, and every notorious criminal boasts of having had Guerin for a partner.

Bank robberies were his specialty and some of his companions were John Love, George Mason, "Mollie Matches," all famous crooks. With the latter he was concerned in the robbery of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Galesburg, Ill., in 1882. Guerin thought the bank an easy one to rob and sent for "Matches" and two other crooks. One of them went to a neighboring town and hired a horse and wagon containing a large dry-goods box. The team was hitched near the bank at noon. "Molly" watched the President and Treasurer go out of the bank and then went in to the cashier and proceeded to buy a New York draft offering small silver and making much noise. Another man stood near by holding up a paper that screened a third man who sneaked in and took $9,600 off the desk alongside the cashier. "Mollie" told the cashier he had made a mistake as to the amount of his money and gathering up what he had said he would go for more. Once outside, the gang jumped into the wagon and reached the depot in time to catch a train.

Guerin remained in this country until he shot Officer Trehorn, now a detective at the Central Station. Every detective in Chicago knew Eddie and all were on the lookout for him. One night about four years ago he was in a saloon on Blue Island avenue. Officer Trehorn and several other policemen went in to arrest him. When Guerin caught sight of the officers he drew a revolver and fired, striking Trehorn in the head. He made his escape through the back door. Trehorn suffered only a scalp wound. Guerin then left this country and began daring operations abroad. With two companions he robbed the Lyons bank and escaped to England, where he was arrested. The French authorities wanted to extradite him, but he claimed to be a British subject. A Chicago officer was sent for, who testified that Guerin was an American. He was sent to France and was sent to prison for ten years.

## TO INCREASE ITS CAPACITY.

### Proposed Enlargement of the Works of the Chicago Tire and Spring Company.

It is probable that in the near future the Chicago Tire and Spring company of Melrose, Ill., which employs less than 100 men, will be so enlarged as to furnish employment to 500 persons. When the Iron and Steel Commission was in Chicago last summer among the plants visited was that of this company, and so favorably were the visitors impressed with the new system of rolling tires there in use that on their return home they opened negotiations looking to the investment of capital in the plant.

Melrose is the name of a village of about 300 inhabitants on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, about six miles west of the city limits. The citizens are, for the most part, in the employment of the Chicago Tire and Spring company, which corporation has, within the last two years, revolutionized the tire business through the introduction of a new process and mill, the invention of Mr. James Munton, the Superintendent of the works. The Munton mill does away with all hammering and provides for a pressure on the steel from all sides at once.

## STODDARD DENIES THE CHARGES.

### He Says He Is Not an Embezzler, but a Victim of Attempted Blackmail.

Curtis G. Stoddard, who was enjoined by Judge Shepard Thursday from disposing of $4,000,000 of bonds of the Kansas City, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad and shares of stock of the par value of $2,200,000, was arrested at the Richelieu the same evening as he was preparing to take a train for New York. The arrest was made on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of the securities mentioned. A bondsman was found in Willard T. Block of No. 1456 Michigan avenue, who guaranteed Stoddard's appearance Monday afternoon. C. H. Aldrich, attorney for the Chicago and Arkansas Railway Construction company, said yesterday in regard to the matter:

"Stoddard is a New York man who claimed he was able to float the securities and he could raise all the money wanted. For some months he has been in London acting as a promoter. Briefly, our charges against him are: That he represented he had sold $4,000,000 of Kansas City, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad bonds and that part of the arrangement was that the persons taking the bonds should receive $2,200,000 of stock; that this stock was turned over to him for delivery to supposed purchasers of the bonds; that he didn't sell the bonds, but took the stock to the amount of $2,320,000 and caused it to be transferred to his name; that then he went into a meeting of stockholders, had the former issue of bonds declared invalid and a new series of bonds issued; that he made himself Vice-President of the company and entered into a contract with the railroad company to complete the road, thus entirely ignoring the construction company from which he had received his stock, and, as it is claimed, violating his trust.

"Although we secured an injunction restraining Stoddard from transferring or disposing of the securities it would have been inoperative once he was out of the jurisdiction.

"Stoddard never advanced a dollar of his own on the stocks and bonds. Thursday he admitted that he had not put in more than $10,000."

Mr. Stoddard claims to be a deeply-injured man, and is especially bitter against F. B. Modica, the secretary of E. S. C. Rutan, the President of the Chicago and Arkansas Railway Construction company. The former swore out the warrant against him.

"This arrest was made by Modica, who fancied I was without friends and could not get bail," he said. "He thought I would give him some money in consideration of being released. I am not going to be swindled that way. The hearing will show up the men connected with this scheme in an interesting light. The charge that I embezzled $2,000,000 of the company's stock is absurd. I have them in my possession and will surrender them when they pay me back my outlay. I have invested $160,000 in the company and the stock I hold is my security."

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Curtis G. Stoddard has an office at No. 18 Broadway. He does a banking and brokerage business under the name of C. C. Stoddard & Co. The Kansas City, Arkansas and New Orleans railroad is a railroad on paper only, and the $6,000,000 worth of stock and bonds of the company have no market value. A gentleman who represented him said today that Mr. Stoddard has thus far paid out of his own pocket all the funds that have been expended toward the surveying and laying out of the line, which, it is claimed, will be about 300 miles long. As Mr. Stoddard has found it impossible to float the securities of the company through some legal flaw on the charter of the Construction company, he proposes to hold on to the securities until the cash advances which he has made have been returned to him. The legal proceeding against him in Chicago, it is also claimed, is merely a civil suit, no criminal charges being discovered.

## WILL BE CRIPPLED FOR LIFE.

### The Tragic End of the Quarrel in a Milwaukee Theater.

Thomas Smyth, the young scenic artist of the Chicago Opera-House, who met with such a peculiar accident while touching up the scenery of the Crystal Slipper company at Davidson's new theater in Milwaukee Thursday, will be a cripple for life in all probability. Mr. Wolff of the Chicago Opera-House, who saw the accident, describes it as follows:

"The theater is not completed, and the workmen have had a good deal of trouble with street boys playing with the freight elevator. The boys persisted in riding up and down the elevator. Yesterday the workmen watched them, and when the boys had the elevator up cut it off so the urchins could not get down. A marble-cutter named Minteau started after a lad and chased him about the building until he rounded him up on the paint frame where Smyth was at work. Minteau cuffed the boy furiously and was about to throw him from the frame when Smyth remonstrated. This irritated Minteau and he struck the artist a severe blow between the eyes with his fist.

"Smyth, who is a small man, attempted to defend himself and the two men clinched. In the struggle both rolled off the frame and fell to the stage, a distance of thirty feet. Smyth struck a pair of portable steps and broke his left leg between the knee and hip and also between the knee and foot. His knee joint was dislocated, and his right arm broken both above and below the elbow. It is thought that he has internal injuries in addition. He was taken to a hospital, and the surgeons who reduced the fracture say it will be three months before the young man will be able to walk any. Minteau sustained no injuries."

A great deal of sympathy is expressed for Smyth by the attachés of the Chicago Opera-House, where he is quite popular. He came to this country from England about eight months ago, and expected to be married the coming summer.

## ROBBED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

### A Wayward Cleveland Youth Found by Detectives in Chicago.

James Petty has been living on the North Side for some time, spending money freely and occupying elegantly-furnished apartments. His rooms were on State street, near Indiana, and when Detectives Murnane and McDermott of the Central Station and Barnes of Cleveland walked in unannounced they found him pleasantly situated. His dreams of comfort were dispelled, however, when Detective Barnes asked him what he had done with sundry diamond rings, studs, and pins that disappeared from Cleveland at the same time that he decided to change his residence.

The jewelry, which was the property of Judge F. H. Kelly of Cleveland, was in various pawnshops on State and Clark streets, where it was recovered by the officers. Judge Kelly, who is a prominent magistrate of Cleveland, is a brother-in-law of James Petty. Petty was employed as a dry-goods clerk in Cleveland, but his expenses were greater than his salary, which was ample for a single man, and he finally left his home and took with him the valuables of his brother-in-law. He surrendered the jewelry, and the detective returned to Cleveland.

The matter has been suppressed by every possible means in Cleveland, and the prosecution will not be pushed. Petty will be obliged to make his peace with a young lady named Ella McClure, who lives at No. 184 Clark street, as he had given her a diamond ring which she was obliged to turn over to the detectives. A well-known crook named "Moxie" pawned the goods and first excited the suspicions of the officers, as he was well supplied with money.

## RECENT REAL-ESTATE SALES.

### Confidence of Investors in South Side Income Property—Other Notes.

The fact that a valuation of $1,000 a foot has been placed on a Cottage Grove avenue frontage as far south as Fortieth street, and that preparations are being made for the erection of a $200,000 apartment building at that point, is evidence of the unbounded confidence of investors in South Side income property. The northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street has been leased for Henry T. Glover to Robert T. Parker for a term of ninety-nine years. The lease is made on the basis of a 6 per cent income on a valuation of $100,000. As the corner has a frontage of 100 feet on Cottage Grove avenue by 115 feet on Fortieth street this amount represents a valuation of $1,000 a foot for the Cottage Grove avenue frontage. The lessee of this corner will begin work next week on the excavations for a $200,000 building. It will contain fifty-four flats and seven stores and will be eight stories high. The first three stories will be built of stone, while the upper stories will be of pressed brick. The building will be on the plan of the Allen apartment building on Oakwood boulevard. It will be fitted up with all the modern improvements and finished as a high-class apartment house.

The lease on the corner was negotiated by L. E. Steinfeld and A. R. Clark. The valuation of $1,000 is the highest yet placed on property as far south on Cottage Grove avenue. It is interesting in connection with this sale to note the price paid by Mr. Glover. Less than a year ago he purchased this corner for $65,000, or $35,000 less than the amount it now sells for.

Dunlap Smith & Co. have sold fifty feet, east front, on Rush street, north of Chicago avenue, for $18,200. This property was sold for S. Guy Sea to W. B. Williams. It is improved with three brick two-story houses.

The report made by the Cook County Recorder for the six months ending Nov. 30 shows a satisfactory condition of affairs in that office. During the six months ending May 31 the recording fees show an excess of $19,893. During the following six months the excess is $21,969, making a total profit in this department of $41,863. In the abstracting department the records show a deficiency of $584 during the first six months and an excess of $1,558 during the term ending Nov. 30. This shows a net excess of $974 in this department, which, with the profits of the recording department, makes the entire profits of the office $42,857. There were 188,760 documents filed during the year, as against 157,297 during the previous year.

George & Wanner report the sale of 532 feet on Stony Island boulevard, in their subdivision, corner of Eighty-third street, to A. Speight, for $26,518. They have also sold two and a half acres at the southwest corner of Yates avenue and Seventy-seventh street, for E. S. Wellner, for $14,400, and fourteen lots in their old subdivision, Seventy-ninth street and Jeffery avenue, to A. Johnson and others, for $11,000.

## CENTRAL PARNELL LEAGUE.

### The Organization to Be Formed at Tonight's Mass-Meeting.

A committee of Irish Nationalists met at the Sherman House last evening to complete arrangements for the mass-meeting of the friends of Parnell, which will be held tonight at the Madison Street Theater. John Devoy read an encouraging cablegram from Sheriff Clancy of Dublin, and also a dispatch from Timothy Harrington, who is now in New York.

The Dublin dispatch stated that the "brutal assaults on Parnell by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Star* had decided many waverers," and that the opponents of the member from Cork were now held responsible by the Irish masses for the utterances of the English wing of the Home-Rule party.

Secretary Lahiff reported for the Committee on Speakers and Resolutions that the program for this evening was complete. The resolutions strongly protest against the Irish members overriding their first deliberate action and submitting to English dictation in the choice of a leader who is responsible to the Irish people alone. They also pledge moral and financial support to Parnell until the struggle for home rule is over.

Among those who will speak at tonight's gathering are: Col. Burke, J. J. Ryan, John Devoy, P. W. Dunne, and T. P. O'Conner. A permanent organization, to be known as the Central Parnell National League, will be formed.

## REFERRED TO THE GRAND JURY.

### How It Is Proposed to Settle the Lumpy-Jaw Cattle Controversy.

All the parties connected with the controversy between the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners and the City Health Department over the shipment of diseased cattle to the city will probably have an opportunity to tell the grand jury all they know about the matter next week. The grand jury has decided to make an investigation and will begin the inquiry Monday. It is the intention to subpœna the Live Stock Commissioners and people who are connected with the Union Stock-Yards who are thought to possess information as to the number of diseased cattle shipped here and especially to inquire into the lumpy-jaw cattle trade. Just who has interested the grand jury in the matter does not seem apparent. The officers of the City Health Department will also be brought before the jury.

Dr. McChesney of the State Commission revived the fight Thursday by addressing an open letter to Health Commissioner Wickersham. In this document the doctor assailed the City Administration and the Health Department in strong language and improved the opportunity to give the City Inspectors at the Stock-Yards a dressing down.

The State Board has collected a number of affidavits regarding the actions of Inspectors Lamb and Root. It is said that an average of twenty-five and thirty head of lumpy-jaw cattle is received at the Stock-Yards each week and condemned by the State Board.

## ALL SEARCH PROVES FRUITLESS.

### Not a Trace of B. H. Campbell Brought to Light.

Yesterday added another to the days of fruitless search that have been made for B. H. Campbell. The lake was patrolled by boats, as for weeks past, but without result.

At the missing man's residence last night it was said that no clew from anywhere had been secured that would aid in the solution of the mystery. The same efforts that have been made to find Mr. Campbell since his disappearance will be continued indefinitely.

The nervous strain induced by days of uncertainty and deep anxiety is telling upon the members of Mr. Campbell's household. B. H. Campbell Jr., who has worked ceaselessly following every possible clew to its source, is completely tired out, and last night denied himself to visitors so that he might obtain a much-needed rest.

## WILL FIGHT THE SALOONS.

### Evanston and Rogers Park Business-Men About to Form a Citizens' League.

A meeting of several leading business-men of Evanston and members of the Citizens' League of Rogers Park was held last evening. J. F. Pratt was secretary of the meeting. D. W. Kean said: "Rogers Park has raised $1,000, and we are willing to raise as much more to continue the prosecution." The Rev. Mr. Higgs, Rogers Park, and H. B. Hurd also spoke. The meeting pledged its influence and money to suppress the saloons at West Ridge. A mass-meeting will be called in January.

## GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

### For the Free Kindergarten.

The interest in Russia, Turkey, and Egypt intensifies as their relations to the "Eastern" question" become more fully known, and those who have visited either of these countries or are natives of them will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to renew the pleasant recollections of the beautiful scenery and historic charms which will be afforded them in the lecture to be given in Central Music-Hall Friday evening, Dec. 19, on these countries, for the first time in this city. The lecture is for the benefit of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association, an organization whose work is benevolent in its broadest sense, and while unsectarian is essentially religious, and has done, is doing, and planning to do on a more extended scale, a noble work in developing the minds and physical powers of the poor and neglected children of our city without charge to them. The association also gives a thorough training to young ladies who desire to take up this vocation, without tuition fee.

A new training class will be formed in February. Applications for membership can now be made at the office of the association, 175 East Twenty-second street, in person or by mail.

Tickets for the lecture are on sale at Central Music-Hall.

### More Young Women Depart.

Four more of the boarders at the Young Women's Christian Association Home, No. 288 Michigan avenue, left Thursday evening. The total is now nine young women who preferred to leave the home rather than to acquiesce in the reference of the Board of Managers to them as charity boarders. The Board of Managers has thus far declined to make any concession in the way of emphasizing the fact that each boarder pays in full, and a little over, for the cost of the food and lodging. The total amount paid the home by the young women last year was $6,402. The total expense of running was $6,137. This includes $1,200 interest on a mortgage for $20,000 and $45 in premiums for three years' insurance.

### Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

The Board of Managers of the Northwestern branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church held its regular meeting at the Training School, No. 114 Dearborn avenue, yesterday morning. Mrs. Tracy of the Marshfield Avenue Church was appointed to represent the board at the union meeting to be held on Jan. 9. Mrs. Crandon and Mrs. Ridgeway were appointed a Committee on Program for the next quarterly branch meeting. A letter was read from Dr. Stonard, who is en route for China, telling of the safe arrival of herself and the co-workers who joined her at Omaha in San Francisco. Miss Sarah Deline, from the Bombay mission, and Miss Rebecca Watson, from Japan, each said a few words to the board.

### Married and Deserted in a Day.

Mrs. Mary McClellan, 17 years old, told a sad story to the police yesterday. She has been an inmate of the Home for the Friendless since she was 3 years old, but about two months ago received an offer of marriage from John McClellan, whom she had always known. She married him Dec. 7, but the same day he lost his situation and deserted her. Penniless and scantily clad she appealed to the police for protection. She will be sent to the Infirmary.

### Nearly All the Seats Were Sold.

The auction sale of the boxes for the Harvard Glee Club concert, which will be given in Central Music-Hall Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, took place yesterday morning at Apollo Hall and was well attended by the Chicago friends of Harvard. Mr. Rodger, a member of the Harvard Club of this city, acted as auctioneer and was quite successful in selling the boxes for good prices. The purchasers were: C. W. Brega, box D; J. O. Armour, box C; E. Pike, box B; E. G. Mason, box H; Mr. Keith, box J; and Mr. Williams, box F. The advance sale of seats began also yesterday, and all day long there was a steady flow of people calling at the box-office in Central Music-Hall to secure seats, and last evening very few remained unsold.

### A Suit for $100,000.

The National Coal and Coke company yesterday began suit against Forsyth, Hyde & Co., iron dealers, for $100,000. J. S. Cork, attorney for the plaintiffs, said last night that the suit is the result of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the iron firm.

"In October, 1889, Forsyth, Hyde & Co. signed a contract for about 50,000 tons of coke to be delivered during last year. After a few car-loads had been delivered the firm refused to accept any more, and also declined to pay for the coke delivered. They alleged that the coke contained too much sulphur. The contract did not cover this point, and their excuse was fictitious, anyhow. My clients lost about $1.50 on each ton."

### More Complaints of Gambling Houses.

A number of additional complaints against gambling houses were filed at Mat Pinkerton's detective agency yesterday. One was that of a young man who had lost his situation in a prominent mercantile house through his gaming propensities. His wife has visited some of the dives and succeeded in recovering a portion of the money he lost. Mr Pinkerton is notifying the gambling-house keepers of the complaints against them and directing their attention to the criminal code. A number of workingmen are also giving the detectives valuable information from their own experience.

### Another Boy Runaway.

Another Chicago lad has disappeared from his home. This time it is Ernest Gretler, who has been missing from No. 48 Cypress street since Oct. 31. Ernest is 12 years old. Why he left home is a mystery. A few days after his departure he was at No. 269 Indiana street, where he said he had no parents and boarded on Cypress street. He also said he had an aunt living in St. Louis and an uncle in St. Paul. The gentleman living at No. 269 Indiana street told Ernest he would take him to his boarding house on Cypress street the next day, but at 5 o'clock in the morning the boy again disappeared.

### Convention of the Epworth League.

The second annual convention of the Epworth Leagues of Chicago and the suburbs was held at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon and evening. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: Charles E. Piper, President; Prof. A. G. Lane, J. C. Scoville, Daniel Sloan, and Misses Nellie Latimer and Elizabeth Cornell, Vice-Presidents; Stephen J. Herben, Secretary; F. M. Torrey, Treasurer. Messrs. John R. Lindgren, Henry Date, and George A. Foster, Executive Committee. The evening session was given over to addresses.

### Hardware Jobbers Elect Officers.

The meeting of the representatives of the Heavy Hardware Jobbers' National Union, which began its session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning, continued until last evening. The following officers were elected: S. D. Kimbark of Chicago, President; Gaius Paddock of St. Louis, Francis Boyd of Milwaukee, and W. B. Dean of St. Paul, Vice-Presidents; Charles T. Brace of St. Louis, Secretary; Robert E. Brier of St. Louis, Treasurer. An adjournment was taken untill 11 o'clock today and the session promises to be of considerable interest.

### He Was Sick and Despondent.

Deputy Coroner Barrett held an inquest on the body of Howard S. Thompson, who committed suicide Thursday evening by jumping into the river at Rush street bridge. The evidence showed that for some time past the deceased has been suffering from despondency, brought on by lung trouble. Knowing that he could not recover he had frequently of late threatened his own life. He was formerly employed as a clerk by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad.

### Royal Arcanum Election.

Illinois Council, No. 615, R. A., elected the following officers Saturday, Dec. 6: Regent, John Kiley; Vice-Regent, Samuel Pizies; Orator, J. R. Kohout; Chaplain, John Hammill; Secretary, E. E. Gilbert; Collector, F. J. Swarts; Treasurer, F. W. Bowen; Guide, W. H. Hotton; Warden, J. A. Fardy; Sentry, William Butler; Trustees, A. H. Wells, L. E. Nolan, Charles Murphy; Representative to Grand Council, D. A. Stitt.

### Insurance Men in Session.

A number of representatives of the mutual fire insurance companies met at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The entire day was consumed discussing the merits of the plan proposed and submitted by the committee appointed from the Board of Directors of the association to further the interests of those connected with mutual fire insurance business. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, the meeting to be not later than Dec. 29, 1890.

### Results of a Year.

The annual report of the Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions and the Chicago Evangelization Society for 1890 has just been issued. Twenty-one denominations are represented by the students enrolled in the men's department, 125 of whom are Americans, natives of thirty-one different States. The total number of ladies enrolled was eighty, their average age being 28. Instruction in music was given to 578 students. The Rev. D. L. Moody is President of the society.

### Surprised the Hungry Waifs.

Some of the pupils of the Oakland School led by Misses McIntyre and Putnam, two of their teachers, surprised the boys of the Waifs' Mission last evening and spread a banquet in the school-room. Afterward there were recitations and songs, and a democratic commingling of silk and fustian.

### Alleged Gambling-House Keepers.

Wesley Schimmel and George Reichold were before Justice Eberhardt yesterday charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 175 West Madison street. The case was partially heard and continued until Dec. 19 to give time for securing Budd Doble, alias Bennett, as a witness.

### It Is Twenty-seven Years Old.

The Washingtonian Home last night celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary. A meeting was held in the chapel, where every seat was filled. The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol delivered an address and refreshments were served, after which the guests looked over the house.

### The Hole Caved In.

Edward Moloney, No. 442 Desplaines street, was buried by the caving in of dirt in the rear of No. 31 Ashland avenue. He was digging a hole for electric-light wires. Other laborers rescued him before he suffocated.

### Charged with Selling Lottery Tickets.

Andrew T. Mooney and Andrew Moon were arrested yesterday charged with being engaged in the sale of lottery tickets and running a policy shop in the basement of No. 99 Kinzie street.

### Items.

Peter Klug was fined $20 for selling liquor to minors at his saloon, No. 217 Wright street.

The Milwaukee avenue cable broke yesterday afternoon, and it was after 6 o'clock before a repair was effected.

Mrs. A. M. Longshore-Potts lectured at Central Music-Hall yesterday afternoon to women only. She talked of the proper methods to be pursued to maintain healthfulness.

Messrs. Campbell and Custer state that the amount involved in the suit of the Continental National Bank vs. Cornhauser & Co. is $800, and not $8,000, as given in THE TRIBUNE.

T. G. Newam, the Grand Commander for Illinois of the American Legion of Honor, said yesterday that the St. Louis dispatch stating there was a split in the legion referred to a local organization in that city in no way connected with the American Legion of Honor.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 25° above zero; 9 a. m., 24°; 10 a. m., 24°; 11 a. m., 25°; 12 m., 25°; 1 p. m., 25°; 3 p. m., 25°; 6 p. m., 24°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.85.

### Proposed Railroad in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 12.—An important railroad project, having in view the connection of the Donnellsville and Northern West Virginia coke regions and affording them a nearer outlet to the markets through Wheeling, is announced here. The road will be built at an early day. The name will be the Wheeling and Eastern railroad company. Such a connection will at least put Wheeling on an even footing with Pittsburg as to access to the mineral, timber, and agricultural wealth of the great interior of West Virginia.

### John G. Whittier at Oak Noll.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—The venerable poet John G. Whittier, taking advantage of the fine weather Thursday, came to Oak Noll and may pass his 83d birthday there. In a letter he says: "It would be a great satisfaction to be able to meet all who remember me on my birthday, but my strength is hardly equal to the fatigue and excitement of a general reception. My friends may be assured that present or absent they will be remembered on the occasion."

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 12.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses to incorporate new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

Northwest Chicago Elevated railroad company; to build a road from some point between the South Branch of the Chicago River, Van Buren and State streets and the main Chicago River, thence north and west to Jefferson Park, with a branch from the main line near the junction of Clybourn place and Clybourn avenue, running north to the Village of Wilmette, and a branch running west from a point near the junction of Bloomingdale avenue and Milwaukee avenue to the Desplaines River, near Turner Park; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, J. C. Merrick, Herman H. Gehlee, John Dovenbos, J. C. Jensen, H. B. Perce, and Thomas Mooney.

Chicago Sidewalk company; to lay stone sidewalks, floors, gutters, etc.; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, W. G. Leonard, Charles A. Warren, and Richard B. Twiss.

The Columbian Vault company; to construct and maintain safety vaults; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Abner Smith, James McLeaver, and William F. Wiemers.

Illinois Alloy company; to manufacture metallic alloys; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, E. L. Chamberlain, G. W. Clark, and J. A. Fanning.

Filip & Raichart Manufacturing company; to deal in lumber, etc.; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Joseph Filip, John Raichart, Vaclav J. Smidt, and Vaclav A. Smidt.

License was also issued to the Dallas City (Hancock County) Building and Loan Association, capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, L. M. Loomis, Benjamin F. Black, Louis Gall, and others.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Forecast till 8 p. m Saturday:

For Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, fair weather; southerly winds; warmer, Saturday and Sunday.

For Indiana, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly; slowly rising temperature; warmer Sunday.

For Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, fair weather; southerly winds; warmer Saturday and Sunday.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 12—7 p. m. —Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Slightly warmer, fair weather, westerly winds, becoming southerly.

| *Place of observation.* | Height of barometer | Thermom'tr | Max'm temperature | Direction of wind | State of weather | Precipitat'n for 12 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Tex. | 30.52 | 38 | 42 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 29.90 | 32 | 36 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Boston, Mass. | 29.92 | 12 | 38 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 30.20 | 18 | 20 | N. | Fair. | .01 |
| Cairo, Ill. | 30.50 | 30 | 36 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.18 | 42 | 66 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 30.18 | 38 | 58 | W. | Clear. | .... |
| Chicago. | 30.46 | 20 | 24 | W. | Clear. | .... |
| Cincinnati, O. | 30.44 | 30 | 34 | S. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Cleveland, O. | 30.34 | 24 | 36 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Fort Custer, Mont. | 29.86 | 48 | 52 | S. W. | Fair. | .... |
| Davenport, Ia. | 30.48 | 22 | 26 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Denver, Colo. | 30.20 | 48 | 62 | Calm. | Clear. | .... |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 30.40 | 26 | 34 | S. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Detroit, Mich. | 30.36 | 24 | 24 | W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Dodge City, Kas. | | | | | | |
| Dubuque, Ia. | 30.46 | 16 | 26 | W. | Clear. | .... |
| Duluth, Minn. | 30.20 | 24 | 28 | W. | Clear. | .... |
| El Paso, Tex. | 30.32 | 46 | 54 | E. | Clear. | .... |
| Erie, Pa. | 30.26 | 22 | 24 | N. W. | Snow. | .08 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 30.36 | 52 | 60 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 30.34 | 26 | 26 | W. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 30.34 | 16 | 22 | S. | Clear. | .... |
| Helena, Mont. | 29.94 | 40 | 48 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Huron, S. D. | 30.06 | 28 | 36 | S. E. | Clear. | .... |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 30.46 | 28 | 32 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 30.16 | 56 | 74 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 30.50 | 30 | 32 | N. E. | Clear. | .... |
| Keokuk, Ia. | 30.50 | 28 | 30 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | | | | | | |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 30.40 | 22 | 26 | S. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Manistee, Mich. | 30.24 | 22 | 26 | W. | Clear. | .02 |
| Marquette, Mich. | 30.20 | 20 | 20 | W. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 30.38 | 18 | 22 | W. | Clear. | .... |
| Minnedosa | 30.28 | —2 | 8 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Montreal | 30.08 | —2 | 24 | W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Moorhead, Minn. | 30.10 | 22 | 24 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 30.16 | 34 | 40 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| New Orleans, La. | 30.30 | 50 | 58 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| New York City | 30.12 | 22 | 38 | W. | Fair. | .... |
| Norfolk, Va. | 30.24 | 34 | 48 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Omaha, Neb. | 30.38 | 30 | 36 | S. | Clear. | .... |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 30.14 | 12 | 18 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 30.26 | 48 | 60 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 30.16 | 26 | 36 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Port Huron, Mich. | 30.32 | 20 | 24 | W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Rapid City, S. D. | 29.98 | 40 | 56 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 30.20 | 12 | 16 | W. | Snow. | .20 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 30.54 | 30 | 36 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 30.28 | 22 | 28 | N. E. | Fair. | .... |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 30.38 | 26 | 50 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Sandusky, O. | 30.36 | 22 | 26 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 30.30 | 20 | 28 | S. | Clear. | .... |
| Springfield, Ill. | 30.44 | 24 | 30 | N. W. | Clear. | .... |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.50 | 30 | 36 | N. | Clear. | .... |
| Toledo, O. | 30.38 | 22 | 36 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 30.42 | 42 | 50 | N. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| *Portland, Ore. | 30.34 | 38 | .. | S. | Rain. | .02 |
| *San Francisco, Cal. | 30.30 | 40 | .. | .. | Clear. | .... |

*Morning reports.

## MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived—Steamer State of Alabama, from Glasgow.

London—The steamer City of Chicago, from New York, Dec. 3, for Liverpool, has passed Brownhead.

London—Sighted, Scandia from New York.

Queenstown—Arrived, Wisconsin from New York.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| Hjalmar W. Bilquist, Lamont, Ill., Ida Rolf | 23—22 |
| Thomas Thompson, Bertha Nelson | 21—19 |
| Robert Anderson, Selma Hultzen | 21—22 |
| Orr Shepherd, Martha A. Young | 21—17 |
| William Wagner, Bertha Rosler | 26—20 |
| Carl Hoppe, Mary Wolff | 35—28 |
| Bernhard Weichbrod, Wilhelmine Kramp | 22—25 |
| F.H. Spaulding, Nellie McBrawn, Rochester, N.Y. | 24—24 |
| Charles Swelberg, Emma Hedlin | 40—26 |
| Michael J. McDonagh, Helena Bildner | 32—30 |
| August Gustafson, Clara Stromburg | 24—22 |
| Edward Kufeld, Annie Sinder | 33—26 |
| Harvey Goebitz, Riverside, Ill., Freda Fisher | 23—20 |
| William Gamble, Sarah H. Burker | 30—24 |
| Thomas Starch, Annie Healey | 21—18 |
| Harry Featherstorhough, Mary Lucas | 23—25 |
| M. G. Cooper, Kenosha, Wis., Fannie Cohen | 26—19 |
| Willien Groeneweg, Johanna Sterken | 22—19 |
| Gustavus Backman, Mary Jackson | 34—28 |
| W. Burghardt, Lemont, A. Schwentzen, same | 41—45 |
| Karel Psutka, Mary Hodoval | 23—21 |

## DEATHS.

*Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free*

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2353.

BRAASCH—Dec. 12, 1890, Jessie Braasch, daughter of Maggie and Bruno Braasch, aged 4 years and 11 months. Funeral from 557 West Chicago-av. by carriages to Waldheim Sunday, Dec. 14, 1890, at 11 a. m.

CAREY—Dec. 12, 1890, at residence, 3613 Forest-av., Letria Floyd Carey, beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Carey, aged 18 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK—The funeral of Dr. Thomas A. Clark will take place from St. Patrick's Church at 10 o'clock today.

DERRY—At his late residence, 17 Clayton-st., Dec. 12, James Derry. Funeral to Sacred Heart Church, Sunday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, thence by cars to Calvary by C. and N. W. Ry.

ELLIS—John C. Ellis Jr., son of John C. and N. W. Ellis, aged 12 years 10 months and 28 days. Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock from 4120 Lake-av. to Oakwoods.

FOLEY—Dec. 12, 1890, Joseph James Foley, youngest son of Daniel and Margaret Foley, aged 2 years and 7 months. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 423 West Fourteenth-st., Saturday, Dec. 13, at 11:30 p. m., by carriages to Calvary.

HICKEY—Dec. 11, John Hickey, aged 56 years. Funeral Sunday by cars to Mount Olivet from 1130 48th-st.

HAMLIN—Dec. 12, Sarah Van Dyck Hamlin, widow of D. D. T. Hamlin, in the 71st year of her age. Services at 679 Menominee-st. Dec. 13 at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Richmond, Ill.

HOLCOMB—Dec. 11, 1890, Dr. Sylvester Spencer Holcomb, aged 64 years and 20 days. Funeral from residence, One Hundred and Fifteenth-st., Kensington, Saturday at 1 p. m. to Oakwoods. Friends are requested not to bring flowers.

KENNEY—Mary Elizabeth Kenney, aged 5 months. Burial Sunday, Dec. 14, at 10 a. m., 179 Indiana-st.

McCORMICK—Dec. 12, Maggie McCormick, aged 43 years. Funeral Sunday at 9:30 a. m. to St. Pius' Church, thence by C., M. and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary.

PETERSON—At his residence, 31 E. Kinzie-st., Capt. Zacharius Peterson, beloved husband of Enger Peterson, aged 61 years 11 months 11 days. Funeral will be held Sunday from his residence at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Mount Olivet.

SPELLMAN—Charles L. Spellman. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of L. V. Oosten, 148 22d-st.

SIMON—Mrs. M. Simon, Dec. 11, 1890, at her residence on Clark-st. and Laurance-av. Funeral takes place Saturday Dec. 13, at 9:30 a. m.

WHITMORE—Mr. William C. Whitmore, at his residence, 1148 Grenshaw-st., Dec. 11, 1 a. m., aged 73 years. Funeral Saturday at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE WORKING WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT Association will meet Tuesday, at 3 p. m., at No. 161 La Salle-st., Room 62½.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Mrs. Longshore-Potts, M. D.,
will lecture on
"HEALTH AND DISEASE"
TO WOMEN ONLY—Today and Dec. 15 and 16, at 3 p. m. Stereopticon illustrations.
TODAY'S LECTURE FREE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 p. m., famous lecture on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage" to both sexes. "As good as an hour with Mark Twain."—Boston Herald
Admission 35c and 25c.
Mrs. Dr. Potts treats women only. Residence, Leland Hotel. Hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. until Dec. 17; Dec. 17 to Dec. 26, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Consultation free. Special engagements—not to wait—$5.
Remain until Dec. 26 only.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS……Proprietors
MATINEE AT 2,
TONIGHT AT 8,
RICHARD MANSFIELD
And His New York Stock Co. in
BEAU BRUMMELL.
Special Matinee Wednesday—THE PARISIAN ROMANCE.

LAKE-FRONT.
Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.
Paris Gaieties
CIRCUS
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
This Evening.
Presenting the leading Equestrian Artists of the world, both male and female; leading Gymnastic Performers, a Thoroughbred Stud of Acting Horses—in fact, a Circus far superior in artistic worth to any that has ever been introduced to the Chicago public.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Doors Open at 7. Performance Begins at 8.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON……Manager
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS.
MATINEE TODAY.
CITY DIRECTORY
Matinee Prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c.
TOMORROW NIGHT
CRYSTAL SLIPPER
GRAND REVIVAL.
LAST EDITION.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES AND FEATURES, NEW SPECIALTIES AND NOVELTIES.
Will be HOME AGAIN for the LAST TIME.
Admission, 50c. Matinees, 25c to $1.00

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS
—OF THE—
BRILLIANT SPECTACLE,
BABES IN THE WOOD
With Its Beautiful Ballets,
Gorgeous Shakspearean March,
Funny Harlequinade, and Wonderful Transformation.

ALHAMBRA THEATER, State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS……Sole Manager
Admission……25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES,
CORINNE
In MONTE CRISTO JR.
Next Sunday Matinee—JAS. H. WALLICK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT.
DE WOLF HOPPER
—OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
CASTLES IN THE AIR.
Beginning Tomorrow Night—Last week DE WOLF HOPPER.

HOOLEY'S—TONIGHT.
Last 2 Times—Matinee at 2, Tonight at 8.
RICH AND HARRIS
Boston Howard Athenæum Company.
Best Bill Ever Presented
Next Sunday—The legitimate Irish comedian, Mr. Joseph Murphy, in "Shaun Rhue." Sale now open.

H.R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted
W. J. Fleming's Grand Production
Matinee Today.
Around the World in 80 Days.
Next Sun. Mat.—N. S Wood in "Out in the Streets."

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And Bijou Theaters. | Near Clark
PAIR OF LILLIPUTIAN CATTLE,
Only 24 inches high.
Barnello, the Fire Manipulator. A Million Wonders. Two New Big Stage Shows in two separate theaters in continuous performances.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
LIZZIE EVANS IN HER NEW FOGG'S FERRY
MATINEE TODAY.
Sunday Matinee—Dan Sully in THE MILLIONAIRE.

NEW WINDSOR, N. Clark and Division-sts.
M. B. LEAVITT……Lessee and Manager
Resident Manager……BEN LEAVITT
Last Two Times. Today at 2, Tonight at 8.
Chas. A. Gardner—Fatherland.
Next Week—The Original and Authorized Version, CLEMENCEAU CASE.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
HOUSE LITERALLY PACKED TO THE DOORS.
Afternoon at 2. Night at 8.
Last times of the Great Irish Sensation.
DEAR IRISH BOY.
Tomorrow, Sunday Matinee—Greatest Laughing Boom of the season—"BELOW ZERO."

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.
JAS. H. WALLICK'S "The Mountain King."
Commencing Sunday Matinee—TOWN LOTS.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
Second Week and Grand Success.
BLACK CROOK
Company in "A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT."
10c—Admission—10c.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Night. Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
AN IRISHMAN'S LOVE.
THE GREAT IRISH COMEDY DRAMA.
Next Week—BRAVING THE WORLD.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
BETTER THAN EVER.
Hoffmann, Magician; Nelton, Juggler; Savita, Cabinet Seances, Every Eve., Thurs. and Sat. Mat. Hungarian Orchestra Concerts. "Marble Bride" Illusion, every afternoon and evening.
NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admission to all, 50c. Children, 25c.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 25 AND 50 CENTS.
Wm. Redmund And Miss Beatrice Lieb IN HERMINIE.
Next Sunday—The Big Clemenceau Case.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 3127.
Havlin's Equitable Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, & 75c.
"A Pair of Jacks." "A Pair of Jacks."
Havlin's Hand. A Cargo of Fun.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S.
South Clark-st. Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 8.
BOY with the LARGEST HEAD IN THE WORLD.
LIVING HALF-HORSE AND HALF-MAN.
Theater No. 1—Alhambra Musical Four.
Theater No. 2—Ferguson's Jolly Voyagers.
Theater No. 3—Daly's Star Vaudevilles.

# The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to assemble at the asylum Saturday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, William A. Campbell.

JOHN E. LOOMIS, E. C.
FRANK HULBURD, Recorder.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 104⅜, which is equal to 81⅛ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

IT is reported that on the recommendation of the Bank of England the Russian Government has decided to deposit its balance with the reorganized Barings firm. It is not improbable that this restoration of the *entente cordiale* will have an important influence on the future of the house and that it will be reflected into European finances.

THE New York census controversy has brought out the interesting fact that Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator-elect from Ohio, resides on Fifth avenue, City of New York and State of New York. Is it not about time for Calvin S. Brice to make some intelligible sign indicating where he actually lives? If he lives in New York why is he masquerading as a Senator-elect from Ohio? If he lives in Ohio why does he not pay his back taxes like a good and honest citizen? New York or Ohio, which, Mr. Calvin S. Brice?

AN additional complication in the struggle now going on between the offensive and defensive in naval warfare is suggested by the *Industrial World*. It is that the shot belched forth by the cannon shall be nickel-plated. So far the use of nickel as an alloy for steel armor plating seems to have given the advantage to the ship, but if its newest and best means of defense be used against itself what will be the end? The contest for supremacy between target and gun is as far from solution as ever, unless the adoption of the latest idea should prove to set the gun so far ahead as to render it hopeless to find something that will resist it.

IT was a cheerful day in the New York stock market yesterday. Transactions were active and prices were strong. Stocks on the local exchange were firmly held, and in some cases showed advances. New York exchange was 25 cents discount to par. Sterling rates were both higher and lower during the day, but the net result showed little change.—The Chicago produce markets were active and irregular. Wheat took the lead and ruled decidedly stronger on higher stocks, easy money, decreasing receipts in the Northwest, and a general demand from millers. There was more outside business than for some time. Corn received little support and sagged off. Provisions were weak under liberal offerings. As compared with the latest prices the previous day wheat closed 1 cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye and flax steady, barley weak, pork 2½ cents lower, and lard and ribs easy.

THE Argentine Chambers will meet next Monday in extraordinary session for the purpose of discussing new taxation proposals, and probably for a general survey of the financial situation. The Government of that country has already given notice that its budget for the coming year provides for a reduction of $11,000,000 in expenditures, a lessening which amounts to nearly $2 per head. The quotation of gold on the Bolsa has been suppressed, and the movement is said to meet with great favor in the community. No one now knows the exchangeable value of paper in that country on the basis of gold, but it is understood to be about three to one. The depreciation began only a few months ago, but it has been a terrible one, and was started by a discovery that the country had loaned on real estate much more than the property was worth, though the legal limitation was 50 per cent of actual value. It is pertinent to inquire if any guarantee could be given against a similar experience in the United States in case our Government should be forced to occupy the position of money-lender on so much of the land and personal property of the people as might be wished by the owners.

THE Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*, a Democratic paper, says:

> We believe the view held by the rank and file of the Indiana Democracy is that anything that squints at so-called protection, which is only another name for legalized plunder, is in violation of the natural rights as well as the constitutional rights of all Americans.

That is, the Indiana Democrats, like Congressman Mills, Gen. Palmer, etc., are for taking duties off all competitive goods and adopting an English revenue tariff, which will put them on non-competing products. There was a time when Indiana Democratic leaders like Voorhees were not prepared to go this far, but they have all toed the mark. They have abjured their doctrine of "tariff for revenue with incidental protection" and have taken their stand on the Calhoun free-trade platform. Since the death of Randall not a Democrat of any prominence has had a kind word to say for the protective principle. There is no longer any room in the Democratic party for men who favor the most moderate protection, and who have their doubts as to the wisdom of exposing American manufacturers and the American wage scale to the unchecked competition of the cheaper labor of Europe. Their place is with the Republicans.

THE city government of Paris has undertaken to furnish information for the people on a new plan, which promises to be a highly useful one. It is a wide extension of the method of placing street names at the corners. At the intersection of the Boulevard Magenta with the Rue Lafayette is placed a bronze statue holding a large lantern which has inscriptions giving the names and addresses of the Mayor and assistant, Commissary of Police, Justice of the Peace, and official physician and dispensary for the district, with the office hours of the functionaries named. Following these are the addresses of the nearest physicians, druggists, midwives, dentists, express, telegraph and branch post-offices, the location of the nearest police station, engine-house, fire-alarm box, hydrant, cab stand, pawnbrokers' shops, tramps' lodging-house, hospital, ambulance station, and public water-closet, the whole being accompanied by a map of the vicinity. In another part is a list of all the houses and rooms to let in the district, with the rent, number of rooms, and date when possession will be given, and a complete list of all the residents of the district. The idea is to give to strangers and others information which they want quickly, when time is valuable and a few minutes of delay might be dangerous. It is intended to subdivide the whole city into districts for information, and perhaps to affix to each lamp-post a directory of the neighborhood. Would it not be desirable to attempt the same thing here, on a smaller scale? It would be a great convenience to many thousands now, and be vastly more useful if not an absolute necessity for the great World's Fair.

## WHAT AILS SOUTH CAROLINA?

Has poor old South Carolina gone crazy, or what ails it? First, that aristocratic Commonwealth, which has set itself forward as the champion and exponent of Democracy, elects for its Governor Ben Tillman, a farmer, and the poor whites and coast people come down on the first families and the ruling régime for twenty years like the Assyrians on the fold. A Legislature is elected of the same way of thinking as Tillman and bound to carry out all his recommendations. These recommendations are contained in his message, and by the time they are carried out South Carolina won't know whether it is afoot or on horseback. Once enacted, the statutes of South Carolina will be in direct contravention with the Constitution and laws of the United States, particularly in their denial of the right of suffrage to the negro until he agrees to vote the Democratic ticket. But more revolutionary than all this is the Governor's flat-footed nullification of the basic principle of democracy that all men are born free and equal. "We deny, without regard to color, that 'all men are created equal'; it is not true now and was not true when Jefferson wrote it," says Tillman. Others have said the same thing, but no one in his wildest dreams could have imagined that the fundamental idea of Jeffersonian Democracy would have been scouted by a Democrat in the Democratic State of South Carolina—so Democratic that it elects a Democrat to Congress even in a district where there is a registered Republican majority of 27,000!

But worse remains to tell. Now comes a Democratic Legislature of South Carolina and deliberately defeats the idolized, lionized, battle-scarred hero of the "wah," Wade Hampton, and elects to his Senatorial seat John L. M. Irby, who did not fight in the "wah," as he was only 7 years old when it broke out, and whose "wah" record is confined to the murder of a man in Laurens County, the slashing to pieces of a Justice of the Peace who had offended him, and the enlivening of various places in that county with sanguinary tints. No wonder that the old Confederates draped their hats, coats, and badges with crape, that the mourners went about the streets and the sound of the grinding was low, and that the Capital never ha looked so dejected and crestfallen before since Jefferson Davis died. New times have come to South Carolina when the great hero of the "wah" is laid aside contemptuously, his honors stripped from him, and his seat in the Senate of the United States given over to a corn-crib and shinplaster Alliance man who was almost a babe in arms when Wade Hampton was fighting for the stars and bars and maintaining the favorite South Carolina doctrine of nullification and secession. Has South Carolina fallen so low that it no longer cherishes memories of the Hampton Legion, that the "wah" is no longer its shibboleth, and that its chivalry, scarred with the battles of secession and brilliant with its record of red-shirt regulators and Ku-Klux Klan, should go down ingloriously at the first onset of the sockless corn-cribbers of the interior and the crackers of the coast? Where have gone the Lost Cause and the Rebel yell and the solid ranks of the Confederates that the banded corn-cribbers should triumph so easily? Strange times indeed have come to South Carolina when it allows its hero of the "wah" to be slaughtered because he would not, like Gordon in Georgia, swallow the Alliance, or let the Alliance swallow him, to keep his seat in the Senate. Wade Hampton may be admired for going down with his colors flying, but what ails South Carolina? Is the "wah" no longer a glorious remembrance? Has it sunk to the level of the corn-crib? Are its heroes the slashers of Justices and painters of towns? Alas for poor old South Carolina! Let some one get out a writ *de lunatico* before it reaches some lower depth of ignominy!

## FREE COINAGE AND STRINGENCY.

English financiers are quoted as expressing astonishment at the stringency of the money market in the United States. The panic has passed over with them and they can see no occasion for trouble here except that due to sympathy with their own. They may be answered by saying that the stringency is due in part to business troubles that are known, but more to those that are feared. A widespread apprehension of mischief has led many to make preparations for meeting it, and it is their conduct that more than all else prolongs the money famine.

In still another respect the country may be described as suffering at the hands of its alleged friends. The well-meaning men at Washington who are agitating for an increase in the coinage of silver, and the mistaken constituents who are urging them on, do not seem to be aware that the sickness they would alleviate is mostly due to the medicines already administered—a drug fever—the intensity of which is likely to be augmented by continuing and increasing the dose. Yet such appears to be the fact. At the close of last July the net gold in the United States Treasury amounted to $184,092,000 and the specie in New York banks to $80,367,000. At the end of last week the totals were $165,560,000 and $67,838,000 respectively. The difference shows a decrease of $31,061,000 in the visible supply of gold, of which exports form but a small part. The disappearance of that large sum of specie, and probably of a much larger amount in gold certificates, can only be accounted for on the theory that it has been withdrawn for the purpose of hoarding it. A part may be held by interior banks for the strengthening of their reserves as a precaution against further stringency, but there is little room to doubt that the locking up has been done by men who fear that the passage of an act providing for the free coinage of silver would lead ere long to a suspension of gold payments, except at a large premium over the legalized par, and that this would eventually become a silver country, like India.

The resulting contraction is what makes money tight, and it is likely to remain so till the inciting, irritating cause is removed. That much money is practically retired from circulation, leaving the amount actively employed smaller than a few months ago, in spite of the Treasury disbursements and the increase in silver coinage. To resolve on a still further inflation of silver would simply be to cause the retiring of the remainder, and a total of some $500,000,000 would have to be issued in place of the gold now in use as money before the balance was restored. Meanwhile a very large proportion of that gold would have left the country in payment for silver, the rest being out of reach of the people. Its substitute, worth no more in purchasing power, its bulk twenty times greater, and its nominal par quoted at a big discount by other commercial nations, what would be gained by the exchange beyond the gratification of a fad and the enrichment of a few mine owners?

The mutual distrust which has caused the locking up of money would be intensified by a further expansion of coinage now. It can only be relieved by the silencing of propositions which are suspected to mean the putting of gold to a large premium over silver. If it were announced that none of these schemes would be pressed in Congress the present winter the hoards would be gradually broken up, and the usual return flow of money to the financial centers in November prove to have been simply delayed for a few weeks. The interior banks which now hold 40 or 50 per cent of a reserve would soon reduce it to normal dimensions, letting out the money to be again employed in business channels and invested in property on the reduced scale of selling values. To convince the public that no further Silver Coinage act will be passed would be the greatest step, and perhaps the only one needed to be taken, in effecting a removal of the present stringency and letting down the bars that now keep out of actual circulation a large part of the money that is theoretically in the hands of the people.

## FIFTY DOLLARS PER CAPITA.

The Farmers' Alliance demands (1) free and unlimited coinage of silver, (2) the abolition of National banks, (3) that the Government shall establish subtreasuries or depositories in the several States which shall loan "money" direct to the people at not exceeding 2 per cent per annum on non-perishable farm products and real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money, and (4) a circulating medium to be speedily increased to $50 per capita.

This demand calls for $3,150,000,000 of "money" as a starter, and it is intimated that more would be demanded in case that were not found sufficient, which it would not. That means, to begin with, the issue of at least $1,650,000,000 in addition to what is already on hand, the present stock of all kinds being reported as about $1,500,000,000. The demand platform contains no explanation of how or where the Government is to get this tremendous volume of "money," but none is needed. The stuff would have to be fiat paper, manufactured on power presses, 300 of which would be occupied each working day for ten years in turning it out with the help of a force of some 1,400 workers in tending the machinery and caring for it, without counting in the manufacture of the paper on which the notes were printed. The chances are that long before these folks had finished the job they would insist on being paid in something else than the "money" they were turning out in response to the demand by the Alliance, while if the stuff could continue for that length of time to be approximately worth its face the growing wants of the people would require a doubling up in volume, rendering it still more difficult to supply the new currency as fast as wanted.

It is interesting to inquire what legend should be printed on the faces of these pieces of pictured paper. Should it be that the United States will pay the bearer the sum named "on demand" or at some future day named? Whatever time might be designated it would mean that the bearer would then be entitled to receive so many dollars in coin, either in gold or silver. If not made so redeemable it would be necessary to make the fiat money carry on its face the statement, "This is a dollar" or some other inscription like that on an American coin. As such money would have no collateral behind it in the second case, and but an uncertain one in the first, it may be asked how much the paper would be worth for the buying of anything wanted by the owner of it. That question may be answered by reference to the currency issued by the United States during the war. No one in this country questioned the ability of the Government to redeem those issues some time or its willingness to do so as soon as possible, but the fact of its being unable to do it at the moment, or to fix on any time in the near future when the issue would be redeemed in specie, caused the paper to drop to less than forty cents on the dollar. It remained at a big discount from the price of gold for many years, and rose to par only a few months before the date fixed upon for actual redemption. It would never have returned to par with gold but for the determination of the Government to resume payment in specie in satisfaction of all maturing indebtedness.

As this "money" wanted by the Alliance would not have behind it the guarantee which backed that issued during the war only the first part of that experience could be repeated. We should see a continuous widening of the discount up to the point reached in July, 1864, but no turning point there. The shrinking process would go on and on till the people who are now crying out for "more currency" as a means of relief would unanimously vote it to be their biggest burden, and one that must be got rid of at all hazards. They would resolve to retire and burn up as much of it as possible, following the course which is understood to have been resolved on a few days ago by the men who are supposed to be responsible for the issue of fiat money in the Argentine country.

## THE DEMAGOGUE POWDERLY.

Mr. Powderly, the head of the so-called Knights of Labor, struck the wrong crowd when he made his assault on labor-saving machinery before an audience of Southern planters and prairie farmers. Foolish workingmen may have applauded him when he told them that but for labor-saving machinery they would be far better off than they are; that if there were no power-looms a hundred times as many persons would be needed for carpet-weaving as now; that if there were no steam-hoists used by contractors more hod-carriers would be needed; that if there were no railroads there would be a greater need of horses and wagons and drivers. The workingmen may have been unable to see the fallacy of his reasoning or to perceive that under Powderly's program wages would be lower and the price of everything would be dearer, and that it is not an advantage to the workingman to make his labor slow and difficult.

But Southern cotton-planters cannot be caught by any such rubbish. They have been experimenting this last season with a labor-saving cotton-picker, a machine needing only the services of a negro driver and a span of mules and picking as much cotton as fifty hands. They will not listen to abuse of a machine which does away with the labor of forty-nine persons, and lessens by about their wages the cost of raising their great staple—a machine which is about as far ahead of hand-picking as a self-binding reaper is superior to the old-fashioned way of cutting and binding grain by hand. Mr. Powderly might as well tell the planters to abandon the cotton-gin, and have the cotton cleaned by hand, on the ground that it would increase the demand for labor. The planters know it would make their cotton cost so much that they would be unable to sell it.

Powderly must have been out of his senses to denounce inventions to men who would be ruined but for labor-saving machinery, and who know that whatever cheapens the cost of raising their crops is of the greatest value to them. They will not throw away their cotton-pickers because Mr. Powderly denounces them. As for the field hands who have been doing the work, they will not be the losers by the substitution. They will not starve. The planters, being more prosperous than before, can and will set them at better and higher paid work than cotton-picking. Both master and man will be benefited by the machine.

The Southern planters have their heads stuffed full of financial follies, and are unable to see that they are such. But they are able to see clearly the flaw in Powderly's reasoning, and they doubtless look on him as little better than a lunatic. It is questionable, therefore, whether they can work themselves up to the pitch of uniting with him in the organization of a separate party, even though he professed his willingness to swallow their crazy subtreasury scheme.

## THE BOSTON ELECTION.

The results of the recent municipal election in Boston are wellnigh as extraordinary as those of the State election, thus showing that the tidal wave did not spend its force on the 4th of November. Nathan Matthews Jr., the alleged Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 12,566 majority, the largest Mayoralty majority ever secured in that city, as compared with the Republican majority last year of 5,460. The Council went with the Mayor. The Board of Aldermen swung round from seven Republicans and five Democrats to eight Democrats and four Republicans, and the Common Council from 46 Republicans and 27 Democrats to 42 Democrats and 31 Republicans. The fight over the School Committee was the most exciting feature of the canvass. There were 18 nominees for the eight vacancies. Tickets were put in the field by the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, independent women, loyal women, Committee of One Hundred, and independent women voters, and the religious element figured in the campaign with universal and exceeding acrimony. One candidate, Mrs. Fifield of the Dorchester district, who was nominated by no less than six factions, all, in fact, but the Democrats, went in with flying colors, having the largest vote cast for the School Board. Three Roman Catholics, who were pushed for election by the Rev. Phillips Brooks and other prominent citizens as against the anti-Catholic faction, also were elected by large majorities. Four of the eight are Democrats, and three of these four Roman Catholics. The other four were indorsed by the Republicans, Prohibitionists, and certain female factions. With such a mixed reinforcement the School Board will be an interesting menagerie during the coming year. License made a great gain, the majority being increased from 9,259 in a total vote of 45,009 to 15,168 in a total of 42,748.

Sweeping as the victory was it has left an aftermath of discontent. Party lines were trampled on in all directions. Matthews lost many Democratic votes, for Matthews, like Russell, who was elected Governor last month, is not a Democrat, but a mugwump, and he will be guided by mugwumps all through his term, he being still a young fellow in the thirties. The "byes" already are growling at the silk-stocking prospect ahead. The Democratic votes lost by Matthews were more than offset, however, by the Republican votes gained by him. The result has taught the Republicans of Boston a much-needed lesson. Mayor Hart, a non-partisan business-man, Republican in all his sympathies, had given the city one of the best, most honest, and most business-like administrations it has ever had and he was a candidate for reëlection. He was crowded off the track, however, by Moody Merrill, a machine candidate, who captured the nomination by machine methods, and a politician who had been identified with some unpopular monopolies. Mayor Hart and his friends pulled out of the campaign, and the result was what might have been anticipated. The machine man was beaten worse than any previous candidate in the history of Boston, and deserved to be. The rebuke was richly merited. It was shown last year that the city could elect a non-partisan Republican business-man and a Council which would coöperate with him. To throw away this opportunity for the sake of the machine was rank folly. The people now and then have a way of rising and smashing things.

## THE NEW SANITARY DISTRICT ENGINEER.

The Sanitary District law directs the City of Chicago to cut between two specified points a channel of a certain width and depth carrying at a specified rate of velocity so many cubic feet of water per minute. That is all there is to it. It is a drainage ditch, a big one it is true, but still a ditch. Unfortunately for Mr. Cooley it did not strike him in that light. To his mind this simple job of earth and stone cutting involved the necessity for "extensive preliminary physical research." It seemed to him that dredges and dynamite could not be put at work until there had been a series of elaborate observations of the rainfall in different parts of the State and of the flood waters of the different streams emptying into the Illinois. Men were supplied with gauges and scattered over the State. It is a wonder one was not sent to New Orleans to measure the flood of the Mississippi and that parties were not sent out to measure the tides in the gulf and the Atlantic. Through how many years Mr. Cooley proposed extending his observations of rain and snow fall, etc., is not known, but to get results of any value they ought to cover ten at least.

Gen. Newton, who is to be the new engineer in chief, and who is an older man in the business than Mr. Cooley, does not take such an exalted view of the big channel. It is said of him:

> Gen. Newton believes this problem is not so complex as some have tried to make it appear, and that it can be solved much sooner than we have been led to expect, and at much less cost, too.
>
> He does not believe in exhaustive researches, such as have been proposed, before beginning the work. The most that is necessary is to collect the engineering facts and determine from them the route. Even from the most detailed researches erroneous views are likely to arise, and mistakes as to routes and diggings are liable to be based on them. Gen. Newton's idea is to get all the material facts as soon as practicable and then to mark out the route. He got all the facts obtainable from Mr. Cooley while here, and came to the conclusions of which I have spoken, that the work can be commenced and completed much sooner than we have been led to expect, and that it will cost far less than has been estimated.

There is a cheerful, common sense ring to this. The big engineer does not seek to magnify the difficulties of the work he is called on to undertake. The smaller engineer almost always does, so as to make a false reputation for himself. Taxpayers will be pleased to learn from an eminent engineer that the work will cost less than they had been told it would, and that it can be begun and finished sooner than they had been led to expect would be the case.

It has been stated in some quarters that the change in engineers was made to get a man in the place who could be used by politicians, and would let them make a big machine of the work. If that was what influenced the trustees, which no one believes, they made a great mistake when they selected Gen. Newton. He is no pliable tool of politicians. He accepted once the office of Commissioner of Public Works in New York at an immense salary. In three months he had learned what Tammany expected of him and resigned the position. He who has been tempted by Tammany and has passed through the ordeal unscathed will not yield to any small Chicago temptations.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S version of Mr. Parnell's connection with *United Ireland* throws further and brighter light on a phase of Mr. Parnell's character which has been rather strongly presented to the public during the last three weeks—his supreme selfishness. Five years ago—according to Mr. O'Brien, who is a truthful man—Mr. Parnell ceased to have any connection with *United Ireland*, so as to avoid "all pecuniary and criminal responsibility for the paper," which was being constantly prosecuted by the Government or sued by Government officials whom it criticised. Mr. Parnell did not want to incur any risks in connection with the journal. But he wants to use it now and assumes control without authority. His lack of consistency in this matter indicates lack of true courage also. It recalls the surrender called the Kilmainham treaty, which got him out of jail and the prison parole to attend the funeral of his nephew in Paris when his destination was the cottage at Eltham in Kent. Mr. O'Brien's statement as to the ownership corresponds with what was asserted in yesterday's TRIBUNE in this respect. Mr. Parnell does not own a shilling's worth of stock in the paper which he lawlessly seized with the aid of his henchman, the Subsheriff of Dublin. In making the seizure he counted on the patriotism of the real owners. He knew they would not resort to the Tory law courts to settle a Nationalist dispute. He thus reveals that other trait of his character which grows out of his selfishness—his utter lack of scruple. These exhibitions will soon tell on the Irish masses. The frenzy of the Dublin and Cork mobs cannot be taken as expressions of Irish feeling. More important than either of them is the action of the Kilkenny Town Council in rescinding its vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell. The Kilkenny Councilors are of the same class, drawn from the same people as those who will be called on in a week or ten days to decide between the Parnellite candidate and the anti-Parnellite candidate in the Northern Division of Kilkenny County. It is well to remember in estimating the chances that perhaps not more than one in three of the Dublin and Cork mobs has a vote.

MR. SHELDON JACKSON, who was appointed General Agent of Education for Alaska last spring, has returned recently from his duties and made his report to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Jackson, who combined with his duties those of Census Enumerator, was for a long time on the revenue cutter Bear and made a special study of the fur seal fisheries. His observations confirm the statements recently made by Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution to the effect that if the Government does not speedily take measures to prevent the wanton destruction of the fur seals this great industry in a year or so will be exterminated. In an interview Mr. Jackson says:

> Last year the North American Fishery company executed a contract with the United States agreeing to pay equivalently $1,000,000 annually for the privilege of taking 60,000 skins, but were unable to take more than 21,000; while the British poachers, swarming the waters in open defiance of our revenue cutters and the laws of the United States, illegally and indiscriminately captured more than 50,000 seals. This number, however, only represents about one-fifth of their actual plunder, for, while in an endeavor to capture them under water, the poachers killed more than 200,000 seals which they could not bring to the surface. The officers of the Bear, very often without orders or authority, were powerless to do anything to prevent the destruction of the seals, and the poachers, in sheer defiance of their presence, continued the destructive work as long as there was anything in sight, until there are very few live seals remaining. They indiscriminately killed in or out of the catching season, and female seals were treated with no more consideration than the males. Young seals, scarcely able to take care of themselves in the water, were maliciously killed. They were not taken from the rookeries, as demanded by the contract of a legitimate company paying enormously for the privilege, but were killed by carbines directed by Indians in canoes under the protection of English cruisers.

The weight of testimony that the seals are disappearing rapidly is overwhelming, and in view of it the Government not only should arrange with the Government of Great Britain for the protection of the remaining seals but should purge the Treasury Department of the bogus reports of the Cleveland Treasury agents upon which Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lord Salisbury have relied to establish their claim that the Canadian poachers are not seriously affecting the fisheries.

THERE would probably be little objection to the scheme for levying a special tax for street-cleaning purposes, as proposed by some members-elect of the next Legislature, if there was any certainty that the money thus raised would be honestly spent. But it is notorious that all moneys appropriated for street-cleaning purposes now are looked upon as a political fund to be drawn on heavily immediately before elections. The City Council last spring made a large appropriation for street-cleaning purposes, $581,000—over $100,000 more than the Democratic Controller recommended. But two weeks ago the Council had to make an emergency appropriation of $75,000 from the general fund to supplement that of last March. The money was used before the April and the November elections in maintaining Italian and Polish shovel brigades so as to keep the members in line for the party. The laborers so engaged did not do half a day's work any day. They drew a full day's pay, or rather their political bosses did it for them. Hence the deficiency and the consequent emergency appropriation. The proposed special four-mill tax for street-cleaning purposes would yield about $800,000 annually. This would give larger opportunities for political shovel brigades. It would be dispensed with a free hand just before the elections.

Still, something must be done to keep the streets in better and cleaner condition, and if some means are adopted to insure the honest expenditure of the money to be raised by the proposed special tax there would be little objection to it. The special two-and-one-half-mill sewerage tax expires by limitation. The addition to be made to the people's burdens by the suggested street tax would be a mill and a half on the dollar. It would not be burdensome. It would be cheerfully borne for the sake of cleaner and better streets.

MR. VINCENT SCULLY, the Tipperary landlord who has been selected by Mr. Parnell as his candidate for North Kilkenny, is well known in Chicago and figures in a rather historic Chicago photograph—that of the Irish Burial Association monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery—the same picture which led to the identification of Martin Burke, since convicted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, and also to the identification of Patrick Cooney, now a fugitive from justice and charged with participation in the same murder. Mr. Scully, who by the way is a relative of the notorious "Billy" Scully, the Irish landlord of Illinois, was on a visit to Chicago about the time the Mount Olivet monument was unveiled. Curiosity led him to attend the ceremony—for he had no sympathy with the parties identified with the celebration. He occupied rather a prominent position when the shaft was photographed and was "taken" in the group. He stands well in the foreground. It was this group photograph which, when presented to the expressman Martinsen and the Carlsons, led to the identification of Burke and Cooney as the occupants of the notorious Carlson cottage. The other events that grew out of that identification are matters of history. Those in Chicago who know the antecedents of Scully are surprised that Mr. Parnell should have selected him as a candidate in a crisis like this. His name is one of ill-omen. Two of his uncles, one bearing his own name, were members of the Keogh-Sadlier-Pope's-Brass-Band party which sold out to Lord Aberdeen's Government and left Ireland a corpse on the dissecting table. Sadlier was connected with the Scully family. But Mr. Parnell has not a plentiful supply of available candidates. He has to take the best that offers. It appears that the other two candidates be had selected declined.

THERE is one passage in the McCarthy manifesto published Thursday morning which is so graceful and so just that it is worthy of more than passing attention. It is alike creditable to the heads and hearts of those who dictated it. It is this:

> Mr. Gladstone, the veteran statesman, has pledged his life for Ireland since the day he first embraced her cause. He has labored for Ireland's liberty with manifest ardor, which renders suspicion of him a wanton insult to the people of Ireland, or if they so insulted him they would incur everlasting shame. If Parnell, as a leader still in the prime of life, had exerted himself as Mr. Gladstone did in the winter of his age to win the home-rule cause that cause would now be safe.

Since his great home-rule speech in April, 1886, when he introduced his bill in the House of Commons, there has not been a week that Mr. Gladstone has not made some powerful address or did not write a vigorous article in behalf of the cause of Ireland. There has hardly been a month that some one of the magazines had not an article from his pen in behalf of home rule. The papers teemed with letters from him in advocacy of the same. He received delegations at Hawarden or London in behalf of home rule. He addressed great gatherings in every part of the Kingdom for home rule. In the Commons he was always at his post to do battle for Ireland. Where was Mr. Parnell all this time? He only put in an occasional appearance in the Commons, and then apparently only to confuse his colleagues by repudiating some act of theirs. He has not delivered half a dozen speeches all told outside the Commons since then. No magazine or newspaper bears evidence of his zeal. He did nothing of any consequence. But to the Dubliners Wednesday he suggested an apology. Like Wellington after Torres Vedras he went into "winter quarters."

THE man who wants to enter Government land and is afraid of Indians should turn his attention to Florida. There are millions of acres in that State that are open to the settler, and the only enemies he will have to fight will be moccasin snakes, mosquitoes, and fleas.

THE political forecast: Stormy weather, followed by another cyclone.—*New York World.*

And the leaky old Democratic ship will find it best to heed the cautionary signals and keep near shore.

WHOM the gods would destroy they first make mad—or put under the leadership of Parnell.

COLDER weather is promised soon. See the conquering zero come.

A PARROT in Connecticut is 118 years old. It has been for 100 years in one family, having descended from father to son through two or three generations. Think of the marvelous toughness of the bird. Probably it has been asked 36,500,000 times in its life if it didn't want a cracker.

IT is becoming fashionable among the society men of London, says an English correspondent, to have snakes, tigers, and other bizarre decorations tattooed on their breasts. Any man who can do this kind of work well, therefore, will do well to go straight to New York City and insert a card in the papers.

THE rage among the young ladies of Rochester, N. Y., just now is the "friendship cane." This cane is hung in the parlor and is ornamented with strips of ribbon of all colors. Every ribbon is the gift of some friend, and the owner of the cane is presumed to remember who gave her each one. The diversion is a harmless one, and may be of some practical benefit in improving the memory, but it indicates that the time must hang heavily on the hands of these young women. Are there no young men in Rochester?

IN the regular order of rotation this is the day for the anti-Parnellites to arm themselves with crowbars, clubs, and paving-stones and take charge of *United Ireland*.

WE are asked to believe the story that a mule at Camp Point, Ill., died a natural death a few days ago.

THE bone-grafting experiment in New York has been successful. The dog's loss is the boy's gain.

THE New York *Herald* continues to advocate with all its might the election of Editor Dana as the next United States Senator from New York, and Editor Dana continues in profound ignorance of the fact.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

### Much Alike.

The statesman who the race has won
Rests on his oars.
The statesman who his race has run
Rests on his sores.

### Sounded Like Taunts.

The clergyman read the hymn with emphasis and much feeling. His voice rang out over the congregation with force and power in these familiar words:

"Teach me some melodious sonnet
Sung by flaming tongues above."

There was a slight interruption caused by the departure of several persons who lived in flats and occupied floors just below the apartments of music teachers whose specialty was voice culture, but the audience soon forgot them, and the voice of the preacher continued to ring sonorously through the church.

### Why?

To end the controversy flat,
The long dispute to quell
Concerning Tell and Gesler's hat,
Why doesn't William Tell?

## PERSONALS.

Ex-Speaker Keifer is believed to have developed into a full-fledged lobbyist, as he is seen daily on the floor of the House and Senate.

Frederick Livingston, in his 90th year, continues to perform his daily duties as President of the First National Bank in Peterboro, N. H.

Walt Whitman is putting the later touches to a volume called "Good-By, My Fancy," containing his old-age songlets, and intended as a "second annex and completion" to "Leaves of Grass."

Emperor William's personal finances, it is reported in Berlin, have been hopelessly involved by his own reckless expenditure, and he has had to borrow 25,000,000 marks from the banker, Herr von Bleichroder, on his note of hand.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman and his brother, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, both of New York, are said to be the richest clergymen in the United States. The wealth of each of them is about $14,000,000.

Philip H. Holmes, an artist of Gardiner, Me., has just found in the corridor of the Girard House, in Philadelphia, a canvas, 20x15 feet, which was lost at the time of the Centennial Exposition. It is a view of the Adirondacks and is valued at $8,000.

Washington McLean, who died a few days ago in Washington, was a man of unusually strong mind, but slightly superstitious withal. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. He worked hard to secure the nomination of Salmon P. Chase, and was so disgusted at the result that in his wrath he swore he hoped God would strike him dead if he ever entered another Democratic convention. From that time forward Mr. McLean never attended an official meeting of his party because, as he said, he feared God might take him at his word.

King Kalakaua is paying for his passage to San Francisco with cheap decorations. He has bestowed the Order of Kalakaua upon Admiral Brown, Capt. Remy, and Flag-Lieut. Dyer of the United States steamer Charleston, which brought him over. The King will soon visit Southern California.

The Persian Shah's dinner is served to him in two courses. The first is composed of caviare, pickled fruits, dried prunes, and apricots. Then, after an interval of two hours, a dish of thick broth, containing roast lamb, chicken, and stewed apples, and a rice stew are placed before him. The Shah eats very daintily with the tips of his fingers.

## CURRENT NOTES.

"Hark! Somebody is playing a delightful bit from Wagner." "O! that's only James shoveling coal into the furnace."—*Life.*

"Did I understand you to say that miracles do not happen in these days?" "You did." "Then you were wrong. My plumber has just failed."—*St. Joseph News.*

"I can't find where that plumber did anything to this heater." "Neither could I. I told the man, but he said we'd certainly find it in the bill."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Do you understand that Bronson has finally decided to enter the state of matrimony?" "Yes. I think so; at least he told me he was going to Utah."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Sanso—"How did the police manage to put down the students' riot?" Rodd—"They threw a football among the boys and they immediately began to maul each other to death."—*New York Herald.*

"So you are looking for an honest man," said a friend of Diogenes to him. "Yes, sir." "How will you recognize one when you see him?" "He will return a borrowed lead-pencil."—*Washington Post.*

"When my husband and I quarrel we don't permit the children to be present. We send them out of doors, so they can hear nothing." "O, now I understand why they are always on the street."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"Did you know that Miss Bjones was going to marry young Smith?" "I know it; but I cannot understand how a girl as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to want to marry her."—*Life.*

After 4,000 years of repose the mummies of Egypt are being ground up into paint, and possibly are now painting towns red. It's always the way. Your quiet fellows are the worst when they do break out.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"You say that all dreams are due to something influencing the sleeper at that particular moment. How do you account for my dreaming the other night that I was dead?" "Probably the room was too hot."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"What do you want for a Christmas present, my dear?" said a fond wife to her devoted husband. "Money," was the ready response. "I need it to pay for the Christmas present I am going to buy for you."—*Lowell Citizen.*

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Mr. Emil Liebling, assisted by Messrs. Carl Becker, Frederick Vinal, and Adolph Koelling, gave a highly enjoyable concert last evening at Kimball Hall. The occasion called out a large and appreciative audience. The program opened with Schumann's andante and variations, op. 46, for two pianos, artistically played by Messrs. Koelling and Liebling. It was followed by Beethoven's Sonata, op. 47, for violin and piano, known as the "Kreutzer Sonata." Of this noble work Mr. Liebling gave a masterly interpretation, in which he was ably seconded by Mr. Carl Becker, to whom the violin part was entrusted. His other numbers were the Neupert etude in F, the Schubert-Liszt "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and Schumann-Liszt "Liebeshied." Mr. Frederic Vinal was the vocalist, singing songs by Chadwick and Dudley Buck.

### English as She Is Spoke in India.

London *Graphic:* Native English in India still furnishes much amusement to the European traveler. When the Governor of Madras lately made a tour one admirer wrote to excuse his non-appearance at the railway station as he "had the pleasure of a scorpion in his left leg," but promised to "bring my invaluable lute to play before your Excellency as an indulgent son." A railway official lamented that a panther invaded his platform, but he "met the attack by shutting himself in his office and ringing the station bell," while another complained that his pointsmen had been fighting, as the aggressor "threw a stone at Ram Buksh which fortunately hit Ram Buksh's wife." He added that "unless both these men are scattered in different directions by opposing trains there will be murder and suicide, including to myself." On visiting a local hospital the Governor was presented with a petition against the surgeon in charge, who, said the complainants, "had a string loose over his subordinates, and will never secure Heaven. Quite the contrary will surely be his fate."

### Organs That Are Still Tuneful.

Four of the few remaining Republican papers of prominence which still advocate the McKinley law are the New York *Tribune*, the New York *Press*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and the Indianapolis *Journal*. Mr. Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, is Minister to France; Mr. Porter, editor of the *Press*, is at the head of the Census Bureau; Mr. J. C. New of the *Journal* is the United States Consul in London; Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia *Press* is United States Minister to Russia. John Hicks of the Oshkosh *Northwestern* is United States Minister to Peru. Could these men be expected to do other than support the Administration? And could there be a more effective argument against this method of gagging the press, the instructor of the masses?—*Exchange.*

### New York Dozing, as Usual.

Albany *Journal:* The only noticeable omission in President Harrison's message was his failure to make any reference to the World's Fair. The omission, however, was intentional: he is about to write a special message devoted entirely to the matter. This is welcome news; and it is to be hoped that the document will arouse New-Yorkers to the patriotic necessity of having their State properly represented at the great Exposition. Even the Pacific coast people are actively moving in the matter, while the denizens of the Empire State slumber on—just as they did for months when Chicago was straining every nerve to secure the location of the Fair.

### The Homeric Age.

New York *World:* The present phase of home rule is Homeric. Helen is Mrs. O'Shea; Parnell is Paris, who has everything and won't give up anything; Gladstone is the many-wiled Ulysses, "a Solomon in the council and a Samson in the field"; the London *Times* is Thersites, backbiting everybody out of spite for his own broken nose; Balfour is the Trojan horse; and Old Ireland is Hellas, with all the Greeks a-fighting and bound to get the better of their enemies in the end.

### Windom's Policy.

New York *World:* Secretary Windom properly declines to listen for one moment to the suggestion that he shall invade the $100,000,000 fund reserved for the redemption of the Treasury notes in order to relieve the money market. Better any stringency and any possible result of stringency than such an undermining as that would be of the security of the currency.

### There Is Danger in Sectional Lines.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The Farmers' Alliance in endeavoring to wipe out one sort of sectionalism should beware lest it establish another kind of sectionalism. A line of cleavage between the parties along the Mississippi or the Alleghanies would be as hurtful and as absurd as that which is maintained along the old line of Mason and Dixon.

### Clear the Track—Blaine Is Coming.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The gossips have started a little Presidential boom for Alger, which is perfectly proper. Now let them trot out Gresham, Lincoln, Depew, Sherman, and the rest of the old-timers, so that they may all be disposed of before the convention for the nomination of Mr. Blaine is called to order.

### Take the Tariff Out of Politics.

Omaha *Bee:* A permanent commission, composed of men well informed as to tariff matters—political economists seeking the truth rather than politicians desiring to serve a party—would have a claim upon public confidence, and the facts and opinions presented by them would carry weight and influence.

### Let Him Try It First.

Boston *Herald:* Senator Stanford renews his request that the Government shall loan $100,000,000 to the farmers at 2 per cent interest. Senator Stanford is said to be worth $80,000,000. Why doesn't he try the experiment himself instead of calling on the poor taxpayers to do it?

### Ask Jay Gould.

Boston *Journal:* Where has the money gone? A hundred millions added to the currency within nineteen months, and still there is a cry for more. But where has the money gone?

### Hint from the Wild West.

Denver *Republican:* To President Harrison: Free coinage or farewell!

# PARNELL IN A NEW ROLE.

## CHAMPIONING THE CAUSE OF IRISH WORKMEN.

### He Meets with Unpleasant Receptions While Traveling from Cork to Kilkenny—Renewal of the War in Dublin Over "United Ireland"—Priests Supporting Hennessy, the McCarthy Candidate—Death of Boehm, the Sculptor—Other Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Kilkenny, Dec. 12.—Parnell appeared in a new guise today. At Cork he was called upon early by the Secretaries of two labor societies. They told him they recognized him as their chief and that Davitt was not the father of their movement. Parnell said Davitt claimed to be the father of everything. Soon after a small committee from the National League called. Word was at once sent by Parnell to the correspondents, of whom there were about thirty, that he had a statement to make. We filled the room.

Parnell is thin. His clothes hang loosely, his face is haggard, and his voice is husky and almost gone. While ostensibly talking to the league committee he really spoke to the correspondents. He began while sitting, but afterwards stood up. He talked slowly, as if weighing each word. The gist of his statement follows:

"I have for several months considered questions relating to the different bodies of Irishmen, the position of the National League of Cork, the condition of the laborers' movement in Cork County, and considered how far I or your leader can and ought to reconcile the interests of the laborers' movement with the interests of the nation's movement."

He added he did not consider the task insuperable. His thoughts and instincts had always been directed toward the workingmen of Ireland. It was always his desire to have on his side the hard-fisted sons of toil. He looked to them for every consideration. He would return the compliment fully. He hoped they would not shirk their duty; he would not shirk his.

Davitt would have been amused to hear his words taken out of his mouth by the man who always fought against the introduction of such questions into Irish politics. This is not the Parnell of other days. He is becoming absolutely lukewarm. If Irishmen love any isms they care to have Parnell advocate now is their time. Politics, not statesmanship, is his business. The tide against him is growing stronger. In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul the priest this morning advised his hearers to take down Parnell's picture from their walls. It has been taken down from many walls lately and is no longer a favorite chromo.

Shouters by hundred saw Parnell leave Cork for Kilkenny this afternoon. As his train was drawing out of the station he expressed his thanks from a car platform to a body of Queen's College students for the sympathy they showed for him by coming to witness his departure. He told them he did not fear defeat if the youth of Ireland were on his side. The journey was without incident till the train reached Athay. Here a crowd had gathered, which hooted and groaned at Mr. Parnell. They shouted: "To hell with Parnell!" gave three cheers for the Bishops and priests, and cried: "Long live Dillon and O'Brien!" At the other stations passed there were gathered knots of people who cheered Mr. Parnell. At Fort Arlington the crowd was divided. Half cheered and half groaned. Some one said to Parnell: "May the curse of God melt you and your adherents!" An almost equally violent crowd was at Kilkenny Station. Sixty police made a passage. The Workingmen's Club received him and there was great cheering. A torchlight procession, headed by the corporation officials, was in waiting, and upon the arrival of the train escorted Mr. Parnell to his hotel, where he addressed the crowd briefly, pleading the weakness of his voice as an excuse for not making a longer speech. He warmly thanked the citizens for the reception accorded him and promised to address them tomorrow. He will speak at Limerick Sunday and will return to Kilkenny the following day.

Parnell received much better treatment than Davitt and Healy here today. Healy was hooted vigorously and Davitt not so much.

If there are not desperate collisions here before the new member from North Kilkenny is elected every one will be surprised. It is impossible yet to say how the election will result. Both sides are confident on the surface, but the Parnell side can't explain why the other side has the priests, and they are doing effective work. Healy and Davitt are alone so far. Parnell has William Redmond, Fitzgerald, Mahony, O'Kelly, Harrison, and Nolan with him.

I had an interview with Parnell this afternoon. In it he said:

"The manifesto of the delegates in America represents the situation as they imagine it before the split, but not the situation as it actually is. We could communicate fully with them, but it is not time. I wanted the whole party to discuss calmly all points of difference and permit the country to express its views. Our communication was limited to a short cable to O'Kelly and O'Connor and two or three other short telegrams. Why so much haste if the good of the party and love of country actuated the seceders? My object has been to preserve the unity of the party. If after the whole party had considered fully the situation and Ireland had been given an opportunity of doing the same, and both had demonstrated a belief in the propriety and necessity of the action taken by the seceders, there would not be two parties in Ireland. These wreckers are the people whom we fought when the movement in which the Irish party originated was born. They are the Whigs of Irish politics. Their views have never been our views, but circumstances were too strong for them, and they accepted ours. Discontent has long been rankling in them, and they grasped the first chance to create a split. I am confident of winning."

Dublin, Dec. 12.—The work of organizing local committees proceeds apace in various districts. The league offices having remained in Mr. Parnell's hands, the McCarthyites will form a Central Executive Committee on league lines. The Representative Committee of the anti-Parnellites will also send out speakers to assist in electioneering work. They say they are laboring under a disadvantage in being deprived of means of reaching Nationalists throughout the country, but that they are confident that with their new organ they will recover the ground they lost in an earlier stage of the struggle.

The Town Commissioners of Killarney, by a vote of 6 to 2, today passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. McCarthy.

## WAR RENEWED IN DUBLIN.

### Continuation of the Bitter Fight Over "United Ireland."

Dublin, Dec. 12.—It coming to the knowledge of Mr. Leamy, who was appointed editor of *United Ireland* by Mr. Parnell, and other Parnellites that an anti-Parnell edition of that paper would be issued today from the office of the *Nation* (T. D. Sullivan's paper) steps were taken to secure an injunction against the *Nation's* publisher. The court granted the writ prayed for restraining the publisher of the *Nation* from issuing the edition in question.

Notwithstanding the issuance of the writ, the forbidden edition made its appearance this morning. It contains an article written by Mr. Bodkin, who was acting editor of the paper during the absence in the United States of Editor William O'Brien, and who was deposed from his position by Mr. Parnell when he first seized the paper Wednesday. The article is addressed in O'Brien's name to every true lover of Ireland the world over, and declares that the sole alternative now is Parnell or home rule, and that home rule is impossible under Parnell's leadership.

A Parnell edition of the paper was also issued from the regular office, No. 33 Lower Abbey street. It quotes a legal opinion justifying the seizure of the paper by Mr. Parnell.

A wagon loaded with copies of the anti-Parnell edition of *United Ireland* was driven to the Kingsbridge Railway Station today, it being the intention to load them on a train for distribution in the south of Ireland. As the wagon drew up at the station two men, one of whom had his face covered with a mask, and the other with a drawn revolver, sprang upon the vehicle and compelled the driver to proceed with his load to the island bridge. When they arrived upon the bridge the two men flung all the papers into the Liffey River.

An attempt was made to seize a second wagon-load with the papers which was standing at the entrance to the depot, and it would probably have proved successful had not the police interferred to protect the driver. Under their guard the papers were loaded upon the train.

A committee representing the anti-Parnell section of the Nationalist party secured offices in Lower Sackville street and held a preliminary meeting today. Numerous applications for membership were received from persons residing in the city and county. These include letters from clergymen and others, expressing their readiness to subscribe funds, if necessary, for the organization and founding of the contemplated newspaper. It was decided to publish the first number of a halfpenny paper Monday next under the title of *The Suppressed United Ireland*, with the name of William O'Brien as publisher. It will appear until arrangements are completed for a regular morning journal on a more elaborate scale, of which the prospectus is already drafted and will be issued in a few days.

On the arrival of Mr. Parnell's *United Ireland* at Castle Island today a crowd seized the papers and burned them.

## PRIESTS SUPPORTING HENNESSY.

### McCarthy Men Finding Supporters Among the Irish Clergy—Placards Torn Down.

Dublin, Dec. 12.—Although the Bishop of Ossory yesterday advised the electors of Kilkenny to cast their ballots in the coming election according to the dictates of their conscience, he himself and the priests in the diocese in which Kilkenny is situated are supporting the canvass of Sir John Pope Hennessy. Messrs. Power, Mahoney, Dalton, Redmond, and Fitzgerald are at Kilkenny and are working in the interest of Mr. Vincent Scully, the nominee of the Parnellites.

The clergy of the Parliamentary division of North Cork and East Limerick are actively engaged in organizing public opinion against Parnell.

A priest at Mitchelltown tore down a number of placards that had been placed about the town calling upon the people to support Mr. Parnell.

The priests of Killarney and Bandon have joined in denouncing the action of Mr. Parnell in refusing to retire from the Irish leadership.

The Clonakilty Poor Law Guardians have demanded of Mr. J. E. Kenny, member of the House of Commons for Cork County, South, that he shall either support Mr. McCarthy or resign his seat.

The committee of Cork City and County, formed to oppose Mr. Parnell, have received the names of a large number of priests, town commissioners, and tradesmen from Queenstown, Youghal, Fermoy, Macroom, and Bandon who pledge themselves to support the cause of the seceders.

Cork, Dec. 12.—The Rev. Canon Byran O'Mahoney, administrator of the cathedral, has written a letter to Mr. Parnell asking him to call a meeting of his constituents so as to give him (O'Mahoney) an opportunity to criticise in Mr. Parnell's presence his treason to the Irish Parliamentary party.

A meeting of the National Committee of Cork City and County held this evening was largely attended by clergymen and citizens. The High Sheriff presided. Canon O'Mahoney was present and made an address, in which he declared that Mr. Parnell had left the city without accepting his challenge. Money, he said, had been distributed during the week to organize demonstrations in favor of Parnell.

Mr. Maurice Healy also spoke, justifying the deposition of Mr. Parnell.

## MICHAEL DAVITT IN KILKENNY.

### Cheered by His Friends and Hooted by the "Antis."

Dublin, Dec. 12.—Mr. Michael Davitt arrived here today, en route to Kilkenny, where he will take an active part in the campaign in the interests of Sir John Pope Hennessy, the Parliamentary candidate of the McCarthy faction.

Kilkenny, Dec. 12.—Mr. Davitt, upon his arrival here, was greeted by a large crowd. His friends cheered him loudly, but Mr. Parnell's adherents in the crowd hooted and jeered him.

In the course of a conversation today Mr. Davitt said: "The present struggle in Kilkenny is the most important event of the last decade of Ireland's history. If Parnell wins home rule is doomed. Parnell will ruin Ireland or ruin himself."

A meeting was held in the town hall this evening for the purpose of forming a committee to carry on a vigorous campaign in the interest of Sir John Pope Hennessy. When the anti-Parnellite candidate appeared in the hall he was well received. Mr. Davitt addressed the meeting, dwelling earnestly and eloquently upon the attempts made by Parnell to revive the race antipathies which it had taken four years to heal.

Messrs. Hennessy, Davitt, Tanner, and their friends were given a warm welcome at Castle Comer.

London, Dec. 13.—The *Times*, referring to the Kilkenny campaign, says:

> The effort of the priests to obtain a cheer for Davitt failed, and Healy, on arriving, was vigorously groaned and surrounded by a menacing crowd which would probably have handled him roughly but for the police, who held them back and enabled him to reach a car. A man attempted to strike him, when a clergyman struck back with his umbrella. Arriving at his hotel Mr. Healy tried to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned by their hooting and yelling. Mr. Healy exclaimed: "Who paid you for this?" and was answered with cheers for Parnell and more groans. He retorted by shouting: "Three cheers for Mrs. O'Shea."

## ATTACKED BY THE EDITORS.

### The London "Star" and Other Papers Speak Out Boldly.

London, Dec. 12.—The *Star* this morning makes fierce attacks on Mr. Parnell. Accusing him of Fenianism, it says:

> Today, possibly dynamite; tomorrow, rebellion. He is dragging Ireland to red ruin and outlawry. He lied to Davitt and tricked his party, and is fighting with poisoned weapons and a traitor's hands.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

> There is too much pocket handkerchief about the American patriots' manifesto. They are anxious to heal all wounds, and their copious dropping of tears will give Parnell fresh powder for his campaign. Let the patriots preserve a tender place in their hearts for Parnell—but for which Parnell? For "Preston" drunk or Parnell sober? If they would still love Jekyll they should first extinguish Hyde.

The *Daily News* says it would be ashamed to weary its readers by dissecting the fictitious defense of Parnell. It reminds Irishmen that Parnell's only friends in England are supporters of Balfour and perpetual coercion.

## IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE FUNDS.

### The Bank Monroe Refuses to Give Information Relative Thereto.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The Bank Monroe refuses to give any information with regard to the Irish National Land League funds except to those who are entitled to ask for it in an official capacity. It is believed that about 20,000 francs is invested in Parnell's name, so that he may be able to draw to that extent personally.

## DECLARES AGAINST PARNELL.

### The Parliamentary Fund Association Will Give Him No More Assistance.

New York, Dec. 12.—Another important document was added to the archives of Irish history now being made on both sides of the Atlantic in a declaration made by the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association and given out this evening. This organization, by which such generous contributions have been made, has declared, by this document, against Parnell. The paper is signed by the members of the Executive Committee, including the best-known and wealthiest Irishmen of New York. The statement is the result of a meeting held Thursday night, Dec. 11, and is given below in full:

> Parliamentary Fund Association, Rooms of Executive Committee, Hoffman House, New York, Dec. 12, 1890.—The Parliamentary Fund Association is deeply grieved over the unfortunate condition into which the Irish parliamentary party is plunged by recent and occurring events which threaten disaster to the hopes and plans of Ireland's friends throughout the world.
>
> While not seeking to dictate to the people of Ireland what policy shall be pursued in the interest of a cause which we all hold sacred, we feel it a duty of conscience to ask that Ireland's political life should not be imperiled by personal interest or factional strife. Deeply grateful for the services of Mr. Parnell, and recognizing his wonderful achievement in her behalf, we cannot calmly consent to have all that has been purchased for Ireland at such cost and sacrifice, shattered and lost in an hour of passion.
>
> While it pains us to take a stand against him whom we have heretofore recognized as Ireland's leader, we unhesitatingly assert that the cause of home rule, which has been from the first the one reason for the existence of the parliamentary party and of our association, is superior to any man or set of men.
>
> We therefore indorse the position taken by the visiting parliamentary delegation and unite with them in asking Parnell to recognize the will of the majority, and, by a personal sacrifice, save his country from being cast into a civil strife, which gives comfort to Ireland's hereditary enemies, disheartens her friends, alienates her allies, and must result in the total destruction of all that has been gained by our race since the present constitutional movement began.
>
> Eugene Kelly,
> Joseph J. O'Donohue,
> William R. Grace,
> John Byrne,
> John D. Crimmins,
> Morgan J. O'Brien,
> Joseph F. Daly,
> Dr. Thomas A. Emmett,
> Dr. J. Duncan Emmett,
> James S. Coleman,
> Miles M. O'Brien,
> Henry McAleenan,
> E. D. Farrell.

Tomorrow morning W. O'Brien, Timothy Harrington, and T. P. Gill will sail for Europe. Messrs. O'Brien and Gill will go by the steamer Obdam of the Netherlands Line and Mr. Harrington will sail on the Etruria. The three gentlemen went aboard ship this evening at about 10 o'clock, but before doing so Mr. O'Brien talked with newspaper men. He said:

"Mr. Gill and I leave tonight for France to use our best efforts to secure the reunion of our party. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. O'Connor will stay behind with the object of continuing the appeal for the evicted tenants' fund in the event of our consultation in France proving successful. We had intended to go by the French Line to Havre, but owing to the accident to the La Champagne we could not go by that line for a week. The German Lloyd liner stops at Southampton and the English authorities might arrest me, and as it is deemed inadvisable for me to be arrested until after our conference in France is over, we leave on the Obdam, and will arrive in Boulogne, where we will be met by a party of our friends and will then proceed to Paris. All our colleagues except Mr. Harrington are agreed as to the object and scope of our action. Its object is in one word to save the general election without inflicting humiliation or injustice on any one. It would be dangerous to expect too much from it. We are painfully aware of the difficulties, but we have the strongest reliance on our supporters. Everybody knows that any prolonged period of dissension in Ireland would be madness, and the only result could be that we [meaning the anti-Parnellites] would have a triumphal majority over our opponents. Our hope and belief is that the overpowering sentiment of Irishmen the world over is for peace at all events. It seems a pity that pending our friendly interchange in Paris some means could not be found to prevent heated talk on both sides; and on the other hand it would seem a pity to have precipitated the Kilkenny elections at a moment of feverish excitement, but it is easy for us, at this distance, to criticise. Painful scenes must be expected in Ireland. No country could pass through so fierce a conflict without them, and so deadly a battle could not be fought out without scenes of violence. We have received cablegrams from Ireland telling us that our forbearance in reference to Mr. Parnell had been misrepresented, and that all sorts of lying rumors had been given, and that these rumors were weakening the power against Mr. Parnell. Every hour is proving the views stated in our Cincinnati manifesto, but our replies to such cablegrams have been that we were willing to run the risk of all rumors if we could put an end to this horrible work of dissension. We believe, solemnly, that Mr. Parnell's retention of leadership would involve the certain destruction of our alliance and defeat at the polls. As the terms on which Mr. Parnell and myself would meet I do not anticipate any difficulty on either side. One of the objects of our journey to Paris is to communicate with Mr. McCarthy and our colleagues in the majority. We have no communication with the rest, and any conclusion we arrive at can bind no one but those of our own colleagues. We have every reason to believe and know that Mr. McCarthy and his colleagues are of the same mind as ourselves; that we should stop at no effort that good will can suggest to save the general elections and restore the unity of our party. Unquestionably the attempts on *United Ireland* have been the source of cruel pain to me, but allowances have to be made for outbursts of passion in moments like this. It is possible that men would shudder to think of such violence as this, but, on the other hand, the scene at the Mallow station, which was in the evening papers, is a regretable one, but I am sure that Mr. Parnell on his side will make allowances for the feeling of my own fellow-townsmen on their hearing of the attempted destruction of the paper I had worked for years to bring up. We are all prepared for blows in a time like this, and we learn to make any sacrifices that may come up for us to make. I should wind up with my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the entire American people for their friendliness and good will toward our party and toward the Irish cause."

The envoys bring no American contributions with them to Europe, although through their efforts a great amount of money has been subscribed in this country to the National cause. Those who have charge of the funds very properly refuse to surrender them until the question of the Irish leadership has been definitely settled.

The clergy and Irish-Americans of moderate views are advocating the surrender of the contributions to Dillon and O'Brien, but most of the Clan-na-Gael people and other advanced Nationalists want Parnell to have the money. This disposition of the funds is causing much dissension among Irish societies in New York. Members of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League are at loggerheads on the subject.

## DEATH OF BOEHM, THE SCULPTOR.

### He Expires Just Before the Arrival of Princess Louise.

London, Dec. 12.—Joseph Edgar Boehm, the sculptor, died suddenly in his studio this evening. The artist was engaged on a bust of Princess Louise, and the latter called at the studio in relation to the work. Upon entering the place she found the dead body of the artist reclining in a chair. Shocked at the sight the Princess fled and gave the alarm. It is thought heart-disease caused the man's death.

[Mr. Boehm was born in Vienna in 1834. He had resided in England since 1862, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1878. He executed a colossal statue in marble of the Queen for Windsor Castle in 1869, bronze statuettes of the Prince of Wales and all the royal family, and a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan in 1872. He also executed a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay in 1877, a statue of Thomas Carlyle, and a marble statue of King Leopold of Belgium for St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The Government gave him the order to execute the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey.]

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

### Demand for an Investigation Concerning English Atrocities in Africa.

London, Dec. 12.—At a conference held in this city today between the Aborigines Protection Society, a number of members of the House of Commons, and the leaders of several religious bodies a resolution was adopted demanding that the Government institute an inquiry into the atrocities committed in Central Africa by English explorers and other adventurers.

### Marks in His Own Defense.

London, Dec. 12.—The trial of the suit for libel brought against G. W. Butterfield by Harry Marks, proprietor of the *Financial News*, was continued today. The first witness called was the plaintiff. He denied that he had ever promised to marry Mrs. Koppel, and said he had never passed more than two nights under her roof. He produced receipts to show that he had paid her £1,000 for the New York *Jewish Reformer*, besides various other sums. The witness denied that he ever got any jewelry from Mrs. Koppel, but admitted that she had given him her dead husband's watch. He said that besides the New York *Jewish Reformer* he had edited the New York *Daily Mining News* and the *Financial and Mining News* and that at one time he was a member of the Committee of the Oil Exchange. Mrs. Koppel, he said, had never threatened to bring an action against him until he left New York at the close of 1883.

### Ex-Queen Natalie Causes a Rumpus.

Belgrade, Dec. 12.—In the Skuptschina today a majority of the members voted against referring the memorandum recently submitted to it by ex-Queen Natalie relative to her former husband, ex-King Milan, and refused publicly to debate it. Thereupon the Liberals left the chamber in a body. The majority then adopted a resolution requesting the Government to communicate with the Regency, asking it to take steps to prevent further trouble arising from the differences between ex-Queen Natalie and her former husband.

### Holding Russian Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 12.—Twenty families of Russian peasants who intended to emigrate have been stopped by gendarmes at the German frontier. The Government is anxious to get rid of all foreigners and to retain all native Christian Russians. The Government is going to establish a new post on the Murmanski coast of the Kola Peninsula for the purpose of preventing the diversion of Russian trade through Norway.

### Wife Murder in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 12.—A horrible murder of a wife by her husband was committed in this city today. Mme. La Cassin, the wife of a workman who was recently released from jail after serving three months' sentence, refused to maintain marital relations with her husband. Her refusal enraged La Cassin, who, meeting her on the street today, again requested her to assume her former relations with him. She again refused, whereupon La Cassin drew a revolver and fired four shots into her body. The woman fell to the sidewalk, and her husband, drawing a knife, attacked her with fiendish ferocity, horribly mutilating her body. He then attempted to kill himself.

### The Ex-Khedive Wants More Money.

London, Dec. 12.—Last year the Sultan of Turkey presented to Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, a palace in Stamboul which was valued at £50,000. Ismail has pleaded that he is unable to furnish a palace in a style befitting such a magnificent residence, and the Sultan now asks the Porte to make Ismail a grant of £10,000 for that purpose.

### Three Women Blown to Pieces.

Pressburg, Hungary, Dec. 12.—An explosion occurred today in the cartridge-room of the factory at Zamdorf, where the new explosive, megatin, is manufactured. Three women employed in the factory were blown to pieces.

### Eight People Lost in a Fire.

Warsaw, Dec. 12.—The porcelain factory at Camellow, owned by Prince Lubescky, was destroyed by fire today. Eight of the employés in the factory lost their lives in the burning building.

### Briefs from Abroad.

A Montevideo dispatch says: Señor Vidal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

The Christmas holidays in the Liverpool cotton market will extend from Dec. 25 to Dec 27, inclusive. Jan. 1, 2, and 3 will also be holidays in the same market.

At Liverpool yesterday Thomas MacDonald, a laborer, was sentenced to be hanged. He was convicted of the murder of Miss Holt, a school-teacher living near Bolton.

The Tariff Committee has reported to the French Chamber of Deputies a recommendation for a general increase of the duties on stationary and locomotive engines, machinery, and tools.

It is the intention of the French Government to construct an entrenched camp at Toul, Department of Meurthe, on the railway from Paris to Strasburg. The defense of the camp will be such that it will be capable of resisting a strong German artillery force.

The West Port Board of Poor Law Guardians has by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution declaring in the highest terms their appreciation of the measures taken by Mr. Balfour to avert the effects of the famine in the western part of Ireland, and warmly eulogizing Mr. Balfour for his action.

## THOROUGH TEST OF DR. KOCH'S REMEDY.

### An Exhaustive Series of Experiments to Be Made at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—A supply of Prof. Koch's lymph was received today by the University of Pennsylvania Commission, to whom the investigation of Koch's method has been referred by the university medical staff, consisting of Dr. William Pepper, provost of the institution, Dr. James Tyson, Dr. J. William White, Dr. John Musser, and Dr. John Guiteras. The lymph received is in a greatly concentrated form, however, as can be fully understood when it is known that one drop must be diluted in 100 drops of water before using, and the quantity now in possession of the university commission is sufficient to treat between 500 and 1,000 patients. The commission will now proceed to select cases of medical and surgical tuberculous disease suitable for this mode of treatment. All cases selected will be admitted to the university hospital, and the treatment will be conducted under the close personal supervision of the entire commission.

Critical scientific study will be made of each case, including thorough bacteriological investigation upon the secretions, the blood, discharges from wounds, etc., at every stage of the treatment.

Bulletins of progress will be issued from time to time, and a full scientific report of results obtained will be published at the close of the investigation.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—Dr. William A. Taltavall of New York, who sailed from that city Nov. 25 on the steamer Rugia, having under his care William Degan, a consumptive patient, arrived here Tuesday evening. Degan comes here for treatment by Prof. Koch's method, having been selected by Dr. Shrady of New York as a suitable subject to test the efficacy of the Koch process. Degan was quite exhausted by the journey and will rest a few days before going to Prof. Koch. He will probably be assigned to either Dr. Cornet or Dr. Ewald for treatment.

Dr. Brown of Milwaukee, who lately arrived here for the purpose of studying Dr. Koch's method, has sent a communication to the press in which he warns his American colleagues not to come to Berlin. He says Berlin is crowded with foreign physicians who vainly seek to obtain a supply of Dr. Koch's lymph, that it is with the utmost difficulty that access to the hospitals can be obtained, and that it is absolutely impossible to get a clear understanding of the tests made. The professors are so pressed for lymph that they have found it necessary to book the applications as they are made in their turn. Dr. Brown is of the opinion that it will not be possible for him to secure a supply of the lymph in a shorter time than four weeks.

## HELD UP IN A CROWDED STREET-CAR.

### Two Men Relieve Elijah West of Valuables—P. J. Johnson's Luck.

Two robbers wearing diamonds and silk hats invaded an Ogden avenue street-car at 6 o'clock last evening and boldly held up Elijah West, who lives at No. 955 West Harrison street. The street-car was passing along Ogden avenue between Monroe and Adams streets when the men entered. They succeeded in getting a gold watch and some money. The car was crowded with people at the time. Mr. West is 70 years of age.

P. J. Johnson, a cattleman from Kirkman, Ia., was held up and robbed of $5,000 in notes and checks at Fourth avenue and Polk streets at 1 o'clock this morning by a colored man and woman. A few minutes later Officers Ward and Coleman arrested John Wright and Fannie Jackson, alias "New York Fan." The notes and checks were found on the woman.

## DISASTROUS ROLLING-MILL FIRE.

### A $30,000 Blaze Will Shut Down an Illinois Steel Company Plant.

The boiler-house of the Illinois Steel company's mills at Thirty-second street and Ashland avenue was destroyed by fire early this morning, which will necessitate the closing of the plant for an indefinite time. The fire was caused by the explosion of accumulated gases in the feeder-pipe. The explosion set fire to the big tank containing more than 100 barrels of crude petroleum, which is used for fuel. This was soon blazing, and the boiler-house was destroyed. The loss will reach $30,000.

## TO ENFORCE THE EXCLUSION ACT.

### A Larger Appropriation Is Necessary to Keep the Chinamen Out.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Senator Squire, Chairman of the subcommittee of the two Houses of Congress which during the recess of Congress has been engaged in investigating the immigration question in all its phases, and more particularly the working of the laws governing the exclusion of Chinese, has returned to Washington.

In speaking of the investigations made on the Pacific coast Senator Squire says that it was shown that only 5 per cent of the Chinese who are remanded by the courts in San Francisco have been actually returned to China. This is owing in many cases, he thinks, to the failure of the arresting parties to identify the fugitives, as it is quite difficult to tell one Chinaman from another.

To remedy the evil of the influx of Chinese over the boundary between Washington and the British possessions the Senator believes that a more stringent surveillance should be kept on the line and better methods adopted to prevent their coming over. For this purpose he thinks a larger appropriation should be made for the employment of detectives and other Government officials to keep closer scrutiny on the border.

A large number of Chinese, the Senator says, seek entrance into the United States through the archipelago in Puget Sound, as a convenient and comparatively safe way of entrance; and to intercept them successfully he thinks steam launches should be employed by the Government officials.

The Senator believes that the fault lies not so much in the existing laws as in the methods of enforcement employed, and thinks that before the expiration of the ten years exclusion limit its provisions should be extended for another period of years.

### Affecting Scene in a Court Room.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Probably the most affecting scene ever witnessed in a Flour City court room occurred today when Engineer George C. Ketcham of the Omaha road, a man over 50 years old, broke down and wept like a child. Wednesday morning Ketcham ran his train over Mrs. C. E. Slayton and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Todd. The Coroner's jury found him guilty of criminal negligence. When asked by the Judge if he could furnish bail in $500 he said: "I can't, sir; my home is not paid for, and——" but here his voice choked up with tears, and he put his head down on the table and sobbed like a babe. Friends, however, immediately came to his rescue, and his regular examination will occur tomorrow.

### Waterloo-loo!

Peoria *Transcript*: Before the election Maj. McKinley was known as "the political Napoleon." This should be one good reason why Republicans should not give him Helena more.

# PEACE IN "THE RIALTO."

## DRAINAGE TRUSTEES RAPIDLY GETTING THINGS IN SHAPE.

### Edgar Williams Put in Temporary Charge—A Silly Story About Fears in the Illinois Valley Refuted—The Proposed Bill for Non-Partisan Control of County Charitable Institutions Discussed—Cregier's "Compensating-Clause" Hobby Regarded as a Nuisance.

All is peace in that part of the Rialto Building occupied by the Drainage Board. The trustees spent most of their time there yesterday putting matters into shape. Trustee Hotz was especially active. He is an engineer and understands the routine. Dr. Gilmore, President Prendergast, and Mr. Altpeter were also hard at work. The late employés put in an occasional appearance. Some of them wanted their private papers from the desks which they used in the office. The trustees objected to the interruption of the work during office hours, and told the "outs" that they could have their papers by calling around at 5 o'clock. The ex-employés were not pleased at this and threatened legal proceedings. That was only mere talk, however. Mr. Chesbrough of the Construction Department resigned during the day, and Mr. Schnable was appointed in his stead.

During the afternoon the following letter was sent to the members of the reorganized staff:

> Chicago, Dec. 12.—To the Members of the Engineering Department of the Sanitary District: Mr. Edgar Williams has been put in charge of all the staff, force, and operators of the Engineering Department of the Sanitary District as temporary Assistant Chief Engineer, and all the staff and force will be governed accordingly. Mr. Williams is directed to push ahead with all operations promptly and to cause an inventory of all the effects of the district appertaining to that department at once.
>
> Christoph Hotz,
> Chairman of Engineering Committee.
> Richard Prendergast,
> President Board of Trustees.

This document was duly respected and the work went on without friction. Not one of the Democratic members of the board was around yesterday. Murry Nelson is ill. The five "Citizen" Trustees—Gilmore, Willing, Hotz, Prendergast, and Altpeter—seem to be managing affairs. Gen. Newton will be here Monday to outline a plan of future operations. He will remain about two weeks. It is now fully admitted by the trustees that he will have entire charge of the work, and that he may designate who shall act as Chief Engineer under him.

There is some talk among the disgruntled to the effect that the Drainage law will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, or materially amended. As the law was adopted by a vote of the people, it is held that amendments thereto will also have to be submitted to a vote, large expenses having been incurred as the result of popular adoption. A repeal is out of the question. Any repealing bill that could be passed would almost certainly be vetoed.

### A Silly Report Refuted.

A paper started a story yesterday to the effect that the people of the valley looked upon the termination of Mr. Cooley's services as an indication that the trustees had abandoned the ship canal project and intended only to make a big ditch, and that the valley people accordingly were alarmed. This silly rumor being brought to the attention of the trustees they authorized the following statement:

"The statement is not founded on fact. The people in the Illinois Valley do not so regard the change. Doubtless a yarn will be spun, and an effort will be made to incite such a feeling. The law forbids such a course on our part; the board will execute the law and that in a broad general spirit. A great channel immediately for the sanitary needs of our city and environs, but of such dimensions as to be a link in a great waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, is certain to be constructed. To that task and those lines this board is committed."

The original of the report on Federal relations has not yet been turned over by Mr. Cooley. The President of the board said in the afternoon: "We have turned the matter over to our attorney, Gen. Smith. He intends to get the articles."

Gen. Smith was busy all day and had given no time to considering the recovery of the articles on Federal relations. He deemed it probable that Mr. Cooley, after the excitement caused by his sudden departure had subsided, would return the original papers without further action by the board.

Mr. Cooley yet refuses to make any defense of his course in reference to the drainage project.

## NON-PARTISAN COUNTY CHARITY.

### The Commissioners and Board of Charity Workers Discuss the Proposed Bill.

Yesterday representatives from the Board of Charity Workers met the County Commissioners and talked over the advisability of formulating a bill to be acceptable to both bodies and presenting it to the Legislature, asking that a law be passed to place the Cook County charitable institutions in the hands of a strictly non-partisan board. The meeting was held with closed doors. It is understood that there was harmony throughout and that the visitors were much pleased with the outlook.

It was suggested that the salaries to be paid the members of such a board should be sufficiently large to secure the services of substantial and capable persons who would give their entire time to these institutions and inaugurate a better condition of affairs. The idea is that such a board would act as a check on the County Commissioners and make it necessary for both boards to act in conjunction on any appointments made in these institutions and thereby secure none but competent men.

It is claimed by the Board of Charity Workers that the affairs of the county institutions are too carelessly conducted and are without system. During the conference yesterday quite a number of instances were cited and the Commissioners admitted that such was the case, but that there was no means by which it could be remedied under the present law. They all favored the idea of a non-partisan board being appointed and thought that if the proper legislation could be secured one could be appointed that would be the means of saving the county many thousands of dollars and at the same time conducting the institutions on a more business-like basis.

The bill framed to take the control of the county charitable institutions from the County Board proposes that those institutions shall be governed by a board of five trustees, one of whom shall be appointed by the Appellate Court Judges every year to hold office for five years. The office shall be honorary. The bill would empower the trustees to appoint one superintendent for both the insane asylum and the infirmary, and another superintendent for the hospital, those officers to have power with the consent of the trustees to appoint subordinates. The trouble with the bill as at first drafted is that it seemed like special legislation. It has been amended since so as to make it general. The question arises: As the salaries of the superintendents and subordinates would have to be fixed and ordered by the County Board would the County Board members not to be able to control the appointments as at present? The bill is to be submitted to a committee of prominent lawyers before its introduction. Senator Noonan, it is said, will have charge of it.

Gen. Meade has a scheme which he also intends to embody in a bill. He proposes as trustees of the charitable institutions the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Service, a third member to be selected by the Circuit Judge. In that way he would avoid the objection of special legislation. He would also have the board elected biennially, seven and the President one year, the seven to serve two years, the President to be elected each year with the seven alternating Commissioners. His project does not meet with much favor.

At a caucus of the Republican County Commissioners yesterday afternoon the following nominations for county officers were agreed on:

Attorney—F. Q. Ball.
Assistant Attorney—John Meyer.
Warden of Hospital—Dr. J. D. Ware.
Superintendent of Insane Asylum—Dr. W. L. Noble.
County Agent—Henry Zunpel.
Jury Clerk—O. G. Kyle.
Committee Clerk—Frank Sheridan.

These names will be presented at the meeting of the board Monday if the Democrats are ready to proceed that day.

The County Board committee which has examined County-Attorney Ternune's bill of expenses in connection with the defense in the boodle claim cases cannot agree. A majority favor the payment of all the bills. Commissioner Cool objects on the ground that the expenses were incurred without necessity. He will report accordingly.

## CREGIER'S HOBBY IN DISFAVOR.

### Property-Owners Regard His Compensation-Clause Fad a Nuisance—City News.

Mayor Cregier signed the Lake street "L" ordinance without those city compensating clauses and provisions which he exploited both in his inaugural and his annual message. The "little joker" provision which he had inserted in the instrument is the laughing-stock of the Aldermen. Strictly enforced it will add about $1,350 per annum to the city revenue when the road is in full operation. But in the case of the surface roads Mr. Cregier insists on his compensation-clause hobby. The result is that citizens in the outskirts of the city are deprived of street-car accommodation. Several months ago several cross-town ordinances were introduced in favor of the South Side company, the people along the route having signed the necessary petition. Nothing has been done concerning them. The street-car company did not press them on account of the Cregier compensation-clause mania. The West Side cross-town ordinances are also pigeon-holed.

The petitioners are becoming restless, and yesterday a delegation of North avenue property-owners, headed by P. F. Ronayne, a real-estate dealer, and accompanied by Ald. Conway, Bowler, Ryan, and Jackson, called on Cregier and represented to him that he was acting as an obstructor. Ald. Jackson explained the situation by saying:

"These people want a street-car line on North avenue as far north as they can get it. But Mr. Yerkes will not extend it further north if he has to pay a rental of $900 per annum for the extension. That's the situation just now. We can put an ordinance through the Council that will be acceptable to the people up there and to Mr. Yerkes, but we are afraid you will veto it, and we will then have nothing to show for our work."

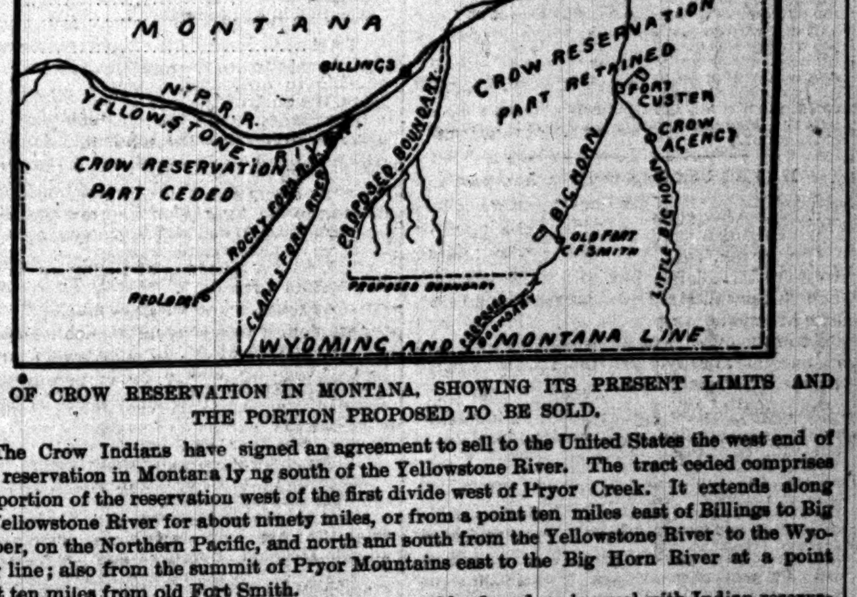
The Mayor began to dilate on the beauties of the compensation theory, when Mr. Hurlburt, a property-owner, broke in and said:

"What's the use in talking nonsense. Yerkes does not want to lay the line. We do. We are urging him to lay it. He says he will if he gets a reasonable ordinance. Now, we want him to have a reasonable ordinance. He refers us to the Mayor, and we get no satisfaction. We only get a lecture."

The Mayor then told the petitioners to go to the Council, and he would talk to them after the ordinance was passed. They will go to the Council. But they are not sure that the Mayor will not play obstructor again.

## UNCLE SAM BUYS 1,500,000 ACRES FROM THE CROW INDIANS FOR $900,000.

### Payment Will Be Extended Over Thirty Years and Made in Severalty—Description of the Tract—How the Money Will Be Used.



MAP OF CROW RESERVATION IN MONTANA, SHOWING ITS PRESENT LIMITS AND THE PORTION PROPOSED TO BE SOLD.

The Crow Indians have signed an agreement to sell to the United States the west end of their reservation in Montana lying south of the Yellowstone River. The tract ceded comprises that portion of the reservation west of the first divide west of Pryor Creek. It extends along the Yellowstone River for about ninety miles, or from a point ten miles east of Billings to Big Timber, on the Northern Pacific, and north and south from the Yellowstone River to the Wyoming line; also from the summit of Pryor Mountains east to the Big Horn River at a point about ten miles from old Fort Smith.

The ceded tract contains nearly 1,500,000 acres of land, and, as is usual with Indian reservations, contains some of the finest portion of the eastern part of Montana within its limits. It is nearly all prairie land, well adapted to grazing, with many mountain streams traversing all portions, along which are good bottom lands well adapted to farming when irrigated. Irrigation is easy, owing to the rapidity of the streams, and the fact that most of them have low banks makes it easy to take out the water. There is no great amount of timber on the tract, but the mountains to the south and southwest of it are well wooded.

There are several mining camps along the southern border, and the Rocky Fork railroad runs through it to the coal field at Red Lodge, one of the most extensive coal mines in Montana. There are several well-known coal beds on the ceded tract.

Nine hundred thousand dollars is said to be the price to be paid, the payments to be extended for thirty years in semi-annual payments of a certain amount to each Indian. Two hundred thousand dollars is to be expended within the next four or five years in building irrigating ditches for the benefit of the farms allotted to the Indians along the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers. Schools are to be established in the Indian settlements and the children are to be educated at home like those of white people, and not sent away to Carlisle. This is a source of great satisfaction to them, as they are fond of their children, and do not like to have them sent away from them any more than white parents do.

If these terms are ratified by Congress and faithfully carried out and the money carefully expended for the benefit of the Crow Nation it will be enabled to take a long step in advance. The Crows are surrounded by white people. Some of them have been taken to visit the Nez Perces near Spokane Falls, Wash., where they have seen the great advance made by that tribe, and they are anxious to learn to live like white people. Some of them are cutting wood and hauling it into town to sell. Many of them cut hay. One named "Medium Tail" had a ditch to carry water into his hay meadow this year and cut and sold hay to the amount of $1,300. The idea of having money to spend for irrigating ditches caught him and he was an active advocate of the plan of selling some land and securing funds for further improvements.

There is still a large portion of the reservation remaining, only about one-third being ceded, and as there are about 2,600 Crows all told they still have left a good many acres apiece.

The commission having this matter in hand—Messrs. Richardson of St. Louis, Dole of Mattoon, Ill., and Flint of Wisconsin—certainly deserve great credit for their success in carrying the business to a successful issue, as it is but a short time since Gen. Miles tried to induce the Crows to allow the Cheyennes to settle upon a portion of the reservation and they would not hear of it at all.

## DAMAGE WROUGHT BY THE FLAMES.

### A Costly Blaze at Pittsburg—The Fire Record.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12.—An early morning fire damaged the building and stock of Reymer Bros., wholesale confectioners on Wood street, to the extent of $20,000. Fully covered by insurance.

Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 12.—A big fire occurred at Waterford, near here, early this morning, originating from a defective flue. The post-office, a shoe store, a grocery, and a saloon were burned. The damage was partly covered by insurance.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12.—Fire was discovered this morning in the dissecting-room of the Indiana Medical College, and several hundred dollars' damage resulted. Fifteen bodies were in the room, all partially dissected, and the fire department had difficulty in preserving them from destruction. The trouble originated from sawdust in which the students had thrown cigarettes last night while at work.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 12.—Last night at Benwood Wilson & Dunlevy's cooper-shop and six dwellings belonging to the Benwood Iron Works were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $13,000.

Hilbert, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The saloon and dance-hall owned by Herman Ama at this place burned about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The flames spread rapidly, threatening the entire town. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $1,600, in the Phoenix company.

La Porte, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The general store and saloon of Kasper Kuhn, including the post-office, at Waterford, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss about $10,000; partially insured.

Lima, O., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—This morning William Murray's barn was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire. Seven valuable horses were consumed, besides buggies, etc.

Nocona, Tex., Dec. 12.—Six business houses and almost their entire stocks were burned today. The loss is about $75,000; insurance about $23,000. Several other houses were damaged.

## SAYS THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE STILL LIVES.

### President Prince Confident of the Brotherhood's Success.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—There was a flurry in local base-ball circles today caused by the sudden appearance of a number of base-ball notables who had not been expected. J. Earle Wagner of the Philadelphia Players' League Club, who will probably hold the Athletic Club's francise before very many days, arrived in town early in the day. Charles E. Prince of the Players' League was another arrival. He said: "The Players' League still lives, and we do not care what the league men do. Our club in Boston is all right, and we intend going right on. With clubs in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland we will have a six-club circuit that will simply coin the money. Mr. Spalding may have purchased the Chicago Players' Club, but he will be compelled to play that team in our league by the ten years' agreement."

### Small Riot at a Prize-Fight.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12.—The worst apology for a prize-fight ever witnessed here occurred in an old house at Reed's Lake this morning. The principals were Henry Baker of Detroit and Jack Blakeslee of Charlotte. Blakeslee seemed scared from the start. Several times he clinched and tried to throw Baker, and finally threw him. A cry of foul was raised, and everybody became excited. The seconds began pounding each other, and the spectators jumped into the ring. When quiet was restored the referee ordered the fight to go on, but Blakeslee had disappeared and the fight was given to Baker.

### Thanks from Montreal.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The members of the Real-Estate Exchange who recently visited Chicago, passed the following resolution: "That the association desires to express and put on record its thanks for an high appreciation of the generous hospitality extended by the Chicago Real-Estate Board to the members of our exchange and others during their recent visit to that great city, and also to express the hope that an opportunity may be given this exchange at no distant date to reciprocate in some degree the kindness there received."

A SCROFULOUS BOY

Running Sores Covered His Body and Head. Bones Affected. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

When six months old the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old of consumption (scrofula, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the Cuticura Remedies, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.
May 9, 1885.

My grandson remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
Feb. 7, 1890. Bloomington, Ill.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin and blood, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25c.

KIRK'S
AMERICAN
FAMILY
SOAP
Best for General Household Use.
SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

GOOD COOKING.
All who desire good cooking in their houses should use
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF.
A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.
One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef, of the value of about $7.50.
Genuine only with fac-simile of J. von Liebig's signature in blue ink across the label.

THE DR. OWEN
Electric Belt
And Appliances
Cure acute, chronic, and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish, & Norwegian. The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] State-st., Chicago, Ill.
(TRADE MARK.)
Treatise on Rupture Cured by Electric Truss mailed for 4 cents postage.

# GOULD'S POOL IN DANGER.

## WESTERN RAILROAD PRESIDENTS GROW SUSPICIOUS OF JAY.

### Doubtful of the Wizard's Union Pacific and Richmond Terminal Manipulations—He Evidently Means to Operate the Northern Pacific for the Benefit of His Missouri Pacific—The Latter's Freight to Be Diverted Via the Richmond Terminal at the Expense of the Proposed Pool.

The Presidents of all the roads running west from Chicago except those of the Alton and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City have gone to New York to attend the meeting at J. Pierpont Morgan's house next Monday. That a reorganization of the existing Western associations will be effected appears to be a foregone conclusion, but it is rather doubtful that such a strong and ironclad alliance will be formed as is desired by Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, and the Standard Oil people. The chances for a trust or pool were more flattering a week ago than they are today. The more Gould's plan, an outline of which was published in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago, is considered the more the conservative Western Presidents become convinced that there is a colored individual in Jay Gould's wood pile. His placing the Union Pacific under the same general management as the Missouri Pacific has made them suspicious, and several of them have come to the conclusion that the Union Pacific is to be milked dry in the interest of the Missouri Pacific, and when that object has been accomplished by Gould he will again drop his interest in the Union Pacific.

Another thing that created an impression that Jay Gould is not animated by the best of motives in urging the formation of a trust or pool is his acquiring a large if not a controlling interest in the Richmond Terminal. By this acquisition Gould secures a connection with his Missouri Pacific at Cairo, Ill., and Arkansas City which will enable him to direct the bulk of the Missouri Pacific's through freight from points west of the Missouri River via the above-named points. The proposed pool is not to extend south of St. Louis, and consequently all freight Gould's Missouri Pacific directs via Cairo and Arkansas City and the Richmond Terminal will be outside of the pool, and at the same time he will demand a large proportion of the traffic in the pool, although he proposes to put but little business in it. In fact, the pooled lines will have to divert a proportion of their traffic to the Missouri Pacific to make up that company's percentage in the pool. He not only proposes to keep all the traffic the Missouri Pacific commands out of the pool by sending it via Cairo and Arkansas City, but expects to get a full proportion of the traffic commanded by the Missouri Pacific competitors. For these reasons it is probable that the pooling proposition will not go through, but that instead another "gentlemen's" agreement will be adopted, which is to cover all the existing Western associations with a Board of Arbitration, which is to decide all disputed questions and the decisions of which shall be final.

## LINING UP NORTHWESTERN TARIFFS.

### Changes Made in Soft Coal, Lumber, Cattle, and Other Rates.

The Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association met yesterday in the Rookery. Rates on soft coal from Springfield, Ill., and Peoria groups of mines to the Missouri River were the first subject taken up. It was agreed that the rates be made on the lowest combination of locals either via Peoria or the Mississippi River. Regarding rates on soft coal from Iowa points to Omaha it was decided that they may be made on the basis of Iowa distance tariff rates for short line distances, plus 10 cents per ton. The Rate Committee was instructed to check up rates from Iowa and Missouri mines on this basis. It was agreed that the rate on lumber from St. Louis to Sioux City locally should be made 16 cents per 100 pounds. A proposition was adopted to the effect that stock cattle rates should be abrogated so far as possible. A rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds on petroleum and its products, C. L., Chicago to St. Paul, was adopted on a date to be named by the Chairman, the rate committee being instructed to check rates to points in Iowa on this basis. The matter of rates on hay from Pacific Short-Line points to Chicago was referred to the Trans-Missouri Association for action. Consideration was given to the practice of reconsigning coal at interior points on and west of the Mississippi River, it having been shown that the privileges which have been allowed dealers in respect to this traffic have been abused and the practice has accordingly become a source of annoyance and loss of revenue to the railroads. After a long discussion it was agreed that the final disposition of the matter should be held over until next month's meeting. A rate of 16 cents per 100 pounds on salt from Chicago to Elkton, S. D., was established. It was also arranged that a revision of pig-iron rates from Wisconsin furnaces to the general territory of the association should be made. It was agreed that the matter of stopping cattle in transit to finish loading and of stopping sheep in transit to feed should be referred to the necessary committees for report at next month's meeting. The meeting reconvenes at 9:30 this morning to make a readjustment of the hog rates in conformity with the reduction from the Missouri River to Chicago.

## AFFECTING RATES ON LIVE STOCK.

### The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission Makes an Important Decision.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today concluded a two days' session and adjourned, after deciding upon some orders of great importance to the shippers and railroads of the State. First in importance was the adoption by the commission today of a revision of the schedule of maximum rates in so far as they apply to the transportation of live stock within the State. This revision will take effect Jan. 1 next.

The change made consists in the adoption of rates based upon the weight of live stock by the hundred pounds in place of the present rates by the car-load. This is a change which has long been urged by shippers, but has been vigorously opposed by railroad men, principally on the ground that they could not afford to provide the scales and other necessary facilities for weighing at all the way stations at which stock is shipped. This order of the commission will effect a considerable reduction in the rates on live stock shipped between points in Illinois, but just how much this reduction will be on the average cannot well be estimated because of the differences in the conditions on different railroads and the variance in the sizes of the cars used.

The commission has also decided to rearrange the classification of the railroads of the State, which are now divided into two classes, for which different schedules of maximum rates are made.

The Commissioners [illegible] directed an order to be prepared transferring several of the railroads from the lower to the higher class, the effect of which will be to make them subject to the lower scale of maximum rates applicable to the leading railroads of the State.

The Commissioners have practically decided upon the roads to be thus transferred, but they decline to make public the names until they act officially upon the order at their meeting next Tuesday, when it will be published in time to take effect Jan. 1.

### Senator Cullom Thinks It Is Good Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom said this evening he did not think the railroads would gain much by carrying the Counselman case to the Supreme Court. Judge Gresham's decision seemed to him good law and good sense. He had not thought from the beginning that any other decision could be given. As to the suggestion that the railroads hoped to get a decision against the constitutionality of the Inter-State law Senator Cullom remarked: "Now that the law is being enforced as it ought to be, I don't think the courts will be in a hurry to interfere with it."

### Bonus for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—At the public meeting of citizens at Sullivan to secure funds to extend the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad through Moultrie and Shelby Counties it was shown that $17,000 is required, of which sum Shelby County will pay 50 per cent. A committee was appointed to solicit $8,000 in Moultrie County.

### Knights Secure Low Rates.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago that the Monon, which had offered to make a rate of [illegible] for the round trip to Dayton, O., and return for a party of [illegible] Knights of Pythias of this city, repudiated the offer because its competitors made a great fuss about it and claimed it was a violation of agreement. Subsequently the Chicago and Erie made a contract with the Knights, agreeing to carry them at $5 for the round trip. This perfidy made the Monon fighting mad, and to get even it offered to take the party at $2 each for the round trip. The Knights, therefore, repudiated the Chicago and Erie's contract and accepted the Monon's offer. The latter took out the party last evening, numbering 203 persons.

### The Presidents' Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Continued absence of J. Pierpont Morgan from the city prevents the obtaining of a complete list of the Western railway Presidents who have accepted his invitation to meet at his house to discuss the railroad situation next Monday. It is known, however, that President Hill of the Great Northern system has agreed to be present with the men mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, who had pledged themselves to attend. There had been some doubt as to Mr. Hill's attitude because of the project of the Manitoba or Great Northern to build across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast. President Manvel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé arrived here yesterday, and conferred with George C. Magoun of Kidder, Peabody & Co. upon the situation. Mr. Manvel is thoroughly in accord with the movement to improve Western railroad rates.

### Receiver for the Three C.'s Road.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Samuel Lord of this city was appointed temporary receiver of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad. The complainants are the Finance company of Pennsylvania, the Investment company of Philadelphia, and Barker Bros. & Co. The complaint was filed against the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, the Massachusetts and Southern Construction company, the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company, McDougald, Shea & Co. of Tennessee, H. P. Dickinson of New York, and William Keneflck of Missouri, and it is alleged that $7,000,000 in bonds secured by a deed of trust and a corresponding amount of stock are held by the complainants. The motion for an appointment of a permanent receiver is to be heard the first Tuesday in February.

### Claim Agents' Meeting.

The Western Association of Claim Agents is in session at the Auditorium, the meeting having been called to order yesterday by President C. M. Foulks, General Claim Agent of the Santa Fé road. The meeting is a special one and was called to discuss reciprocity between the different roads. Secretary Everest explained that this meant that if a resident of New York had a claim against a San Francisco road he could submit his claim at home and have the affair settled in the East instead of traveling to San Francisco.

The association will conclude its business this evening.

### Pittsburg Switchmen Defeated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad strike has apparently ended. Full day and night crews are at work in the Glenwood yards. All freight is being handled without difficulty, and Superintendent Holbrook said this afternoon he thought the road will experience no further embarrassment because of the desertion of the yardmen. None of the officials of the Switchmen's Union have arrived in the city, and the men have about abandoned hope of assistance from that quarter. They are now looking for work in other yards.

### Richmond Terminal Directors' Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The meeting of the Richmond Terminal directors was held today for organization, all the members of the board being present except Mr. H. B. Plant. The old officers were reelected. The regular dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock was declared. Messrs. Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Abram S. Hewitt, and other new members were present.

### Suit Against a Mexican Road.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A complaint was filed today in the United States Circuit Court by the Trustees, Executors' Securities Insurance Company of Great Britain and Ireland, against the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad company for the recovery of $750,000 for breach of contract with interest from May 21, 1890.

### President Bostwick to Retire.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—It is officially admitted that President Bostwick of the New York and New England railroad will in all probability resign before he sails for Europe. His successor has not been determined, but it is authoritatively stated that it will not be ex-President W. T. Hart.

### Inspecting a Rock Island Extension.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A party of eight Rock Island officials, headed by General Manager W. T. Allen, were in the city today inspecting the new Beatrice and Omaha extension, over which trains will commence running Jan. 1.

### Notes.

D. Miller has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific and Alabama and Great Southern railroads, with headquarters at Cincinnati. The appointment takes effect Dec. 15.

A meeting of the members of the Northwestern Committee of the Western Passenger Association with the Advisory Board—Messrs. Finley, Midgley, and Donald—will be held in the Rookery next Tuesday to arrange details for carrying out the new pooling agreement. The ticket auditors are requested to attend the meeting.

It is stated that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will soon extend its line from Terre Haute to Louisville, Ky. A corps of engineers is now in the field to locate the proposed extension. The line is to pass through the best portions of Monroe, Lawrence, and Washington Counties, Indiana, and will supply a long felt want in a section of country heretofore unprovided with railroad facilities.

## HANGED BECAUSE HE WAS FRIENDLESS.

### Blanchard Executed at Sherbrooke for Killing a Man in a Drunken Brawl.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Dec. 12.—William Wallace Blanchard was hanged here this morning for the murder of Charles A. Calkins, Nov. 18, 1889. The drop fell at 9:06½, and at 9:30 the jail surgeon pronounced him dead. The execution was performed by Radcliffe, who hanged Birchall.

[The crime for which Blanchard was executed was committed at Ayers Flats, in the district of Sherbrooke. At that time he appeared as a stranger. No one knew where he came from, and he himself admitted that he was an American tramp. He became acquainted with a man named Calkins, and the two were together continually. One evening they were having a carouse in Calkins' house, the two men being alone. When Mrs. Calkins returned from a neighbor's house, where she had been visiting, she found her husband dead, and, as she knew the two had been together, Blanchard was suspected of the crime. At the trial it came out in evidence that there was no premeditation of the deed. It was merely the outcome of a drunken brawl. One of the men had a revolver. In a scuffle for its possession the weapon was discharged and Calkins was killed. Blanchard took no interest in the trial and said he would rather be hanged than imprisoned for life. He was entirely without friends, and it is certain that if any effort had been made in his behalf the extreme penalty would not have been carried out.]

## HAS NO USE FOR CONSUL LYALL.

### Mr. Blaine Suggests the Advisability of Recalling a British Representative.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—Gov. Ross, who wrote to Mr. Blaine recommending that the British Consul, Mr. Lyall, be requested to vacate his post, owing to his objectionable conduct in the defense of an Englishman accused of burglary, has received the following letter from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1890.—His Excellency, L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas—Sir: Referring to your letter of the 8th ult., concerning improper conduct of Mr. Lyall, British Consul at Galveston, with reference to the case of James Kelly, who was recently convicted in the District Court in Harris County, Texas, of the crimes of larceny and burglary, I have the honor to inform you that the matter was duly brought to the attention of the British Minister at the Capital, with a statement that in the opinion of this department the conduct of Mr. Lyall has destroyed his usefulness as a consular representative of her Britannic Majesty's Government in this country. This communication has just been answered by a note from the British Minister, in which he states he has transmitted copies of the papers in the case to Lord Salisbury, and the department awaits the further reply of the Minister before taking action in reference to the subject.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

## WANT A PRIVATE VIEW OF THE SHOW.

### Boston Aldermen to Pass on "The Clemenceau Case."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12—The Board of Aldermen are determined that no "Clemenceau Case" shall come to this city without their seeing it first. Today they assembled in executive council and discussed the merits and demerits of the original "Clemenceau Case," and considered whether the revised version would be satisfactory to the moral tastes of the Hub. The conclusion of the discussion was that only two of the city fathers assembled declared against the new version. They have commanded the players of the revised version to assemble on the stage of the Park Theater next Monday at 10:30 a. m. and give them a private view of the whole performance.

### Stabbed His Mother Six Times.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 12.—Z. Toney of Carbon Hill, colored, stabbed his mother six times while drunk. She cannot survive.

# BOTH RELEASED ON BAIL.

## PRETTYMAN AND JOHNSON APPEAR BEFORE JUDGE TULEY.

### Indicted for Larceny from Ernst Stock, a Depositor—Circumstances of Their Arrest—They Give Bonds in the Sum of $10,000—Showing by the Jennings Trust Company—Other Indictments Probable—Bishop and His Wife Are Examined Before Judge Scales.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Tuley approved the bail bonds of W. L. Prettyman and Charles S. Johnson and the ex-banker and his cashier were released from custody. The charge against the defendants is larceny, and their names are included in the same indictment, wherein they are charged with stealing $500 of the moneys of Ernst Stock.

This money was deposited by Stock in Prettyman's bank Friday, Nov. 20, the day preceding the assignment. The statute upon which the indictment is based is Sec. 119 of the Criminal Code, making the conversion of moneys or securities deposited in a bank to the private use of the banker or an employé larceny. The penalty attached to the offense is imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to ten years. It is probable eight or nine more indictments will be returned today on the evidence offered by the witnesses yesterday. Larceny is not the only offense charged. There are several complainants who allege that their deposits made Friday and Saturday, previous to the assignment, were embezzled.

The proceedings of yesterday were marked by much celerity. At 10 o'clock the witnesses who had been summoned were marshaled in the corridor leading to Judge Baker's court-room, in which the grand jury was assembled. There were thirty or more in the party. Attorney Edward U. Fliehmann outlined the case to the jury and laid the foundation for the inquiry by Assistant State's-Attorney Baker. After the witnesses were examined the jury consulted five minutes and found a true bill. The indictment was drawn, laid before Judge Driggs, who issued capiases at once, and in ten minutes Johnson was under arrest. An hour later W. L. Prettyman was taken into custody as he was driving to his home, Larrabee street and Deming court.

Yesterday morning Cashier Johnson rode down-town in the same car with Fred Story, son of A. C. Story, one of the attorneys for the creditors. Johnson was reading THE TRIBUNE's account of the proceedings instituted before the grand jury in the bank matters.

"That's a great bluff you people are making, isn't it?" commented Johnson. Three hours later the ex-cashier was arrested by Bailiff Rooney. He was found in the office of his attorney, C. M. Hardy, with his feet elevated in the air and smoking an expensive cigar. The Deputy Sheriff was accompanied to Mr. Hardy's office by several depositors and Attorney Fliehmann to identify the cashier.

Deputy Sheriff Davidson waited for some time at Prettyman's residence and took the banker, who had been out on business, from his buggy just as he returned home. Mrs. Prettyman, the youthful wife of the prisoner, took her husband's place in the carriage and drove out in search of bondsmen. After arriving at the County Jail Prettyman kept the telephone in constant use. At 4 o'clock Mrs. Prettyman had obtained the consent of C. J. McGee, the contractor to whom Johnson paid $1,000 four days after the assignment, and John S. F. Batchen to affix their names to the bonds of Prettyman and Johnson, which were placed at $10,000 each. McGee qualified for $52,000 and Batchen for $190,000.

### What They Had to Say.

"I have made a full disclosure of all the assets I had at the time of the assignment," said Prettyman, "and this prosecution will not in any wise add to the property in the hands of the assignee."

Johnson was pale and nervous and more inclined to talk.

"This proceeding is the blackest outrage ever perpetrated," he said. "This indictment was procured by Shaffner because he has a personal grudge against me. I told him what I thought of him once. This shows that when a man tries to be honest and gives up everything he gets the worst of it and the robbers go free. Everything about that bank was conducted on the square, and the books will show it."

When asked how he could reconcile his statement that the assets of the bank would far overrun its liabilities with the Jennings Trust company's figures, which show but $109,000 available assets, Johnson replied that he had a schedule of his own which showed otherwise. The main items of his schedule are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills receivable | $ 80,000 |
| Mortgages | 60,000 |
| Cash | 13,000 |
| Real estate | 24,000 |
| Total | $177,000 |

These figures do not include North Division Lumber company paper at its face value.

The Jennings Trust company yesterday filed its inventories in the three concerns in which W. L. Prettyman was interested. The showing in detail is given below:

NORTH DIVISION LUMBER COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate | $ 21,300 |
| Accounts receivable | 120,394 |
| Bills receivable | 640 |
| Lumber, lath, etc | 35,409 |
| Cash | 6 |
| Total | $177,750 |

W. L. PRETTYMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate | $ 31,000 |
| Logs at Washburn, Wis | 17,000 |
| Bills receivable | 80,831 |
| Note | 31,905 |
| Notes accruing N. D. L. Co.'s stock | 15,675 |
| Overdrafts and claims | 30,387 |
| Funds held by the court | 6,884 |
| Value of fixtures | 2,100 |
| Profit of Schech & Recht toy store | 909 |
| Stock of toys | 2,276 |
| Total | $218,968 |

W. L. PRETTYMAN & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate | $ 10,500 |
| Bills receivable | 35,726 |
| Shares in Hill Box company | 15,000 |
| Total | $ 61,226 |

Of the securities the most of them are notes, payable in one, two, three, four, and five years, the bulk of them in one and two years. No comments by the assignee are made. A bond for over twice the amount was given. Many of them are notes of the North Division Lumber company, and, taken altogether, the bank assets available for distribution, according to the figures of the lawyers, range between $109,000 and $138,000. The assets of all three concerns at their face value amount to $457,945. A schedule of liabilities will be filed within a few days.

### Bishop Before Judge Scales.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Harry H. Bishop, partner of W. L. Prettyman in the lumber business and a stockholder in and Vice-President of the North Division Lumber company, appeared before Judge Scales in response to citation and was closely examined by Mr. Shaffner and subsequently by Mr. Story touching the present whereabouts of his brother and also of $6,050 of North Division Lumber company funds.

He testified that Nov. 19 and 21 he drew from the Fort Dearborn National Bank, on North Division Lumber company checks, $3,400 and $2,100, both of which amounts he "loaned" his brother, taking in return unsecured notes. On the last-named date he also caused to be drawn $550, which he also gave his brother on account of certain interests in Lawndale property which the latter was said to own. The thrifty William started for Canada three days after negotiating the last loan from his obliging brother, and two days after the assignment. He is now in Toronto enjoying, as Bishop said, a cooler climate than this.

The witness denied that his brother held the money in trust for him, or that he had slapped his breast pocket after the assignment, and remarked that "there was a cyclone over on the North Side, but it did not hurt me any."

Bishop could not remember where and when he drew the checks and paid the money to his brother. The court admonished the witness to brace up his remembrance a little and take time to answer without speaking too quickly.

Mrs. Bishop was called and told the circumstances of her purchase from A. J. Stinson of a $7,000 house and lot, No. 943 Park avenue, and $10,000 worth of property on Belmont avenue for $51. The property she and her husband had previously conveyed to Stinson for the same consideration. Nothing material was elicited from the witness. She said she made the deed in good faith, and bought the $17,000 worth of property for $51 because she considered it a good bargain.

The lawyers have discovered some more possible assets, a judgment against the city for $1,950 in condemnation proceedings against the Wilcox avenue property. The lawyers will endeavor to secure this.

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# THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

## Announcements for 1891.

Only a few of the many Remarkable Announcements of Authors and Articles engaged for the Sixty-fourth Volume of THE COMPANION can be presented in this advertisement. The Publishers will be pleased to send the Complete Prospectus together with Specimen Copies of THE COMPANION, on application.

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The Serial Stories to be published during the year will be of unusual interest and variety. They will be Finely Illustrated.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nepigon;** Vivid, realistic, full of bright Incidents and stirring Adventure; by | C. A. Stephens |
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| **Suleika.** How an Arabian Horse was won and saved; by | Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. |
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| **The Heygood Tea Service.** A Picture of Life in the South; by | Elizabeth W. Bellamy. |

## Army Life and Adventure.

By Generals of the United States Army.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Phenomenal Scout; | Gen. O. O. Howard, Com. Div. of the Atlantic. |
| Reading Indian "Sign;" | Gen. John Gibbon, Com. Dept. of the Columbia. |
| Hunting Large Game; | Gen. John R. Brooke, Com. Dept. of the Platte. |
| In Big Horn Canon; | Gen. James S. Brisbin, Com. First U. S. Cavalry. |

## Naval Life and Adventure.

By Admirals of the United States Navy.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adventures of a Middy in San Domingo; | Admiral David D. Porter. |
| Powder Monkeys and their Peculiarities; | Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce. |
| A Chat about Samoa; | Rear-Admiral L. A. Kimberly. |
| Overland in a Man-of-War; | Rear-Admiral J. H. Gillis. |

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**Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England.**

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.
Gen. Oliver O. Howard.
Admiral David D. Porter.
Carl Lumholtz.
Pres. Seth Low.
Jules Verne.
Marquis of Lorne.
Lady Constance Campbell.
C. A. Stephens.
Madame Albani.
Justin McCarthy.
"Jenny June."
J. Norman Lockyer.
Theodore Roosevelt.
Camille Flammarion.
Rev. Lyman Abbott.
Walter Besant.
Max O'Rell.

## College Athletic Sports.

By Harvard, Princeton and Yale Captains.

| | |
|---|---|
| **College Boat-Racing;** by the Capt. of the Harvard crew, | R. W. Herrick. |
| **Foot-Ball at Princeton;** by the Captain of '89, Princeton, | E. A. Poe. |
| **Base-Ball:** Strange Ways in which Matches have been Lost and Won; by the Captain of the Yale Nine, | A. A. Stagg. |

## How to Choose a College.

Four Articles of great value to any young man desiring a College Education;

| | |
|---|---|
| The President of Columbia University, | Pres. Seth Low. |
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A Series of Papers describing the characters of the leading Trades for boys and Occupations for girls. They give information as to the apprenticeship required, the wages to be expected, and the qualities needed to ensure success in the trade or occupation.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| **A Prairie Catamaran:** The Winter Recreations and Adventures of a Settler; by | Palmer F. Jadwin. |
| **Out with an Apple Evaporator:** by the author of "A Botanist's Predicaments," | Wilhelmina Sparks. |

## Chief Justice Coleridge.

Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, will contribute an Article entitled SUCCESS AT THE BAR, OR INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS LAWYERS.

## Sir Morell Mackenzie,

the Eminent Surgeon who attended the late Emperor Frederick, will contribute Three Papers, entitled INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF FAMOUS SURGEONS.

## Popular and Scientific.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Queer Bait for Trout:** An amusing Incident, by the | Naturalist of the Wheeler Expedition. |
| **Have we Two Brains?** A curious Question answered, by | William A. Hammond, M. D. |
| **The Gulf Stream:** A popular Explanation of its Phenomena; by | Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N. |
| **A Terrible Vegetarian:** The Story of a Gorilla. Full of thrilling Incidents, by | W. C. Van Elten. |
| **The Wonders of Modern Surgery;** by the Curator of the Army and Navy Museum, | Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A. |
| **The Trappers and Hunters of the Insect Tribes:** Fascinating Natural History Papers; by | Dr. H. C. McCook. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Reminiscences of Famous Violinists;** by | Julius Eichberg |
| **A Yacht Cruise in Norway;** by a Daughter of the Duke of Argyll, | Lady Constance Campbell |
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| **The Mate of a Sandal-wood Trader:** Adventures among the South Sea Cannibals; by | Capt. C. W. Kennedy. |
| **The Bridge-builders:** The Men who build and repair the great Railway Bridges; by | George P. Lathrop. |
| **A Smackman's Life on the North Sea,** and the Story of a great Snow Storm: by | James Runciman. |
| **Signalling by Heliograph. Trapped by a Phonograph. The Sirens of Modern Coasts;** by | Edward C. Yates. |

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This Captivating Romancer has given THE COMPANION an account of his own Boyhood, telling how he became a Story-Writer.

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| | |
|---|---|
| **John Swinton's Last Ride;** by | Benjamin Norton. |
| **A Wild Ride on a "Special;"** by | Theodore Voorhees. |

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**The Children's Page** contains charming Stories, Pictures, Anecdotes, Rhymes and Puzzles, adapted to the youngest Readers

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# PASSED ON MANY CLAIMS.

## A BATCH OF DECISIONS BY THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION.

### Awards in Nine Cases, the Amount Allowed Aggregating $5,599—A Dubuque Man Borrows Considerable Money and Mysteriously Disappears—Testimony in the Grinnell Case—Trial of Banker Perrin—The Rev. Euclid Rogers Acquitted—News of the Northwest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The State Claims Commission has adjourned for the term after filing twelve opinions in as many claim cases. Of these eight claims for damages from overflow are rejected and one for personal injury. The latter is the claim of Jacob Schmidt, a cell-keeper at Chester Prison who had an eye put out by the act of a vicious prisoner. Rehearing is denied in two cases, and the claim of S. A. Kean of Chicago is put over till next term. This claim seems to rest now on the question of the application of the statute of limitations, and the petitioner is allowed to amend by stating whether he has ever submitted his claim to the Governor for allowance, and, if so, when. This is the claim for reimbursement in the sum of $6,000 alleged to have been expended in the capture and return from South America of F. M. Ker, a fugitive from justice charged in Chicago with the embezzlement of a large sum from S. A. Kean & Co. Awards are made in nine cases, allowing an aggregate of $5,599, all but two being for damages by overflow caused by the Copperas Creek dams. These latter are for small amounts except in the cases of the heirs of Greenbury L. Fort, who are awarded $2,466, and Warner Combs, who gets $800. One thousand dollars is awarded to Houston W. Crawford, who was shot in the ankle in July, 1888, while working in a field just over the hill north of the rifle range at Camp Lincoln, near this city, by a stray bullet fired by one of the Illinois National Guard while at target practice on the range. The commission finds Crawford to be permanently disabled, that the firing was done under direct orders of the State's military officers, and that the petitioner is entitled to damages. He claimed $5,000. This claimant was at work as a hired hand on the farm of Lee Hickox at the time he received his injuries, and Hickox claimed damages to his property and his harvest in the sum of $1,000. The commission finds that stray bullets did frequently come over the hill, falling on Hickox's lands, rendering labor there unsafe, and that harvesting had to be suspended during the time of the rifle practice. They find that the injury resulting is in the nature of damage to private property for public uses, and they allow $400.

## BORROWS MONEY AND DISAPPEARS.

### Funds Advanced to a Dubuque Man Who Is Now Mysteriously Missing.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Two young men named Biron and Downs appeared here a few months since and engaged in the manufacture of misses' and children's boots and shoes, renting space and power from Richardson, a shoe manufacturer. Biron represented that he had $18,000 in Government bonds and showed letters stating the bonds would be forwarded to Dubuque Nov. 3. On the strength of this Richardson recommended the young men to the Dubuque National Bank, which advanced them $600. On the same representation they bought machinery and material from Eastern houses. A few days ago Biron went to Chicago, as he said, to marry Miss Lillie Hatch, the daughter of the well-known boot and shoe manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y. Last Monday he bought $700 worth of lasts on the same representation of the $18,000 Government bonds, giving in payment a draft on the Dubuque National Bank for $425, of which $75 was for his wedding, to which Mr. Eastman, the President of the company, was invited. The wedding did not come off and the draft on the Dubuque bank was not cashed. Mr. Eastman arrived here today to investigate matters and found them anything but satisfactory. The present whereabouts of Biron are unknown. Biron comes of a good family and is handsome and accomplished. He has a sister who is a member of a religious order in Montreal.

## TESTIMONY IN THE GRINNELL CASE.

### It Is Furnished by Witnesses on Both Sides—Arguments Commenced.

ELKADER, Ia., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The defense in the Grinnell murder case today introduced another batch of Cornell's correspondence to Mrs. Grinnell. The letters were of much the same character as those read to the jury yesterday. This was followed by a number of Mrs. Grinnell's letters introduced by the State in rebuttal. The correspondence shows that they were both infatuated with each other and were becoming desperate in carrying out their plans. Mr. Cushing of Dubuque testified for the defense that Grinnell boarded in his family in 1875, and that he received a fall from which he was severely crippled. He became very despondent and a few days ago he took an overdose of morphine with the intention to put an end to himself. It was so large a dose that it would not remain on his stomach and he recovered. He testified further that last spring, a few days before the murder, he saw him in Dubuque and he appeared much the same as he did when he took the overdose of morphine. C. H. Cornell, father of the deceased, testified for the prosecution that Grinnell told him two weeks prior to the murder that he knew of the correspondence between his son and Mrs. Grinnell and that he had mailed letters written by her to him. The examination of witnesses closed at noon today and argument was commenced this afternoon.

### Dr. Stiepel's Mysterious Death.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Dr. Luedeking, the expert selected by the Coroner to make a chemical test of the contents of the stomach of Dr. Julius A. Stiepel, the physician who died so mysteriously two weeks ago, with insurance on his life aggregating $80,000, made a report today in which he states that he found arsenic present in the viscera in large quantities. Whether Dr. Stiepel took the poison or whether it was administered to him yet remains to be established. Mrs. Stiepel, wife of the deceased, in whose favor the policies were made out, testified at the inquest that the doctor died quietly as if under the influence of an opiate.

### The Pryor Trial Again Postponed.

NEW LONDON, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of Tad Pryor, charged with the murder of Banker Mead of Waupaca, was again postponed today. The District Attorney said that the evidence which he expected to collect had failed to materialize and he was forced to ask another adjournment, which was strongly objected to by the attorneys for the defense. Justice Woodworth announced that he would grant the continuance provided the State would be ready in ten days. Mr. Hutchinson assured him that he would go on with the hearing then.

### Poverty Made Him Despondent.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Abraham Inglehorn, a farm hand, shot himself last night at Templeton at the gate of Fred Swamer, whose daughter he was soon to wed. He claimed that he was assaulted by highwaymen and robbed of $6,000, but circumstances show this to be false. Sheriff Parsons investigated the affair and came to the conclusion that the man was despondent because of poverty and shot himself. The bullet struck a rib and followed it around his body, coming out at the back. He will survive.

### Indiana Woman's Suffrage Convention.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Indiana closed here this evening. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar delivered an address on "The Municipal Rights of Woman in Indiana." Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Lafayette, President; Mrs. Zerelda Wallace of Cataract, Vice-President; Mrs. Caroline Hodgins of Richmond, Secretary; Mrs. Clark, Vincennes, Treasurer. Mrs. Haggard was elected an executive officer to act with the President.

### The Trial of Banker Perrin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The trial of Leonard Perrin of New London, banker and capitalist, for receiving and concealing stolen money, was taken up in the Circuit Court here today. The opening address of J. V. Quarles, who assists District-Attorney Fitzgibbons, on the part of the prosecution, occupied the entire day. Perrin is the stepfather of Phelps Perrin who is now serving a five years' sentence in the penitentiary for planning the robbery of the Hurley bank, and it is the money stolen from this bank that the defendant in this case is charged with concealing.

### Elliott's Row with Gen. McDonald.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The friends of C. B. Elliott received him with open arms today on his return from Chicago, where he had a fistic encounter with Gen. John McDonald. Mr. Elliott represented Prescott Cole of the National Building, Loan and Protective Union. He said a Chicago committee had been sent to Minneapolis to look into the charges of extravagance on the part of the officers and that it would be given every opportunity to see the books. Mr. Elliott says Gen. McDonald is in the employ of O. C. Kneale, former Secretary of the company, who was deposed.

### A Letter from George Washington.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—There is in this city an original letter, the property of Gen. I. R. Curran, written by George Washington to Gen. Spotswood of Virginia less than a year before Washington's death. The letter is dated Mount Vernon, Sept. 14, 1798, and is therefore 92 years old. Though yellow with age it is yet well preserved, and the lines written in Gen. Washington's fine hand are yet perfectly legible. Gen. Curran has repeatedly refused large sums of money for the letter.

### The Rev. Euclid Rogers Acquitted.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The meeting held by the members and officials of the First Baptist Church in their chapel rooms last night to sum up the evidence for and against the Rev. Euclid B. Rogers, their pastor, lasted more than two hours, and when the case was fairly presented and the final vote was taken Mr. Rogers was fully and entirely vindicated. The charges against Mr. Rogers were of a sensational character. Among other things it was claimed that he had grossly wronged his wife and also that while receiving a fine salary at Franklin, Pa., he contracted many debts which he failed to pay.

### Sale of Wisconsin Lands.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 10.—The big land sale has been commenced. Twenty-two hundred acres of forfeited lands were sold at an average of $1.25 per acre. The sale of State lands has aggregated 3,200 acres, which is about one-third the number of acres that are offered. The prices paid for land are something unusual, and the Commissioners are smiling in consequence. The minimum price according to law is $3 per acre, and the highest price bid thus far was $35.85 per acre, for a forty-acre tract, Senator-elect W. H. Phipps of Hudson being the bidder.

### The Peckham-Emery Case.

ELDORADO, Kas., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The State closed its testimony in the Peckham-Emery case this morning. Dr. E. B. Emery, the defendant, swore that the alleged criminal operation which caused Miss Ellis' death was performed by the young lady herself. He testified there had been no agreement between Peckham, the girl's lover, and himself as to pay. He was on the stand six hours. The defense hopes to close tomorrow.

### Threatened Strike of Train Dispatchers.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon C. C. Scott, a dispatcher on the East Division of the Chicago and Erie railway, received a telegram from Supt. Merrill stating that his services were no longer needed by the company. A message was immediately signed by all the train dispatchers on the road and sent to Mr. Merrill demanding the reinstatement of Mr. Scott at once. This forenoon a reply was received ordering Mr. Scott to return to work.

### South Dakota Government Lands.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Register Bailey today states that the Pierre Land Office is now receiving floods of letters inquiring about lands west of the river, and that the late Indian alarm will draw hordes of settlers here next spring through the big advertising now being given. A strong lobby will be sent to Washington to secure the repeal of the law compelling payment of $1.25 per acre on these lands upon final proof, placing them on equal footing with other Government lands.

### Conductor Lafferty Gets $3,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A compromise verdict was returned by the jury at Princeton today in the case of Conductor Lafferty against the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company. The amount awarded was $3,000. The lawyers for the company gave notice that they would move for a new trial. Lafferty was acquitted at Cincinnati of the charge of stealing tickets and selling them to a scalper, and then brought suit for $100,000.

### Assaulted by an Unknown Man.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Martha Dahl was assaulted by an unknown man at her home in Lehigh last night. Mrs. Dahl and her 14-year-old daughter, who were alone in the house, resisted their assailant for nearly an hour and finally escaped by leaping from a second-story window in their nightclothes.

### Lost at Sea.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—This evening J. F. Scott of Ashland received the intelligence that his two brothers, Capt. Frank and Capt. Tom Scott, were both lost at sea Nov. 29. The two brothers left Boston with a new schooner for the Bay of Fundy for a cargo of lumber which was to be taken to South America.

### An Epidemic Among Horses.

VIENNA, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Southeast of here on the Ohio River there is an epidemic among horses. It is something like the blind staggers. One hundred and fifty horses died in Ballard County, Kentucky, last week. The animals are only sick a few hours.

### Arrest of a Green Goods Man.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A short time ago the Postmaster of Alta, Antrim County, Mich., received overtures from a gang of green goods men to take charge of their mail. The Post-Office department instructed him to enter into arrangements with them. Today a man giving the name of George Wellen called for the mail. A large package containing about 500 letters was handed to him. As soon as he got it well in hand the officers arrested him.

### Notes of the Northwest.

"Jack the Pincher" has resumed operations at Dubuque.

The Macomb, Ill., *Eagle* has been sold to T. J. Dudman for $3,000.

The Jacksonville, Ill., coal mine was closed yesterday on account of a lack of support.

A special grand jury is to investigate charges of bribery among the Kansas City Aldermen.

John C. Oston was accidently killed while hunting rabbits near Wichita, Kas., yesterday.

John Oberto, an Italian, is on trial at Kankakee, Ill., for the murder of Lorenzo Ghirille.

Richard Tracy, on trial at Ashland, Wis., for killing Anton Cassosile, was yesterday acquitted.

Frank S. Brooks of Piatt County, Illinois, has discovered on his farm an underground lake.

In a contest for a Demorest silver medal at Paxton, Ill., last evening Miss Frankie Earl won first honors.

Christ Keefe was caught in a fly-wheel in a factory at Winona, Wis., Thursday night and crushed to death.

It is estimated that cattle to the value of $50,000 have died in Nebraska the last month from some unknown malady.

John Keyes was shot and fatally injured at Durand, Wis., yesterday by his father-in-law in a quarrel over the latter's daughter.

The Supervisors of Macon County, Illinois, have appointed committees to secure plans and specifications for a court-house to cost $80,000.

A man claiming to be a brother of Thomas F. Bayard died at Boerne, Tex., yesterday. He dwelt in a hut and lived the life of a recluse.

A field of floating ice in Rock River demolished two spans of the false work of an iron bridge being built near Beloit, Wis., yesterday.

George F. Smith, a farmer living near Huntington, Ind., was held up by footpads Thursday. After a severe encounter he finally made his escape.

During the ceremony at a wedding in the City of Henry, Ill., last evening vandals stole all the wraps of the guests and the more valuable wedding presents.

The Kankakee River Commission of Indiana has decided to postpone the letting of the contract for the removal of the rock obstruction near Momence, Ill., until next May.

A delegation from the State Grange yesterday called on Gov. Fifer to present the resolution urging the appointment of George Ball as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association met at Springfield yesterday and decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Joliet Feb. 3, 4, and 5.

Bonewitz, who has been on trial at Warsaw, Ind., for the murder of James McGuire, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

At St. Paul yesterday Charles Price, who murdered John McAllister with a coupling-pin at Castle, Minn., July 27, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to Stillwater State prison for life.

The shippers of Central Kansas are preparing an immense petition to the Inter-State Commerce Commission praying for a readjustment of grain rates to equalize the Galveston rate with Chicago and St. Louis.

Lucy Hermanson, aged 21, was accidentally shot by her 7-year-old deaf-and-dumb brother at Waupaca, Wis., yesterday while fooling with a shotgun. Her right wrist was torn away and part of the charge entered her head.

Application has been made in the District Court at Des Moines under the Iowa Prohibitory law for an injunction against William Prieb, a druggist, and Clarkson Bros., to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors in the *Register* Building.

The Illinois State German Baptist Association closed a four days' session at Minonk Thursday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. W. Pfeifer of Minonk; Secretary, the Rev. J. Schultz of Chicago.

At Indianapolis the commission which is engaged in revising the constitution for the Methodist General Conference yesterday discussed the eligibility and credentials of delegates, the question being whether the challenging of a right to a seat in the conference should prevent one from taking any official part in the proceedings until all matters of dispute are settled.

### Election Supervisors in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Attorney-General sent to the Senate today a response to the resolution adopted recently calling on him for a statement of the number of supervisors employed in the State of Arkansas at the recent elections, the amount of money expended there, etc. Most of this information, the Attorney-General says, will have to be obtained by correspondence with local Federal authorities. It is certain, however, that no money has been or can be paid for services of deputy marshals or supervisors in either the First or the Second Congressional Districts, because neither of them contains a city or town of 20,000 people, nor has any request been made for money for this purpose from either of these districts.

### Barred the Ladies Out.

Some of the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Englewood Presbyterian church were to have had a meeting in the church parlors yesterday, and when several of them put in an appearance they found the doors closed against them. Investigation developed the fact that Janitor McKendrick, who had frightened away two of the trustees Wednesday night, had been succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Bird, and that heavy pieces of wood had been placed across the inside of the three big doors so that they could not be opened from the outside.

# CHICAGO AS A LAKE PORT.

## INTERESTING STATISTICS SHOWING ITS UNRIVALED POSITION.

### More Arrivals and Departures than Several of the Atlantic Seaboards Combined, and More than One-Fourth the Combined Records of All the Other Ports on the Great Lakes—Comparing the Tonnage of 1889 and 1890—Prospects of the Lake-Carrying Trade Next Season.

In addition to the general review of the marine season published in last Saturday's TRIBUNE other tables and estimates are given below which were not then obtainable. The following comparative statements of the shipments of flour and grain from this point gives the figures for the whole of the season of 1889, from the Custom-House records, while for 1890 only the total of the shipments up to Dec. 1 are given, the figures being those of the Board of Trade. As only a few cargoes of grain were sent forward from here this month the totals for 1890 are sufficient to serve all purposes of comparison:

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FOR 1889 AND 1890.

| *Articles.* | *1890.* | *1889.* |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 1,730,088 | 1,821,944 |
| Wheat, bu | 6,865,834 | 10,330,675 |
| Corn, bu | 57,026,253 | 63,028,723 |
| Oats, bu | 18,578,293 | 24,530,635 |
| Rye, bu | 981,710 | 1,329,597 |
| Barley, bu | 1,906,961 | 735,331 |

According to the forthcoming report of W. W. Bates, the National Commissioner of Navigation, the Atlantic is alone ahead of the Northern lakes in tonnage. While the tonnage of the Pacific coast is only 428,392, and of the Western rivers 294,446, that of the lakes June 30, 1890, was 1,063,064 tons. The three following tables will illustrate the marvelous business of this port by lake. The first gives the arrivals and departures at Chicago and South Chicago with their respective tonnages for 1889 and 1890. The figures for the latter year may vary a little from the final report of the Custom-House, as the arrivals and tonnage since the first of the month are estimated:

VESSEL ARRIVALS.

| *Port.* | *1889.* No. | *1889.* Tons. | *1890.* No. | *1890.* Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 9,802 | 4,521,886 | 9,281 | 4,337,730 |
| South Chicago | 626 | 493,928 | 876 | 711,481 |
| Totals | 10,428 | 5,015,814 | 10,157 | 5,049,211 |

VESSEL CLEARANCES.

| *Port.* | *1889* No. | *1889* Tons. | *1890* No. | *1890* Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 10,023 | 4,629,184 | 9,293 | 4,469,619 |
| South Chicago | 562 | 439,640 | 849 | 641,968 |
| Totals | 10,585 | 5,068,824 | 10,142 | 5,111,587 |

CHICAGO COMPARED WITH SEAPORTS.

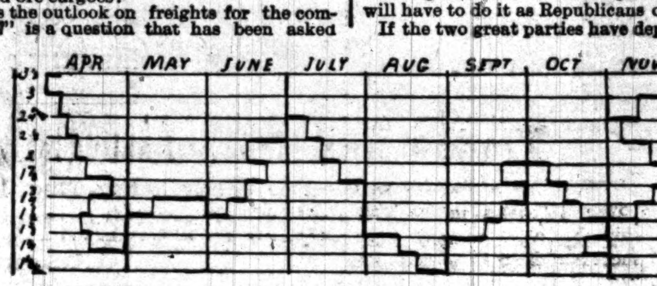
| *Ports.* | *Arrivals.* | *Clearances.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1,756 | 2,156 | 3,912 |
| Boston | 3,171 | 3,389 | 6,560 |
| New York | 7,571 | 7,712 | 15,283 |
| New Orleans | 1,040 | 987 | 2,027 |
| Philadelphia | 1,806 | 1,934 | 3,740 |
| Portland | 2,758 | 698 | 3,456 |
| San Francisco | 1,181 | 1,597 | 2,778 |
| Totals | 19,283 | 18,473 | 37,756 |
| Chicago | 11,300 | 11,401 | 22,701 |

CHICAGO COMPARED WITH CUSTOMS DISTRICTS ON LAKES.

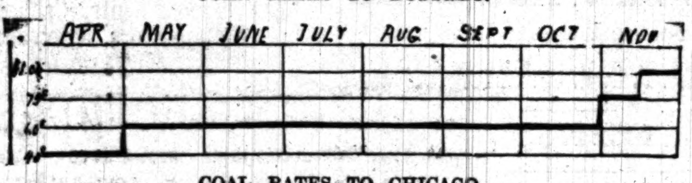
| *Districts.* | *Arrivals.* | *Clearances.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 4,486 | 4,490 | 8,976 |
| Detroit | 6,750 | 6,710 | 13,460 |
| Duluth | 1,225 | 1,224 | 2,449 |
| Erie | 595 | 594 | 1,189 |
| Huron | 4,325 | 4,133 | 8,458 |
| Michigan | 7,845 | 7,785 | 15,630 |
| Milwaukee | 9,982 | 10,056 | 20,030 |
| Oswegatchie | 1,330 | 1,376 | 2,646 |
| Sandusky | 2,463 | 1,442 | 3,905 |
| Superior | 5,764 | 5,765 | 11,529 |
| Totals | 44,765 | 43,515 | 88,280 |
| Chicago | 11,300 | 11,401 | 22,701 |

The second of the above tables shows that Chicago, during seven months of the year, has more arrivals and departures of vessels than several of the Atlantic seaports combined. The third table shows that the arrivals and departures are more than one-fourth of the combined records of all the other ports on the Great Lakes. The figures are those of 1889, it being impossible to give at present those for this year. But the variance will not be great, and the tables are just as valuable for comparison and deductions as if they were up to date.

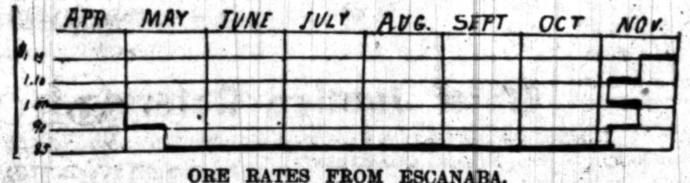
The season just closed was not a booming one in freights, yet it is certain in spite of the generally low and fluctuating rates that most vesselmen had some money to their credit at the close of navigation. Corn, which opened at 3½ cents, rapidly went down and the average rate to Buffalo for the season was little better than 1½ cents. The following diagram will illustrate the rates for each month and their fluctuations. The heavy portions of the horizontal lines will indicate, by reference to the figures on the left, how rates ruled during any month and the highest and lowest rates that obtained. The same explanation applies to the diagrams illustrative of the rates for coal and ore cargoes:



CORN RATES TO BUFFALO.



COAL RATES TO CHICAGO.



ORE RATES FROM ESCANABA.

"What is the outlook on freights for the coming season?" is a question that has been asked most of Chicago's leading shippers, vesselmen, and line agents, and the answer of most of them has been that the outlook is anything but promising. They say the big shortage in the crops this year and the great amount of additional tonnage in the shape of big steel steamers on the stocks, or getting ready to be launched, leave few hopes for active and profitable lake business. But while this is the burden of the predictions of most marine men one was found who saw comparatively bright instead of gloomy skies over the Great Lakes in 1891. He believes there will be as much grain shipped from Chicago next year as there was during the season just closed. The corn crop of 1889 was 2,200,000,000 bushels, and as a result of the overproduction values ruled low and large amounts were wasted, and many farmers bought stock to feed their surplus rather than accept the ruinously low prices prevailing. Besides, the winter being open, large amounts were moved by rail to New England and the seaboard. The Government report of the corn crop for 1890 estimates the yield at 1,500,000,000 bushels, or about two-thirds of the crop of 1889. But instead of the market being 25 cents per bushel, as a year ago, it is from 48 to 50 cents per bushel. The farmers have disposed of their stock and are selling their corn only as circumstances require, and are holding their surpluses and awaiting the prospects of the corn crop of 1891. And so, he says, it will be seen that the corn crop of 1890 is nearly if not fully offset by the savings, as against the large wastage of 1889. It is reasonable to expect a fairly cold winter, and consequently a light movement by rail from the corn sections and a liberal movement of all kinds of grain towards lake ports at the opening of navigation and during the season of 1891.

### More Iron Ore Mines.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Engineer Russell left today with a party to make surveys locating the Atkokan Iron Range railway from Carlstadt ninety miles west, and from Atkokan River about fifty miles. On the completion of this road, which will virtually be a branch of the Canadian Pacific, 1,000,000 tons of ore per annum can easily be shipped from the Atkokan mines. The deposits are said to be the largest ever seen on Lake Superior.

### Only Icebergs Will Stop Her.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The propeller Faxton left here at 7 o'clock this morning with a load of supplies for the islands and the north shore. It will run as long as the weather will permit and then come here and lay up. There is very little ice running as yet.

### Bulls Capture the Chicago Wheat Pit.

The wheat market woke up yesterday and started a boom which did not end until prices were 1¼ cents above the low point. The bulls were determined from the beginning. They fixed the first price of May ⅝ higher, at 99¾, and enthusiastically boosted prices till they barely grazed $1, before the bears collected themselves. Then a vigorous fight set in, resulting in several big lines of long wheat being tumbled overboard. After Bloom's wheat had been marketed the bulls caught on again and soon had prices up to $1. Before 1 o'clock the bears were on the run and May was up to $1.01. There was a dip at the close, under realizing sales, but prices wound up within ⅝ of the top, May at $1.00⅝, which was 1¼ better than Thursday.

Corn sold lower. Pardridge was a fairly large seller, and the market lacked support of a kind corresponding to the importance of his operations. The May future closed at 54, a decline of ⅜.

### Probably a Suicide.

An unknown man was found dead in his room at No. 125 South Halsted street yesterday. He had evidently died from a dose of poison, as some was found on the washstand. He had been occupying the room for about a week, and seemed to be a stranger in the city. He was penniless and poorly clothed. The body is at the morgue.

## INFLUENCE OF FARMERS IN POLITICS.

### A Correspondent Argues That It Is Time They "Took a Turn at the Wheel."

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On the editorial page of your paper of Dec. 6 you speak of the National Farmers' Alliance Union as being doomed to an ephemeral existence, which has been the experience of all single-class parties of the past.

The farmers of the country may be deemed a class, but they are a class that stands head and shoulders above any other class in the Nation in importance and the present is not too soon for their importance to be recognized. They have been generally ignored in the political field of the past and when politicians have convened to select leaders and managers for the people the farmers have been left out.

When, since the first Harrison, now fifty years ago (who was called the Cincinnatus of the West—"The farmer of North Bend," to catch the farmers' vote), has there ever been a farmer put forward for the office of President or for any other important office with very rare exceptions?

It may or may not be that the average farmer is not so smart as the average of other classes, but smartness in the abstract is a very poor quality to depend upon for promoting the best legislation for the people. Lawyers and politicians (who as a class may be smarter than the farmers and mechanics) will legislate for their own interests (save in the rare case of a patriot) and the poor farmers and mechanics (the workers) are neglected. You say that all that is necessary is for the farmers to make a show of their strength and set forth their grievances, and if they are not attended to the remedy is with them.

They are now making a show of their grievances and are applying the remedy and the writer hereof is wishing them godspeed. If the farmers and workingmen have not as much keenness as the average lawyer and politician, there are enough among them that are endowed with common sense (which is a good basis for healthy legislation) to enable them to steer clear of the breakers and wrecks that are scattered all along the road of the legislation of the last two decades. That there are visionaries among them is not denied, but where is there a class or party of men without incompetents? It is high time the farmers and workingmen should take a turn at the wheel and lawyers and politicians and mill bosses (who are not mechanics) should look on awhile.

While mill bosses are the only ones consulted by a Ways and Means Committee of Congress in making up a tariff on the goods they manufacture, it is time for the people to take a hand and at least express an opinion, and they have done it.

The two great parties which you seem to think are competent to deal with all vital questions may have departed from the faith of their fathers and in these later days have been shedding some or their patriotism. S. MARSTON.

[It is not the desire of any one, certainly not of this paper, to depreciate the importance of the farmers, to deny their right to any just legislation which they stand in need of, or to find fault with them for seeking to secure it. But, assuming that the farmers want to get a law passed, they can adopt wise or unwise methods of attaining their object. For them to seek to accomplish anything by acting as a class and forming a party by themselves, THE TRIBUNE thinks would be unwise. They have not the numbers. They are in the minority in too many States. Their attitude would awaken the active opposition of all other classes.

The only way in which they can secure results is to act in and through the two great organizations which have divided the voters from the beginning. It is true that those organizations are managed largely by politicians, but they have too much sense to refuse to comply with a just demand when they know that that refusal will alienate a great body of voters. The Republican farmers of Illinois can get from that party about all they ask for if it is known that they are in earnest in their demands, and the Democratic party will be equally yielding if it understands that its farming members will leave it if it is not. When the Republican farmers of Michigan and Wisconsin showed that they were in earnest in wishing to have farmers nominated for Governor the nominations were made. When it became plain to Congress that the farmers wanted an anti-oleomargarine law passed it was put through without difficulty. If the farmers chose they could force the Republican and Democratic parties of this State to nominate farmers for Congress in all except the four Chicago districts. The men who were elected being Republicans or Democrats, and not members of a separate organization, would have weight in party councils, would influence fellow party members, and sway party policies. Sixteen farmers elected as such would have no influence whatever. The farmers and workingmen can take a turn at the wheel whenever they choose. If they show they are in earnest the politicians and lawyers will step aside for them. But if either farmers or workingmen wish to accomplish anything they will have to do it as Republicans or Democrats.

If the two great parties have departed from the faith of their fathers let it be the proud privilege of the farmers to lead them back gently but firmly into the old paths.]

## FUNERAL OF GEN. GEORGE C. GINTY.

### The Dead Soldier Laid to Rest at Chippewa Falls—The Obituary Record.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Two thousand sorrowing friends followed the remains of Gen. George C. Ginty, the dead soldier, editor, and politician, to their last resting place among the pines in Hillside Cemetery. The esteem in which the deceased was held by his fellow townsmen was evidenced by the suspension of business, by the emblems of mourning, and the almost universal attendance on the services with which the old warrior was consigned to his grave. The last wishes of Gen. Ginty with reference to his funeral were carried out in detail. James Crawford Post, No. 68, G. A. R., of this city had charge of the services, assisted by the Grand Army posts from Eau Claire, Cadott, and Bloomer. The services were strictly military. After a few remarks by the Rev. D. F. Thompson of the Episcopal Church and a few hymns the procession left the home on West Grand avenue at 2 p. m., headed by a band. After this came the Grand Army posts and the journalists and printers of the city and Eau Claire in a body. Then came the funeral train. There were two sets of pallbearers, an acting and an honorary body, the former being exclusively G. A. R. men.

### Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell.

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Judge Joseph A. S. Mitchell of the Indiana Supreme bench, died at his home here this morning. Judge Mitchell was a man of large acquaintance and extraordinary popularity in Indiana. When the news of his death was received in Indianapolis the Supreme Court at once adjourned, and the Judges, through Chief Justice Olds, communicated to Mrs. Mitchell their profound sympathy.

[Judge Mitchell was a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born Dec. 21, 1836. He began the practice of law at Goshen, Ind., in 1860, but soon after entered the Union army as a volunteer. He was soon promoted to the command of his company. He was a law partner of John H. Baker until after the latter was elected to Congress. Six years ago he was elected one of the Supreme Judges of Indiana on the Democratic ticket and was reëlected last month.]

### Henry C. Noble.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 12.—Henry C. Noble, a prominent attorney and brother of John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, died this evening.

### Obituary Notes.

Eli Peters died at Norwalk, O., yesterday.

Mrs. Emiline Derby died at Batavia, Ill., yesterday. She was 73 years old.

G. W. Hanna died at Waterloo, Ia., yesterday. He was 78 years old and was the first white resident of Waterloo.

Hugh Peoples, 90 years of age, died at Galena, Ill., yesterday. He was a resident of Jo Daviess County for sixty-five years.

Mrs. Jane Chenoworth of Louisville, Ky., died yesterday morning at the house of her daughter, Mrs. P. L. Bland, at Marshall, Ill.

### Passenger Agents Reach an Agreement.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12.—The convention of General Passenger Agents of all lines east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio, which has been in session here since yesterday, adjourned this afternoon. The convention agreed upon a basis of adjustment of divisions from the Southeast to common points in Texas. The agreement is subject to the ratification by the General Managers of all the roads represented.

# IT LASTED SIX MINUTES.

## SHORT AND DECISIVE PRIZE-FIGHT AT ST. PAUL.

### Yesterday's Results on the Clifton Track—Sale of Bridal Belle—List of the Stakes That Will Be Run For at the Spring Meeting at Memphis—General News of the Turf—Sporting and Base-Ball Affairs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The ten-round fight between Dick Moore and James Griffin, the middleweights, at the Olympic Theater tonight lasted less than six minutes. In the second round Moore stunned Griffin with a right hand blow in the ear, and struck him right and left across the ring, knocking him down and out with a left-hander squarely on the point of the chin. The stakes were $300 a side. Moore has just arrived here from the East, having knocked out sixteen men, none of them lasting longer than three rounds.

### Won on a Foul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—About 100 sports paid $2 each to witness a fight at Aberdeen, S. D., last night between Arthur McHughes of Kankakee, Ill., and Jack Ingalls of Ionia, Mich. The mill was for the heavyweight championship of South Dakota and $300 a side. In the fifth round McHughes' second claimed a foul, which was disallowed and the fight given to Ingalls on the refusal of McHughes to continue.

### Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—All the favorites were beaten at Clifton. Lysander, in the second race, was the long shot of the card, there being 30 to 1 against him at times. The winners were Leo Brigel, Lysander, Repent, Lizzie, Contessa filly, and Mabel Glenn. Billy Lakeland continued to start and did fairly well. The summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Won by Leo Brigel, Monsoon second, Monroe third. Time, 1:33.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Lysander won, Long Island second, Paradise third. Time, 1:19¼.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Repent first, Irene H. second, Maggie C. gelding third. Time, 1:27¼.

Fourth race, mile handicap—Lizzie won, with Blue Jeans second and Prince James third. Time, 1:44½.

Fifth race, mile and one-sixteenth—Contessa filly won, Blantyre second, Gardner third. Time, 1:54½.

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile—Mabel Glenn won, Mamie B. second, Troja third. Time, 1:04¾.

### Stakes for Memphis' Spring Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12.—The spring meeting of the new Memphis Jockey Club begins April 14 and continues eleven days. Eight stakes will be offered as follows: The Lassie Stake for 2-year-old fillies, $1,000 added, half mile. The Turf Exchange Stake for 2-year-old colts, $1,000 added, one-half mile. Gaston Hotel Stake for 2-year-olds, $1,000 added, five-eighths of a mile. The Tennessee Derby for 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one and one-eighth miles. The Tennessee Brewing company Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, $1,000 added, one mile. The Peabody Hotel Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,000 added, one and one-eighth miles. The Cotton Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,000 added, one and one-eighth miles. The Montgomery Stakes, all ages, $1,000 added, one and one-eighth miles. Entries close Jan. 15. A new iron grand-stand will be erected at a cost of $25,000.

### Sale of the Colt Normandy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—C. C. O'Fallon, proprietor of the Normandy Stock Farm of St. Louis, has purchased of Grassland's Stock Farm of Indianapolis the yearling colt Normandy, by Hambrine, dam Ella G., by the great George Wilkes. He is a full brother to Wilkesbrine, 2:23, and this year's sensational trotter Delmach, 2:18½, who also holds the stallion record to wagon of 2:20. Price $5,000. The Pate Stock Farm of St. Louis also purchased a full sister of the above colt to breed to its $22,000 stallion Counselor, by Onward. Price $3,500.

### Sale of Bridal Bell.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Patterson Bros. of this county have sold to M. D. Petterson of Davenport, Ia., the bay yearling filly, Bridal Bell, by Bell Boy, dam Trosseau, 2:28, Price, $5,000.

### Foot Ball Today.

Today teams from the Wanderers and Chicago Cricket Clubs will meet for their second match in the association challenge cup competition on the grounds of the latter at Parkside, on the Illinois Central railroad. The first game resulted in a victory for the Wanderers, but since then the Chicagos have greatly improved and a close contest may be looked for. The grounds are in first-class condition and entirely free from snow. Kick-off will be at 3:15 p. m. A train leaves Van Buren street at 2:33 p. m. The teams as at present constituted will be as follows:

| *Wanderers.* | | *Chicagos.* |
|---|---|---|
| McCullogh | Goal | J. G. Davis |
| Manning<br>Weir | Backs | Macfarlane<br>Dodsworth |
| Taft<br>Docherty<br>Gorse | Half backs | F. R. Kelley<br>Bueford<br>Ballinghall |
| McLuckie | Center | Gibson |
| Beelew<br>Hooper | Left wing | Webb<br>Grey |
| Lewis<br>Mordent | Right wing | Balster<br>Goodyear |

### Riley Defeats Washburne.

McDonald and Houseman are still sick, and no games were played in the Press Billiard Tournament yesterday.

Last night Riley defeated Washburne, playing 100 to his 50, by the following score:

Riley—5, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 6, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 5, 5, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 6, 6, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 9, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 7, 0, 1. Total, 100. Average, 1 47-53.

Washburne—0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 5. Total, 40. Average, 40-52.

### General Sporting Notes.

Princeton is to have a new football building, to cost over $7,000.

Bobby Caruthers does not like McGunnigle, and says he will not play with Brooklyn if the latter manages the team.

Joe Goddard, the Australian heavyweight, who fought Peter Jackson to a draw, is coming to this country.

John M. Brewer is back from England and will challenge J. A. R. Elliott for the American Field cup.

The sale of thoroughbred trotting horses at J. S. Cooper's stables, Stock Yards, yesterday, was at prices ranging from $210 to $1,000, the total proceeds of the sale being $4,160.

William L. Hayden, the Princeton football player, seems to have been born under an unlucky star. He has been hurt a number of times lately, and Wednesday narrowly escaped drowning while skating.

### Novel Plea to Escape Punishment.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Thomas Whitecotton, who was charged with perjury in swearing to an affidavit that Rose Chappell was old enough to legally marry when the facts are that she was not, has escaped the consequences through a novel plea. He swore to the affidavit and procured a license upon which the girl and her lover were married, but his attorney set up the plea that inasmuch as the deputy clerk who issued the license and who administered to Whitecotton the oath was a minor he was therefore disqualified from acting in that capacity, and therefore Whitecotton was not guilty of any crime. Whitecotton was released from custody.

### New Light on History.

Teacher—"Who was the first murderer?"

Son of Distinguished Lawyer—"Nobody knows In that Cain and Abel affair, Cain had no lawyer to defend him, so the thing went by default, and he got convicted."—*Life.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known Used in Millions of Homes—
40 Years the Standard
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.

FURS SEAL WRAPS,
For Holiday Presents.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
156 State-st.

'THE HUB'
N. W. Corner State and Jackson Streets.
Special Saturday Bargains.
150 STYLISH
BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS.
Fine Dark Checks, of very good material, ages 4 to 12 yrs, worth $5.50 or $6.00, only........ $4.00
100 BIG BOYS' OVERCOATS.
Ages 11 to 18 years, cut in sack style, with inlaid velvet collars, a beautiful garment, fully worth $12.00. Special price.... $9.00
100 BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS.
Ages 4 to 12 yrs. (short pants), dark cheviot mixtures of splendid wearing qualities, really worth $5.50, at only...... $4.00
Don't Fail to see them.
ELEGANT
FALL NECKWEAR.
Rich Imported Fancy Silks and Satins; also some fine Crape Ties in black and white, sold everywhere at $1.00.................. 50c
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS
With Fancy Silk Stripes, worth up to $1.25, only...... 63c
BROCADE SILK MUFFLERS,
Elegant in design, superior quality, every thread all silk, only........................ $1.98
IMPROVED TWO-THREAD UNDERWEAR.
Chamois color, satin front, pearl buttons, extra long wristlets and anklets, positively worth $1.75, at only.................. $1.25
ENGLISH CASHMERE HALF HOSE.
All that remains of several lots that sold as high as $1.00, your choice...................... 35c
THE HUB HAT DEPARTMENT.
EXTRA SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.
200 dozen Youths' and Boys' SCOTCH CAPS, Windsors and Turbans, that are true value at $1, only................ 39c
50 dozen Men's Heavy WINDSOR CAPS, just what you want for driving, former price $1.25, now only.................. 49c
Elegant Fall Style SILK HATS, Good quality and finish.................. $2.98
Finer Grades, $4, $5, and $6—guaranteed from $1 to $2 below regular Hatters' prices.
SEAL CAPS.
Pieced Seal Caps, good Quality...................... $4.00
Finer Alaska Seal Caps at
$6, $8, and $10.
Genuine Martin's London Dyed Seal Caps only.......... $12
Furriers ask $15 and $18 for them.
Open Saturday Till 10:30 p. m.
PLUSH CAPS
Fine Silk Plush Caps, Silk Lined.
$1.98.
Better Grades, $2.50, $3.50, and $4.50—unequaled for quality and style.
Open Saturday Till 10:30 p. m.

CHARLES H. SLACK
WABASH AVE & MADISON ST.
·GROCER·
THE CANNED GOODS
DEPARTMENT
Makes Special Announcement of 1890 pack of Fine Dessert Fruits and Dinner Vegetables in Glass and Tin, including Preserves, Jellies, Jams, and the choicest selections of Dried Fruits, all marked to command the attention of "spot cash" buyers of choice edibles.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT GROCERS, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS, AND HOUSEKEEPERS
Residing in Cities, Towns, and Villages within a radius of Two hundred miles from Chicago who contemplate making their winter purchases DIRECT FROM FIRST HANDS, and are interested in securing the CHOICEST selections of high grade Groceries. By purchasing family supplies either at the store or by mail, cash accompanying the order to the extent of $30.00 and upwards if residing within a radius of One hundred miles, and $50.00 and upwards if residing within a radius of Two hundred miles, Sugars in no case to exceed 15 per cent of the purchase, Champagnes and Laundry Soaps excepted, we will pack, mark, and deliver to the proper railway station or wagon express, with the CARRYING CHARGES PREPAID TO DESTINATION.
*Housekeepers whose wants at any one time are not sufficient to cover the prescribed limits can, by two or more families clubbing together, secure the same end. Each order would be marked separately, all packed and shipped to one address.*
We are the Largest, Strongest, and Cheapest House in the city for Correct Goods, and for further information and complete quotations send for our Catalogue and Price List.

PIANO BUYERS
Should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of
STEINWAY
A. B. Chase, Lester, PIANOS Kurtzman, Geo. W. Lyon
Ever exhibited in the city. This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the Holiday Trade and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the Steinway Piano.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
OPERA GLASSES
Of superior power.
Opera Glass Handles, Lorgnettes.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FOWLER 38 Madison-st., Near Wabash-av.

Windguard Chimney Tops
FOR DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES.
Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized.
WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

The Baby's
Health often gives fond parents very great anxiety and care. S. S. S. is the popular remedy for children. It is safe, palatable, and does the work. David Zartman of Independence, O., says:
"S. S. S. CURED MY BABY OF THE WORST CATARRH I EVER SAW, A CHILD WITH THE NASAL OBSTRUCTIONS VERY LARGE AND OFFENSIVE. S. S. S. MADE A PERMANENT CURE."
Books on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

# "KEEP OUT THE WIRES."

## BOARD OF TRADE MEN SAY: "LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

### A Trader Tells How the Bucket-Shops Can Be Shut Up—The Scheme Is to Abolish the Board Rules for Dealing in Futures—But That Is the Life of Trade Itself, Other Business-Men Say—Reminiscences of the Elevator Fight.

Many traders on 'Change have taken exception to the remarks made by I. C. Gifford, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in the course of which he said the board had been worsted in its tussle with the elevator men for lower rates of storage, and intimated that this defeat was directly traceable to the lack of proper action on the part of the President and Board of Directors.

Charles L. Raymond, who had a hand in the fight between the board and the elevator men, said yesterday that President Baker and the directors held out for the lowest rates of storage, but were forced finally to compromise with the elevator people because the board at a full meeting forced them to do so.

"You see it was this way," continued Mr. Raymond; "a year ago the elevator men wanted to increase the rate of storage from three-fourths of a cent a bushel for the first ten days and one-fourth of a cent for every ten days thereafter to one cent for the first period and one-half a cent for like periods following.

"The board objected to this advance because there were some outstanding traders who would be affected unjustly and as a consequence the elevator men put the rise in price off for six months. Just before the time for the new scale of prices to come into effect the board made further objections to any rise in storage prices. The elevator men agreed to come down to three-fourths of a cent per bushel for the first ten days and to one-third of a cent for subsequent periods. Mr. Baker and the Board of Directors refused absolutely to accept the proposition for a compromise and said that it must be the old rate or nothing. Then it was that the full board met and forced the President and directors to accept the elevator men's figures. From this you can see what justice there is in charging the administration with a lack of force on the elevator question.

### Let Well Enough Alone.

"About this question of putting the wires back I think perhaps it would be best to let well enough alone. The 'straddlers' are principally concerned in the agitation for the restoration of the wires to the floor of the board. They want means of quick communication between the large cities. Business has been prosperous this year, and as the people who pay the biggest commissions live in the small towns the more conservative business-men are content with the present means of communication.

"Mr. Baker has been a first-class President, and I think the hue and cry has been raised because men are naturally restless and must have some sort of an issue to give them a chance to talk all they want to before an election."

Another well-known trader has this to say about bucket-shops and the means of getting rid of them:

"In its crusade against the bucket-shops the officers of the Board of Trade make every move but the one that would break up these sideshows. They show by their actions that they are not opposed to margin gambling in itself, provided only that it is all carried on at the Board of Trade, but only to that part of it that is done at the bucket-shops.

### How to Shut Up Bucket-Shops.

"There is an easy way to stop margin gambling at the bucket-shops, and that is to first stop it on the board. How can this be done? Simply by repealing all the rules of the board that govern transactions in futures—for instance, the rules governing margins, hours for delivery, closing out deals, clearing-house settlements, etc. This would not interfere by any means with the legitimate sale and purchase of property to arrive. It would simply put the Board of Trade business on the same basis as transactions in real estate and merchandise of all kinds and under the laws of the State instead of under the rules of a voluntary, close corporation. The Board of Trade should not be permitted to have a monopoly of margin gambling. If permitted there it cannot be stopped from spreading everywhere."

### Futures the Life of Trade.

Speaking of the subject of transactions in futures, another member of the board said: "You cannot interfere with the present system of transacting business without killing the trade. Men in all kinds of business deal in futures. Why only a short time ago, when I was dining with one of the great manufacturers of New York State, he said: 'I have already sold all the cotton prints that I can produce at my factory from this time to April 1.'

"'Have you bought all the cotton necessary for your needs?' I queried. 'No,' he replied.

"'Well, then,' said I, 'you who are carrying on what is called a "holy of holies business," as compared with mine, are in reality carrying things on the so-called sinful lines of the Chicago Board of Trade.'

"Yes, there is the same thing going on everywhere, and the essence of our sin lies in the fact that our transactions are open to the public gaze."

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## PUT AN END TO HIS SUFFERINGS.

### Gustave J. Orth of Milwaukee Commits Suicide—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Gustave J. Orth, a well-known traveling man for the wholesale grocery house of Dahlman & Co., was found dead this afternoon in his room at the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Jennings, No. 1114 State street. In his hand he held a revolver, and a bullet hole in his head told the story of his death. Mr. Orth had been afflicted with a spinal disease which his doctors had pronounced incurable, and this is supposed to have been the cause of his suicide. The deceased was a single man, 40 years of age.

The two men, Smyth and Montieu, who were so severely injured by falling from the flies at the Davidson Theater to the stage yesterday are doing as well as could be expected. Smyth is in great pain and suffers continually. It was not known what became of the boy who caused the trouble until this morning. He was a bootblack who had been working on Grand avenue for some time past, and this morning he was found climbing down a guy rope from the highest point in the flies. He had remained there over night, too much alarmed to return to the scene of the trouble.

William Smith, a bartender, was discovered hanging in his cell at the Central Police Station this morning, having suspended himself with his silk muffler from one of the bars. He was nearly dead when cut down, but with a physician's assistance soon recovered.

Supervisor Fingado, as Chairman of the special committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the county printing contracts, has called the first meeting of the committee for next Tuesday.

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## ROW OVER A PITTSBURG HOTEL.

### The Manager Put Out Because He Would Not Receive Certain Guests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—There is a fine row in progress over the management of the Hotel Duquesne, the swellest hostelry in Pittsburg. William Witherow, who has been managing the house, owns a three-eighths interest in the concern, J. P. Witherow, his brother, four-eighths, and James Deegan one-eighth. For some months Manager Witherow has been at odds with his partners because he refused to receive certain guests whom they wished to have quartered at the hotel. Yesterday the majority partners engaged a new manager in the person of Charles E. Miller of the Monongahela House. He, with two detectives and two constables, repaired to the Hotel Duquesne and told Manager Witherow to get out. There was a lively skirmish before the officers secured possession. Today, as a result of legal advice secured by Witherow, the hotel had two managers, Mr. Witherow still as the executive and Mr. Miller and a detective quietly holding the fort for the majority partners. The whole matter will now go into the courts. There are no financial differences, but if a contest is made in court it is expected that there will be some astonishing social revelations.

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### A Chicago Hunter Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Fred Tammler of Chicago, while out duck hunting at Pass Christian yesterday, was seriously wounded by a load of shot going through his arm. The surgeon has hopes of saving part of his arm.

**Chas. Gossage & Co.,**

State and Washington-sts.

Boys' Clothing Department.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS

SUITS.
OVERCOATS.
HEADWEAR.

On account of a mild Fall and Winter we will sell Our Entire Stock of

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

One line of BOYS' OVERCOATS, 4 to 12 years, reduced from $3.95 to ........ $2.75
One line of BOYS' OVERCOATS, 4 to 12 years, reduced from $5.45 to ........ $3.95
CHILDREN'S DEEP CAPE OVERCOATS in neat, fancy Overcoatings, reduced from $7.75 to ........ $5.95
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S BLUE FUR BEAVER OVERCOATS AND REEFERS, reduced from $9.95 to ........ $7.95
BOYS' TWO-PIECE BLOUSE KNEE-PANT SUITS, reduced from $7.95 and $6.95 to ........ $5.95 and $4.95
FANCY PLAID AND ALL-WOOL SEPARATE KILT SKIRTS, Reduced from $2.95 to ........ $1.98
FANCY COMBINATION PLAID KILT SUITS, Reduced from $7.45 and $4.75 to ........ $5.95 and $3.95
BOYS' CLOTH LEGGINGS, assorted colors, Reduced from $4.50 and $3.45 to ........ $2.50 and $1.45

HAT DEPARTMENT.

DOUBLE BAND POLO CAPS and WINTER TAM O'SHANTERS, Reduced from 95c to ........ 50c
CLOTH HATS and CAPS at ........ 95c, $1.25, $1.45, up to $2.95

**Chas. Gossage & Co.**

State and Washington-sts.

CLEARING SALE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

(Ages 1, 2, and 3 years) at about

HALF PRICE.

$5.50 COATS ........ $3.50.
$9.00 COATS ........ $5.50.
$12.00 COATS ........ $7.50.

*ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS AND VERY LATEST STYLES.*

FURS

AT CUT RATES,

PRICES CUT IN TWO.
WEATHER TOO MILD,
STOCK TOO LARGE.
WE MUST UNLOAD.
$300,000 WORTH OF

FINE FURS

FROM NOW UNTIL
CHRISTMAS ONLY AT
THE FOLLOWING
FIGURES:

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| XXXXX | Quality Monkey Muffs | $ 4.50 |
| XXXX | Quality Monkey Muffs | 4.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Wool Seal Muffs | 5.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Wool Seal Muffs | 4.00 |
| XXX | Quality Wool Seal Muffs | 4.50 |
| XXXXX | Quality Russian Bear Muffs | 7.50 |
| XXXX | Quality Russian Bear Muffs | 6.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Black Lynx Muffs | 10.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Black Lynx Muffs | 8.00 |
| XXX | Quality Black Lynx Muffs | 6.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Beaver Muffs | 10.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Beaver Muffs | 8.00 |
| XXX | Quality Beaver Muffs | 6.00 |
| XX | Quality Beaver Muffs | 4.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Cape Seal Muffs | 4.50 |
| XXXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Muffs | 20.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Muffs | 17.00 |
| XXX | Quality Alaska Seal Muffs | 15.00 |
| XX | Quality Alaska Seal Muffs | 12.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Persian Lamb Muffs | 11.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Persian Lamb Muffs | 9.00 |
| XXX | Quality Persian Lamb Muffs | 7.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Genuine Astrachan Muffs | 5.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Genuine Astrachan Muffs | 4.00 |
| XXX | Quality Genuine Astrachan Muffs | 3.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Capes | 70.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Capes | 60.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Capes with Persian lamb combination | 65.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Capes | 50.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Alaska Seal Capes | 40.00 |
| XXX | Quality Alaska Seal Capes | 30.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Fur Astrachan Capes | 18.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Fur Astrachan Capes | 15.00 |
| XXX | Quality Fur Astrachan Capes | 12.00 |
| XX | Quality Fur Astrachan Capes | 10.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Cape Seal Capes | 15.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Russian Bear Capes | 12.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Wool Seal Capes | 18.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Wool Seal Capes | 15.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Beaver Capes | 35.00 |
| XXXX | Quality Otter Capes | 35.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Ladies' or Gentlemen's Seal Gloves | 15.00 |
| XXXXX | Quality Ladies' or Gentlemen's Seal Caps | 15.00 |
| | A large mixed lot of Muffs at | $2.50 for your choice. |
| | A large mixed lot of Boas at from | $3.00 to $20.00 each. |

Robes, Rugs, Seal Garments, Gentlemen's Overcoats,

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
YOU WILL NEVER AGAIN
HAVE SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY.

The Wolf and Periolat Fur Co.

Leading Fashionable Furriers. 67 Washington Street.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Auction Announcements.

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Dec. 16, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Oilcloths.

PROMPTLY AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Peremptory Closing Sale

—OF—

2452 Cloaks, Jackets, and Wraps.

Great Opportunity to Obtain Bargains.

Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 17 & 18,
Commenc'g each day at 10 a. m. sharp,

GREAT

Two Days' Auction Sale

OF

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

600 Samples and 2,000 cases Duplicates Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Footwear in Calf, Buff, Dongola, and Grain.

Also the Entire Stock of I. D. BRACKETT, LANSING, MICH., closed up under chattel mortgage. This stock consists entirely of Fine Goods.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE
WILL CONSIST OF

6,000 cases Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Viz.: Boots, Lumbermen's Overs, Arctics, Alaskas, Sandals, and Croquets in Woonsockets, Wales, Goodyears, New Jerseys, Meyers, Canders, Plymouths, Merrimacs, Worlds, Globes, Mutuals, and other popular and well-known brands.

Also 600 cases Wool Boots.

Thursday, Dec. 18, 9:30 a. m.,

Clothing, Hats, Caps,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Including a large line of Plush and Cloth Caps and a Bankrupt Stock of Choice Clothing.

IN BASEMENT.

Crockery, Glassware,

FANCY GOODS,

Vases, China Plates, Cups and Saucers, Claret, Lemonade and Water Sets, Decorated, English Porcelain, White Granite, C. C. and Rockingham Ware, Table and Library Lamps.

Friday, Dec. 19, 10 a. m.,

FIRE SALVAGE SALE

Of Goods Saved from the fire in the

C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.'s Freight House.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

Friday, Dec. 19, 1890, at 10 a. m.,

At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago, for account of FIRE UNDERWRITERS, the Salvage of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.'s Freight House, consisting of

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Cloaks Furs, Notions and Toys, Books and Stationery, Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Groceries and Cigars.

ALSO ABOUT

10,000 lbs. Coffee and 30 chests Tea.

Inventoried value,

$30,000.

Goods on exhibition day before sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Mgr.,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SEALSKIN

GARMENTS.
Fur Capes, Muffs, Boas, Rugs, Robes, Gloves, Caps, etc.

Everything in Fashionable

FURS

Retailed at lowest net cash wholesale prices.
Cash paid for Raw Furs.

*Catalogue free.*

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
Reliable Furriers,
191 and 193 State-st., Chicago.

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—OF—

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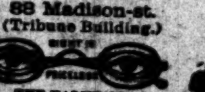


THE VALUE OF SPECTACLES

Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Spectacles. Opera and Tourists' Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Drawing Tools, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

OPEN EVENINGS.

FURS

CHAS. W. BARNES.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
FURS OF ALL KINDS.
Repairing Promptly Done.
223 STATE-ST.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 10 O'Clock This Morning,
Regular Sale

Furniture, Upright Piano
CARPETS,
And GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Stoves, Cigars, Pictures,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LAST DAY'S SALE.

The Rode Collection

OIL PAINTINGS

AT GALLERY,

• 163 WABASH AVENUE,

This Saturday at 2 p. m.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Important Sale!

$20,000 Stock

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc.,

At our Salesrooms,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 15th and 16th,

At 10 a. m. each day.

We sell by order and for account of D. H. Tolman Esq., Chicago Trust & Savings Bank.

Stock Consists in Part:

85 GOLD WATCHES, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes, all rich and elegant styles, fine movements.
At Invoice Cost, $2,000 worth Gents' Solid Gold Chains.
At Invoice Cost, $1,000 worth Ladies' Chains.
800 ounces Solid Silver Forks and Spoons.
50 dozen Rogers' Triple Plate Flat Ware.
50 sets Rogers' Cutlery Co. Carvers and Forks.
Also in lots to the trade:
An Invoice $3,500 Diamond Jewelry, Lace Pins, Collar Buttons, Studs, etc., etc.
$2,000 Invoice Gold Band Rings.
$1,000 Invoice Gold Seal Rings.
25 Pairs Gold Bracelets.
A lot of fine Roll Plate Chains, etc., etc.

The above is the stock of a first-class dealer, and is positively to be closed out entirely, regardless of cost or value. Private parties and dealers should take advantage of this sale.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction! Auction! Auction!

Wednesday, Dec. 17,

By L. B. MONTANYA & CO.,

227 Adams-st., Chicago.

Country Merchants, Cash Buyers,
Competitors, Everybody
Are invited to attend

OUR AUCTION SALE,

As owing to Removal to our New Store,

183, 185, 187 Fifth-av.,

Between Monroe & Adams-sts.,
We shall offer the entire stock

Boots, Shoes, Slippers,

Arctics, Alaskas, Sandals, Croquettes, Lumbermen's Overs, Bootees, Rubber Boots, and about 1,600 Cases Men's Felt Boots. 4,000 Cases Rubbers.

$100,000 STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Being a full and complete assortment Infants', Children's, Misses', Ladies', Men's, Boys', and Youths'

Fine Boots and Shoes.

This Auction Sale Will Be

*The Event in the Shoe Trade for 1890.*

Merchants who CAN BUY FOR CASH will find this a great opportunity to obtain goods at their own price.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

UNION PACIFIC

IS THE

Favorite Line

TO ALL

Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington,

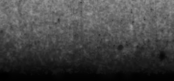
—AND—

Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

"De Miel's Perfect Health Biscuit."

"Do not fail to see description in Harper's December Monthly."



GENEVA OPTICAL CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods.
2 Washington-st., Chicago.

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

5-PIECE
Manicure Sets,
Metal and Plush Trays,
69c Each
Value up to $2.00.

Manicure, Toilet, AND Sewing Sets,
—20 PIECES—
Handsome Plush Case, $5.75
Worth $10.00.

3-PIECE TOILET SETS, Plush Box, $4.00 Value. $2.25 || GENTS' Sole Leather COLLAR and CUFF BOXES, 75c || PLUSH Metal Trimmed COLLAR and CUFF BOXES, $2.25 Special

Leather Writing Tablets, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Playing Card Albums, 50c
Shaving Sets, PLUSH CASE, - 75c
Real Ostrich Fans For Children, $1

JEWELRY DEPT.
—Bon-Bon Boxes,
—Bracelets,
—Button Hooks,
—Cuff-Buttons,
—Hair Ornaments,
—Lace-Pins.
CHOICE 25c EACH.

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

200 dozen Ladies' Fine Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, Slightly Soiled, 15c EACH
Worth 25c and 35c.

350 dozen Ladies' Silk and Linen Hdkfs., emb'd in white and colors. 25c EACH.

200 dozen Gents' Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-worked letters... 50c UP.

GLOVE DEPT.

Special in Ladies' KID GLOVES, Colors and Black.. 98c
Gentlemen's Lined Kid Mittens, w'th $1.20 and $1.50 pair ........ $1.00
Gentl'men's Scotch Wool Gloves, reduced from 50c.. 35c
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SPECIAL SALES TODAY.

*HANDKERCHIEF DEPT.*—Continuation of our great Sample Sale of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hdkfs., the best values ever offered, from } 5c EACH

*GLOVE DEPT.*—Ladies' FOSTER LACING GLOVES, Suede and Glace ........ } 50c PAIR.

*HOSIERY DEPT.*—Ladies' Black Silk Hose, $2.00 quality ........ } $1.25 PAIR.

*UNDERWEAR DEPT.*—Ladies' SILK and WOOL VESTS, $1.75 quality ........ } $1.25 EACH.

*GENTS' FURNISHINGS*—50 dozen SILK TECK and FOUR-IN-HAND TIES ........ } 25c EACH.

*SHOE DEPARTMENT*—Good Quality LADIES' RUBBERS ........ } 18c PAIR.

*UMBRELLA DEPT.*—Twilled Gloria Umbrellas, Paragon Frames, Oxidized Crooks, usual price $1.75 ........ } $1.35 EACH.

*FAN DEPT.*—A lot of Elegant Feather Fans, all colors, Gilt and Silvered Sticks, worth $1.00 ........ } 65c EACH.

*LEATHER GOODS DEPT.*—A lot of Newark Seal Shopping Bags, regular price $1.50 ........ } $1.00 EACH.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

*Special Reduction Sale of High-Grade*

Boys' Clothing

*Rich Foreign and Domestic Fabrics. Fashionably Cut—Correct Patterns—Perfect Fitting. The Prices have been marked conspicuously low to meet the wants of those wishing to purchase*

*USEFUL AND PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS*

*FOR LITTLE MONEY.*

*275 All-Wool Suits . . .* $3.90

*Worth up to $7.00.*

*Complete lines of Velvet Kilt Suits, Tuxedo Full-Dress Suits, Zouave Jackets, Kilt Overcoats, and Numerous Novelties at our well-known lowest prices.*

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF

—BERMUDA—

With CABLE COMMUNICATION, is also reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada; THOS. COOK & SONS, 232 S. Clark-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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For Holiday Presents.

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156 State-st.

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Try the experiment of sending [illegible] $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America.

Address C. F. GUNTHER,
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Pages 9 to 16.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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## FAIRS IN OLDEN TIMES.

### NO SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION CAME UP IN B. C. DAYS.

**But They Were Purely Local Then and Resembled the Modern County Fair with Its Prize Pumpkins and Brahma Roosters—James Dredge's London Address on the World's Fair in Chicago—Summary of the Week's Doings.**

"Why is it," asked a young man at World's Fair headquarters, "that no book on exhibitions goes back of London, 1851? That is where Gen. Norton begins in his book, and nearly every one dates World's Fairs from then. Why not go back farther and show what preceded that exhibition?"

Why not? There are records of exhibitions —incomplete, it is true, but still records—as far back as A. D. 500 and 600. They were not international at that time, but they were the fairs that led up directly to the international exhibitions of the present day.

And going back still farther one can find mention of Greek and Roman fairs. Starting with them one is led to believe that Chicago is indebted to religion for the World's Columbian Exposition, as the fairs of Greece and Rome originated in religious gatherings. There is no record to show, however, whether or not the Sunday-closing question was agitated at that time. It may have come right along down with the fairs, but if so none of the petitions for and against have been preserved. This may be accounted for on the theory that there were no patent letter files to keep the documents in and that in consequence they may have been lost. Antiquarians have succeeded in unearthing none.

A Solicitor-General, however, seems to have been a necessity in those days, although he may not be in modern times. The exhibiters were evidently as fond of litigation as a police-court lawyer, for special courts had to be created to decide the disputes that originated at the fairs. This is a matter that has been neglected in Chicago. When the office of Solicitor-General is created there might be also a Judge-General, a Clerk-of-the-Court-General, a Bailiff-General, and such other generals as may be necessary to give the Solicitor-General a general court to practice in.

A good deal of the litigation of early fairs, however, seems to have arisen over the sale of goods, for they were held primarily for the purpose of barter and sale. Special inducements were offered to merchants to have them bring their goods to the fair to sell, and therein also the ancient fairs differed from those of modern days, and especially from that of 1893, at which a tariff will be put on most goods the moment they are sold.

In the introduction to the United States reports of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 one is informed that fairs for the sale of goods were held in Asia and Europe in the earliest periods of civilization, but that industrial exhibitions for exhibition purposes merely are of recent date.

### About Fairs in the Middle Ages.

Fairs were common in France and Southern Europe as early as the sixth century. The Fair of St. Denis was inaugurated by Dagobert in 629 and was held annually until 1789, a pretty good record. Fairs were also inaugurated at Aix-la-Chapelle and Troyes in 800, and were continued for many years, growing gradually larger and better.

Alfred the Great started one in England in 886 that was a good deal in the nature of a religious festival. As this was generally held on church property the Sunday question must have been pretty much in the hands of the church people.

The Priory of St. Bartholomew held an annual fair from 1133 to 1855. It lasted only three days at first, but was later increased to fifteen days each year. Fairs were also held at Weyhill, Norwich, Ipswich, Ballinacloe, Ireland, and—well, every one has heard of Donnybrook Fair, and its display of shillalahs remains unequaled to this day.

The fair at Guibray, France, was started in the eleventh century and one at Beaucaire about 200 years later.

Fairs were early established in Holland, the time the fair was open being considered a holiday, and Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, for many years had two—one in January and one in July. The January fair was held on the ice.

Leipsic, Germany, began a series of fairs about the year 1200, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine and Brunswick both held successful fairs for many years.

The great fair at Mecca drew thousands of people, and one at Hundwar, India, had an attendance of 250,000.

The change of character came with the change in the methods of transportation. As the latter improved so that buyer and seller could come together more easily fairs became more like exhibitions. They were held to make visitors familiar with the articles rather than to make sales at that time. They stimulated trade, although they were not primarily for the purpose of trade.

### Inception of the Modern Plan.

Two such were held in Paris about 1800. The first was not a success, but the second was, and that induced Napoleon to take a hand in them. He took charge formally of the third, held in Paris in 1802, and it was such a success that they were held triennially for some time afterward.

In 1835 the Royal Dublin Society took up the same idea and held triennial fairs for a number of years.

No great effort, however, was made to make any of these fairs international to any great extent, and it was not until 1844 that such an endeavor was made. In that year both London and Paris began preparations for fairs that would be really international. At Paris the plan never culminated, but at London it did. The plan was matured in 1849 and the fair was held in 1851.

From that time on the record has already been published in The Tribune.

### Talking Up the Fair in London.

Mr. James Dredge's address on the World's Fair delivered in London has just been received at local headquarters. Just previous to the delivery of it it was rumored throughout Europe that the Fair had been abandoned, but the rumor was promptly denied through Director H. H. Kohlsaat.

There are some rather curious statements in Mr. Dredge's paper, but as a whole it is fairly correct and undoubtedly has done much to stimulate interest abroad. One strange idea Mr. Dredge advanced is as follows:

> One cannot help wondering why a claim was not put forward—when the battle of the site was being fought—for the Village of Niagara; it is difficult to conceive of a location possessing more natural advantages than the area around the great falls. It would have been neutral ground, over which no jealous rivalry would have been wasted, such as that which was so active between the large contending cities; the hearty coöperation of Canada would have been secured; the great falls and the rapids above and below would have proved an irresistible attraction to the whole world, compared to which the interest felt in the Eiffel Tower would have been as nothing; the Cataract company for utilizing the water power would have been in operation in 1893, and could have furnished all the power required for driving the machinery in motion and for other purposes. Niagara is not remote from New York, and at the same time it lies at the door of Canada; it is on the direct route to the great West and has abundant communication in all directions by rail, lake, and canal. The fact that the place itself is but a village, and that the adjacent City of Buffalo possesses only a limited accommodation for visitors, would have been difficulties easily overcome by the enterprising American speculator and hotelkeeper. It is true that the powerful local interests, which will give the Chicago Exhibition extraordinary scope and vitality, would have been wanting, but on the other hand it is reasonable to suppose that such a scheme would have been supported by a unanimous National enthusiasm, and with the Falls of Niagara as a leading attraction would have commanded a universal interest abroad.

Niagara Falls as the site for the Exposition makes one think of the vote cast in Congress for Cumberland Gap.

Still, Mr. Dredge is friendly to the Fair. He said concerning the inception of the Fair:

> What was only a vague rumor floating over the Champ de Mars last year speedily took serious shape, and it became evident that on or about the date first spoken of an international exhibition would be held in America, to which all the world would be invited to contribute. There can be no doubt that such a scheme is an eminently practical and useful one; sixteen or seventeen years will have passed since the great Centennial Exhibition had been held in Philadelphia, and this long period has been marked by a development of resources, a growth of population, an increase in industry and in riches to which history can offer no parallel.

After outlining the work done so far he tackled the financial situation, and thus compared it with Paris:

> The total expenses of the Paris Exhibition last year amounted in round figures to £3,000,000; as the Chicago corporation has already in sight a sum of nearly £3,500,000 it will be seen that, making full allowance for the greater cost of everything in the United States, the financial part of the undertaking is fairly provided for.

### Good Words for Chicago.

He then devoted his attention to Chicago as a city, giving statistics of its growth and going into details of its commercial importance. The figures are creditable enough; occasionally his deductions are not to Chicago's advantage. Some of the interesting paragraphs in his description of Chicago are as follows:

> It is urged against the citizens of Chicago by the inhabitants of less rapidly growing American towns that, in their zeal to own the largest city in the world, they will not rest till they have fenced in the entire State of Illinois; but this stricture is hardly just, for if the growth of the population continues at its present rate another ten years will see the greater part of the spaces now vacant closely built over. . . .
>
> Although the town has an area of 174 square miles the prices of lands in the central portion rise to fabulous amounts, and rents are dearer than in London; for this reason and with a desire to possess the highest buildings in the United States, the blocks are run up to twelve, thirteen, and even fifteen stories in height. In some of these staircases are regarded as superfluous, and in all of them elevators, sometimes as many as eight or ten, run up and down all day at express speed. Street railroads of course form the chief means of transit for passengers, and it is in Chicago that the cable system of tramways has found its fullest development; the high speed at which the cars are propelled by this means is counteracted to a considerable extent by the heavy wagon traffic that crowds the ill-paved streets. The concentration of business is naturally greatest upon the branches of the Chicago River and the thirty-five miles of wharves that constitute the accommodation of the port. The streets crossing the muddy stream and its branches are connected by swing bridges, the constant opening of which for the passage of ships causes a continual congestion of traffic. . . .
>
> The trade and prosperity of the City of Chicago appear to have increased as rapidly as its population; in 1887 the total value of the commerce of the city was estimated at the enormous sum of £240,000,000, and since then three years of unusual prosperity must have largely swelled this amount.
>
> Of the extent and future possibility of the States lying to the west of the Mississippi, and the development of which directly affects the trade of Chicago, we can form but a very limited idea: the area on the west of the great river is twice as large as that which lies on the east, and of this, what is not mineral land, is for the most part richly adapted for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The proportions of the Western States are almost beyond one's grasp; Texas could hold the whole population of the United States and not be more crowded than Germany; Dakota could do the same, and so could New Mexico.
>
> Chicago possesses but few attractions to the general European visitor; it is a city of perpetual noise and bustle, where the constant roar of traffic and the ever-crowded streets banish all idea of repose. The longest day appears too short for its appointed work, and the whole object of life seems concentrated in the desire to shorten it by wearing it out. The increasing manufactures and population threaten Chicago with the same pall of smoke that rendered Pittsburg a byword till within the last few years, and as it is not probable that natural gas will be found in the vicinity the problem of smoke consumption is even now one of formidable proportions.
>
> Except for theaters and parks, Chicago may be said to have no means of amusement, for which indeed there seems no leisure. Possible visitors to the Columbian Exhibition, of the idle class, may take this information as a hint that they perhaps had better stay away. Besides the vast business blocks of the city, and the Auditorium Building, which contains a giant hotel, the largest theater in the world, hundreds of offices, scores of shops, and a Government signal station, the pride of the inhabitants lies in their parks, and the suburban dwellings of the wealthy inhabitants, who must be very numerous, if a conclusion can be drawn from the number and appearance of these residences.

The site controversy was then treated of at some length and the following compliment paid to the site selected:

"It is not too much to say that no such favorable site has ever before been placed at the disposal of an exhibition executive, both as regards space and beauty."

He was afraid, however, that it might prove so large as to be unwieldy.

### McKinley Hears from Another Country.

He next paid his respects to the McKinley bill as follows:

> The object of this paper is only to give some idea of the nature and scope of the coming Exhibition at Chicago, and of the more interesting characteristics and importance of the city in which it is to be held; but it has been by no means the intention to urge the manufacturers of this country to assist in making it an International Exhibition. It would be, without doubt, freely admitted in the United States that it depends on the action of England whether the undertaking will have to be confined within the National limits, or whether it will be aided largely by foreign coöperation. A month ago the universal feeling in Europe was one of resentment against a country that decided, as it seemed wantonly, to close its ports to foreign trade; at present it is one of amazement at the spectacle of a Nation that has risen to denounce its lawbreakers and to sweep them from the Capitol. But the result of the political cyclone that has devastated the Republican Congress remains yet to be seen, and it must not be hastily assumed that a reaction in favor of free trade has set in: the most that can be expected is that the effort to exaggerate protection and to benefit Eastern manufacturers at the expense of Western agriculturists, has been defeated, and that foreigners will continue to find American markets as heretofore. If this should prove to be the outcome of the recent election there can be no doubt that the value of these markets to this country will continue to increase rapidly from year to year with the growth in the population and the wealth of the Western States. If it be assumed —and such an assumption appears reasonable— that the voice of the United States has been raised in a successful protest against any increased protection, English manufacturers will be able to judge for themselves how far the expense and trouble of exhibiting will be a justifiable speculation, and in coming to a conclusion on this point they should bear in mind that the Exhibition will be held in the great purchasing center of that section of the continent where the sentiment in favor of reduced tariffs is the strongest. But if time bring about a different solution than now appears probable, even should the McKinley bill be sustained, with all its evil consequences at home and the paralysis of American foreign trade, there would still remain certain branches of English history and art that would distinctly be benefited by being represented at the Chicago Exhibition. In the first place it must not be forgotten that at these vast gatherings foreign buyers come in crowds, and should Europe abstain from participation, new and valuable business connections will be secured to America that English manufacturers might have obtained; or still worse, existing customers may, and probably will, be taken from us if we are not there to look after our proper interests.
>
> In this connection, too, it may be well to remember that the number of Americans visiting Europe augments from year to year—during the season just closed the total number that crossed the Atlantic was greater than that which flocked over last year to visit the Paris Exhibition—and that London is rapidly and surely becoming a greater favorite to Americans as a place to visit, and especially as a place in which to purchase, than Paris.
>
> Whatever objections there might be to the creation of a British section in the Chicago Exhibition there cannot possibly be two opinions about the advantages which would accrue to visitors from this country. Comparatively few Englishmen have any idea of the wealth and resources of the United States; of the progress and culture of its people in remote regions; of the part which America is destined to take in the near future in the civilization and commerce of the world.

In conclusion he said:

> Whether the Chicago Exhibition of 1893 is to be in reality as well as in name a World's Fair, or if the commercial relations of the United States with Europe are such as of necessity to restrict its scope chiefly to the display of national industries and arts, it is evident that the undertaking will be full of the greatest interest to the thoughtful foreign visitor, and a profit to not a few British manufacturers.

### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S WORK.

**Appointing the Board of Control—Official Notification to President Harrison.**

The appointment of the Board of Reference and Control and the official notification sent to President Harrison were the two principal events of last week. Outside of that the week in World's Fair circles was comparatively dull.

Last Saturday a committee of four went over Director-General Davis' rules and regulations for the government of exhibiters and decided that they were in shape for transmission to Washington.

There was also a conference regarding the Lake-Front, but no proposition from the Illinois Central was forthcoming, consequently no settlement of the matter could be made.

The Board of Lady Managers sent out a circular protesting against any change in the act of Congress that would curtail its powers or lessen its numbers.

Sunday Secretary Butterworth loomed up on the horizon as a possibility for the head of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion.

Monday he was suggested for Solicitor-General, but as there was no such office such appointment was not considered a probability.

There was more Lake-Front talk, and the scheme of lowering the tracks was proposed. The Illinois Central was not ready to agree to the details, however, and matters remained as they were before.

The *Staats-Zeitung* made a direct issue of the Sunday question by refusing to pay its subscription until the matter was settled.

Tuesday Mayor Cregier signed the \$5,000,000 bond ordinance.

Wednesday President Palmer announced his appointments for the Board of Reference and Control, and he and Director Peck left for Washington with the official notification to President Harrison.

Mrs. George L. Dunlap was appointed Alternate Lady Manager.

A number of men, representing the leather interests of the country, made a proposition to erect a special building, and Director Schwab was instructed to get further details of the plan.

Thursday the Candler Congressional Committee wired for further details of the situation in Chicago before making its report.

The question of transportation was taken up by directors and representatives of the various trunk lines, and it was agreed that the latter should settle among themselves as to the best method of delivering passengers and freight at the grounds and report to the directors at some future time.

President Palmer and Director Peck arrived in Washington and arranged everything for the call on President Harrison Friday.

Friday the delegation at Washington called on President Harrison and presented the official notification.

At a meeting of the directors in the evening President Gage announced his eight appointments for the board of Reference and Control.

### IN THE M'NALLY BUILDING.

**The Location of World's Fair Officials' New Quarters Practically Settled.**

The arrangement of the new quarters of the World's Fair Commission and Directory has been practically settled. They will occupy an entire floor of the McNally Building, the floor being divided up into thirty-three rooms.

On the Adams street front, beginning at the east end, the first three rooms will be devoted to President Palmer and such clerical force as may be immediately under him; the fourth will be the office of Vice-Chairman McKenzie; the fifth an ante-room, and the sixth the office of Secretary Dickinson. Next to Dickinson's office is a large room for the assistant secretaries, and the offices of Secretary Phœbe Couzins and President Bertha Honoré Palmer of the Board of Lady Managers complete the frontage on that street.

Beginning at the east on Quincy street the office of President Gage comes first; next an ante-room and then the office of Vice-President Bryan. The Bureau of Foreign Affairs will be given a large room adjoining Mr. Bryan's and will be separated from the meeting-room of the directors, which will be at the extreme west, by an ante-room.

The other eighteen rooms will surround the central court of the building and will have no street frontage. Treasurer Seeberger and his force are given two large rooms, with Auditor Ackerman on one side and Director-General Davis on the other. A small ante-room and a room for clerks will adjoin the Director-General's office. Eight of the rooms are designated as committee rooms, but will probably be given over largely to bureaus. A large room is assigned to Secretary Butterworth, and immediately adjoining are a couple that may be used for bureaus. A store-room and a number of vaults complete the list.

### WANT THE FAIR CLOSED SUNDAYS.

**Ministers Conducting an Active Campaign on Behalf of the Christian Sabbath.**

At a recent meeting of 200 ministers of Chicago and vicinity, called to make declarations on the question of keeping the World's Columbian Exposition closed Sundays, an executive committee was appointed consisting of the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., Presbyterian; the Rev. J. D. McCord, Congregationalist; the Rev. Dr. Perren, Baptist; the Rev. Lewis Curts, Methodist Episcopal; the Rev. W. T. Meloy, D. D., United Presbyterian; the Rev. L. M. Heilman, Evangelical Lutheran; the Rev. H. D. Johnson, Reformed Episcopal; Bishop Merrill; Bishop Fallows; Bishop McLaren, Archbishop Feehan; the Rev. C. A. Paeth, Evangelical Association; the Rev. T. J. Jenifer, Quinn Chapel; the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Independent; the Rev. T. D. Arnold, Free Methodist. This committee has since organized by electing Dr. Herrick Johnson of No. 1070 North Halsted street Chairman, and the Rev. J. D. McCord, No. 399 Thirty-third street, Secretary, to which gentlemen all petitions and protests against the opening of the Exposition Sundays are to be sent. The following was adopted at the meeting:

> To all churches and organizations and committees who believe that the gates of the Columbian Exposition should not be opened Sundays, greeting: The ministers of various denominations in Chicago and vicinity in their union meeting of this date invite your coöperation in showing the managers of the Columbian Exposition that public sentiment is decidedly against the opening of the Exposition in any of its departments on the Lord's day. We therefore ask all churches, societies, conventions, and committees to send as soon as possible petitions, largely signed, to be presented to the proper authorities of the Exposition.
>
> We suggest the following form: To the managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893: Your petitioners most earnestly ask that the Columbian Exposition of 1893, to be held at Chicago, be not opened on the Lord's Day, and that no work be done in the preparation of grounds and construction of buildings on that day. We ask this in the general interest of labor and morality.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

> To the Managers of the World's Exposition—Gentlemen: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Columbian Exposition of 1893, to be held in this city under your management, be not opened Sunday.
>
> We ask this out of regard to the Christian sentiment of our country. There are over 12,000,000 members in our Christian churches and a greater number of adherents and others who may be assumed to be in favor of not opening the Columbus Exposition on the Lord's day. We know that the saloons and evil resorts and certain financial interests wish the Fair opened Sunday. But we respectfully submit that the request of the Christian people of the land and that of our moral and law-abiding citizens ought to be regarded.
>
> We are inviting the nations of the earth to visit us and study the secrets of our prosperity. Let us exhibit American ideas, American reverence for God, his law, his Sabbath, and our faith in his good providences. We wish the non-opening of the Exposition out of regard to the laboring classes who have a right to this day of rest. Sunday opening means railroad excursions, steamboat excursions, and a consequent increase of labor on these traffic lines as well as by the Exposition employés, and a consequent flooding of our city with a great tide of evil. We ask it out of regard for our State law by which this day is recognized in its sanctity. We ask it out of regard to the law of God, who commands us to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

### Exposition Notes.

It is said that President Palmer of the National Commission has suggested to all stock-breeding associations of Michigan that a meeting be held in Lansing before the first of the year for the purpose of bringing about concerted action whereby Michigan will take first premium at the Columbian Exposition in the live-stock department.

The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting at headquarters yesterday afternoon at which the work accomplished so far was reviewed and an informal discussion took place as to future plans. Another meeting will be held Tuesday next, when a line of action with reference to delinquents and the securing of further subscriptions will probably be adopted.

W. R. Kerr called at headquarters yesterday and stated that the committee of Jackson Park people of which he is Chairman intends to raise the \$1,000,000 promised if the Fair should go to Jackson Park, even if the South Park people have to go down into their own pockets to raise it. An attempt will be made to give the Park Commissioners power to issue bonds for the necessary sum.

Interest in the World's Columbian Exposition throughout the country is now taking shape in what are called World's Fair clubs. The object is to attend the Exposition in 1893. The plan adopted is for each man to pay a small weekly sum from now until the time of the Exposition into the treasury of his organization until the money required for the trip is gradually accumulated.

W. H. Hume and Edward R. Quarles of Tredegar, Ala., have written President Gage to suggest a novel plan to attract attention at the Fair. They suggest that a grass plat four acres in extent be cut into the simulation of a chessboard with green and white squares of grass and gravel. They would have the knights, kings, and queens richly costumed living beings and have the game played according to the rules in front of a large amphitheater.

## ANYBODY CAN BUILD ONE.

### IT IS DIFFICULT, HOWEVER, TO MAKE AN AIR-SHIP GO.

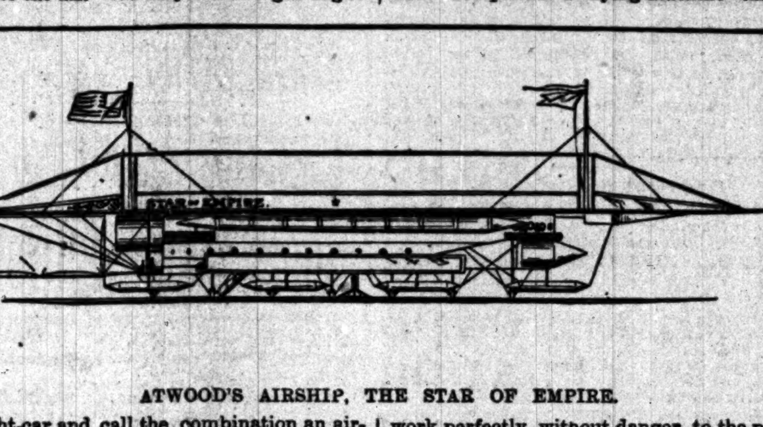
**F. N. Atwood of This City Claims to Be Able to Build One That Will Go—Application Made for Letters Patent on Twenty-two Separate Devices—A Company Incorporated to Carry Out the Inventor's Ideas—Description of the Principles of the Projected Machine.**

F. N. Atwood, a graduate of the Boston School of Technology, and formerly a marine engineer, has been diligently struggling with the problems of aerial navigation for the last twenty years, and has just made application for letters patent to protect no less than twenty-two separate devices he has completed.

The inventor was visited by a Tribune reporter at his office, Room 513 Rialto Building. He talked freely of his experiments.

"Any one can build an air-ship," said Mr. Atwood, "but the problem is to make it navigate the air. We may attach a gas bag to a freight-car and call the combination an air-ship. Two important and elementary principles are to be observed in making a vessel that is to navigate the air successfully.

"Every one knows that so many cubic feet of gas will lift so much dead weight. Gas enough may be carried on any air-ship to lift the vessel and its cargo. The other important point, then, is to propel the vessel after it is elevated."

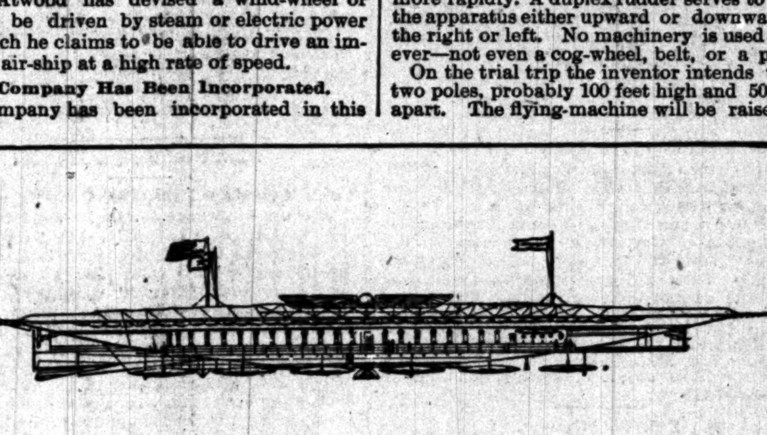


ATWOOD'S AIRSHIP, THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Atwood has devised a wind-wheel or fan to be driven by steam or electric power by which he claims to be able to drive an immense air-ship at a high rate of speed.

### A Company Has Been Incorporated.

A company has been incorporated in this city, known as the Chicago Air-Ship company, by G. O. Shields, W. B. Bogeoh, F. N. Atwood, and H. Haupt Jr. The capital stock is \$200,000, of which \$160,000 has been placed. As soon as the remainder of the stock is placed the company will organize under the State laws and work on the proposed air-ship will be commenced.



DESIGN FOR AIRSHIP, STAR OF THE WEST.

The first vessel to be built will be 270 feet long, 48 feet high, and 40 feet wide. It will have two lifting wheels and two driving wheels, each ten feet in diameter. These are to be driven by steam or electric power, and from numerous experiments and tests that have been made both in this country and Europe it is known to a certainty that these wheels can be made to lift several thousand pounds each when revolved at a high rate of speed.

There is to be a large gas dome with two auxiliary domes inside. Underneath this there is to be a cabin or house about 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. This is to be well lighted, heated, and comfortably furnished. Underneath the house the engine will be placed, so that its weight will serve as ballast for the vessel.

### Will Utilize the Kite Principle.

One of the devices which it is designed to use is that of the kite. The air-ship will be built with large aroplanes or wings aggregating at least 7,000 square feet of scaling surface. The belief is based on scientific experiments that the vessel may be lifted by its engine and air wheels to a height of, say, 5,000 feet; that both the lifting and driving power may then be shut off—as a railway engineer shuts off his steam on a down grade—and the bow of the vessel slightly depressed, when the weight of the vessel will drive it in whatever direction headed, even against a strong wind, at a terrific rate of speed.

The curvature of the earth's surface is such that the vessel, starting at such a height as that mentioned, would scale 50 to 100 miles before it would again touch the earth. When the vessel approaches within about 500 feet of the earth the bow may be again elevated and the driving-wheels set in motion, and it will rise rapidly on the same kite or scaling principle, the momentum acquired by the downward run aiding the engine in the matter of maintaining the great speed already acquired.

Another principle to be utilized is that of the parachute. In case of an accident to the machinery or gas reservoirs the vessel could not fall rapidly to the earth. The same aroplanes already mentioned, together with long wide wings, which hang from the sides near the top of the vessel, and which would then be thrown out by any downward motion, would give such a vast air surface that the vessel would settle down as slowly and as safely as the man who descends with his parachute.

### Can Navigate on Water Also.

Still another provision for the safety of the air-ship and its occupants is a series of boats or air-tight cylinders, to be made of aluminium and filled with hydrogen gas. Eight of these are arranged underneath the vessel at such a depth below its hull that in case of its coming down in Lake Michigan, for instance, they would support the entire weight so that the hull of the vessel proper would not touch the water. If necessary, a water screw can be set on a level with these boats, so that the vessel may navigate the water as well as the air.

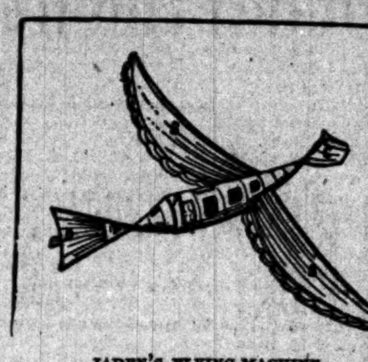
Mr. Atwood has devised a plan for supporting the vessel on land that is new in aeronautics. A monster pivot, framed into the bottom of the hull of the air-ship, to which is attached an air cushion, supports the main weight of the vessel. Six other posts or pivots are set into the hull at different points, to the bottom of which are attached wheels or casters.

These are set on adjustable springs, so that they will adjust themselves to any irregularities in the shape of the ground. The main pivot being ahead of the center of the vessel, and a rudder set at the stern, the air-ship becomes a great weather vane, and no matter how hard the wind may blow or how rapidly it may change its direction, the bow of the vessel will turn just as rapidly and will always head directly into the wind.

The cuts presented herewith are designs drawn by Mr. Atwood of the first true air-ship he expects to build.

### A Hoosier Who Will Fly.

Bourbon, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Henry J. Iaden of this city, who has been working on the problem of aerial navigation, claims to have completed a flying-machine that will work perfectly, without danger to the passenger and without the aid of any kind of machinery.



IADEN'S FLYING MACHINE.

[A—Body of flying machine. B B—Wings. C—Front rudder to guide the way. D—Duplex rudder.]

The machine is planned after the buzzard or the hawk. Instead of rushing through the air on a straight course it will swoop down and then up, as the hawk does, until the desired distance is reached. Iaden's model is just large enough for one person to operate. Huge wings extend on each side, the tips being flexible, to allow the machine to turn in its course more rapidly. A duplex rudder serves to guide the apparatus either upward or downward, to the right or left. No machinery is used whatever—not even a cog-wheel, belt, or a pulley.

On the trial trip the inventor intends to use two poles, probably 100 feet high and 500 feet apart. The flying-machine will be raised between the two, and one will be let loose. After circling around several times it will cut loose from the remaining pole, and the machine will go of its own accord.

Mr. Iaden is a photographer.

### THE MOUNT CARMEL AIRSHIP.

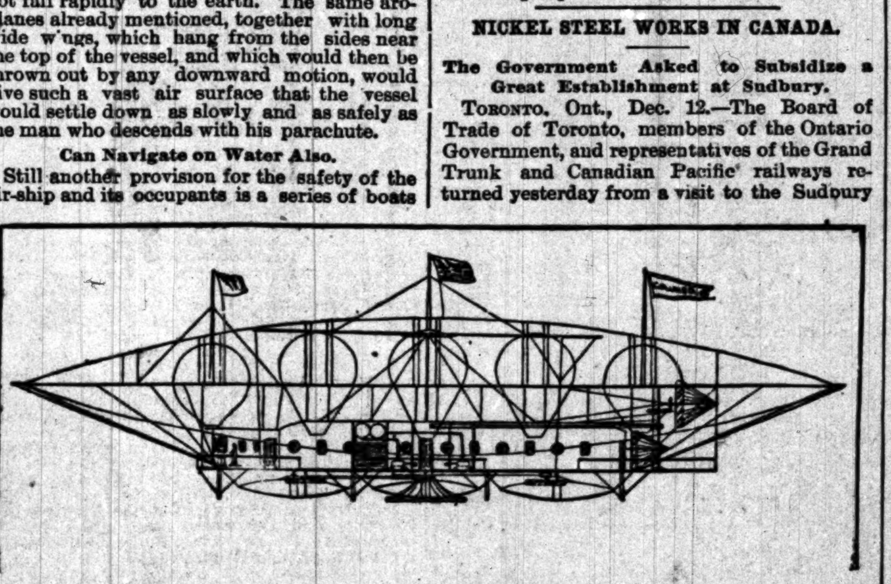
**Something About One of the Crafts That Is to Startle the World.**

The members of the company under whose instructions an airship is being constructed at Mount Carmel, Ill., decline to sell any stock in their enterprise. They are also disinclined to give particulars regarding the construction of their aerial craft, simply saying that a twenty-eight foot model has been successfully operated.

This airship, which is to be given a trial test in about a month, contains a buoyancy chamber covered with aluminium, and will be 170 feet long and 28 feet in diameter. Underneath it is a storage car carrying a 100 horse-power gas-engine weighing 250 pounds, and it is estimated that the entire machine will weigh about 1,350 pounds. When every compartment is full of hydrogen gas, which is the buoyancy power used to elevate the machine, the full lifting power will aggregate 5,500 pounds. The plan for carrying the hydrogen gas is in an aluminium cylinder which will act as a counter-balance, so that the machine will practically weigh nothing.

When all is in readiness for a trip the machine will be lifted up into the air at the height desired by the aerial engineer by a vertical propeller. The height which it is proposed the ship will attain is about 150 feet above the ground, and when that point is reached a propeller in front of the machine is started. The gas used to supply the machine is furnished from a cylinder by the gas-engine through a hose, and when it has been directed on its course it is expected that it will whirl through the air at the rate of 200 miles an hour, according to the computations made of the resistance of the air. It will be steered by an electrical appliance whereby a compass course will be laid and the ship automatically guided through the air.

The cost of the ship will be about \$3,500, and it is estimated that fifty persons can be carried in its car. The company is prepared to make its own aluminium, which will cost about 10 cents per pound.



LENGTHWISE SECTION OF AIRSHIP COLUMBIA.

### NICKEL STEEL WORKS IN CANADA.

**The Government Asked to Subsidize a Great Establishment at Sudbury.**

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 12.—The Board of Trade of Toronto, members of the Ontario Government, and representatives of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways returned yesterday from a visit to the Sudbury nickel mines, which they inspected with a view to determining their importance in connection with the proposed establishment of nickel steel works in Canada. The Dominion and Ontario Governments are asked to bonus an extension of the Central Ontario railway through to Sudbury to the extent of \$1,500,000. They are also asked to pay the interest on \$5,000,000 of capital stock for the nickel plant for a period of ten years.

It is said the extension of this railway to Sudbury will traverse iron bearing territory one hundred miles in extent, and by connection with these great mineral deposits the assistance of the two Governments will enable Canada to manufacture its raw materials and furnish nickel steel to European markets. The Dominion Government now pays a bonus of \$2 per ton upon the manufacture of pig-iron. The enterprise is a gigantic one involving the investment of more than \$20,000,000, and it is believed will be supported by the Canadian Government.

### A Linguist.

Merchant—"Can you manage to make yourself understood when French or Spanish customers come to the store?"

Would-be Clerk—"Certainly, if they know how to talk English."—*Texas Siftings.*

## CAME FROM ALASKA FOR A SLEIGHRIDE.

**Snow Is Scarce There and So Capt. Carroll Turned His Steps to Chicago.**

Capt. Carroll of Alaska, commander for many years of a Pacific coast mail steamer, is registered at the Auditorium. Yesterday was the Captain's first visit to Chicago since 1860, and the changes the visitor saw on reaching the city almost took his breath away.

"For many years before I left here, Chicago was my home," said Mr. Carroll, "and I knew every corner in the city. Today I am bewildered, and can hardly realize that this is the old Chicago I left thirty years ago. You cannot imagine the feeling I had when I left the depot for the hotel. I was thrilled. You can't imagine how I felt. I hope to have a sleigh ride before I go home. The last time I took a drive in a cutter was in 1864, at New York. You American people imagine we have cold weather in Alaska and sleighing the year round. The thermometer scarcely ever goes below zero, and when it snows the natives all go out to look at it."

Capt. Carroll went to sea from Chicago in 1860, leaving here for Milwaukee on the schooner Starlight the night the Lady Elgin went down. It was 1865 when he rounded the Horn, and since that time he has called Alaska his home.

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Francis A. Cameron, representative of a large electrical establishment in New York, registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Mr. Cameron is also the author of a work entitled "Photography and Electricity."

"My name would probably be more appropriate if it were Camera," he said, "but it is Cameron, and I cannot see any good reason for changing it. But I want to tell you that electricity is being brought more and more into intimate connection with photography. It is now used in lighting studios and for securing artistic effects of light and shade. In order to avoid black, hard shadows the light is projected onto a sheet of alabaster and thence on the subject. The result is soft and exquisite in tone.

"The electric light is also used for printing, for enlargement, for balloon and kite photography, and etching. In kite photography the camera is attached to a kite. When the desired height has been reached the exposure is made by electricity and pictures are thus secured which it would be impossible to obtain by any other means."

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"It was never ordained of God for woman to preach," said the Rev. Grant Jerome of Richmond, Va., at the Tremont House yesterday. "I agree with the famous colored preacher, John Jasper, that women are unsuited for the work. The reason I discuss the subject is because I see that in Chicago there is at least one woman preacher, for I read her sermon in a copy of The Tribune. If a woman were ordained of God to preach the Gospel she would have to submit to all kinds of insults, to listen to the most profane language; would have to be a traveling evangelist, organize churches, go to the mountain regions, and the islands of the sea. Wherever Providence would cast her lot she would have to go, just the same as a man. And then there is another serious objection: She would have to be qualified by law to celebrate marriages and she could not do that."

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Grand Pacific—Dr. and Mrs. H. D. B. Wingate, Milwaukee; Dr. R. Jenkins, New York; Gen. George Hunt, Springfield; J. J. Mitchell, St. Louis; B. F. Wyley and wife, Atlanta, Ga.; Col. C. A. Broadwater and wife, Helena, Mont.; William G. Mather, Cleveland; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul.

Palmer—H. Lilley, Toledo, O.; H. L. Roberts, Cleveland; S. T. Kimball and wife, Denver; G. B. Bird, Halifax, Eng.; C. P. Storr, New York; F. H. Bernhard, Minneapolis; W. P. Robinson, St. Joe; P. H. Mason, Louisville; E. S. Drake and wife, Elgin; C. A. Timothy and wife, Springfield.

Auditorium—H. O. Berg, Liege, Belgium; W. D. Kirk and wife, St. Paul; J. W. Beard and wife, Binghampton, Ala.; L. G. Wells, Louisville; C. R. Smith and wife, Menasha, Wis.; C. A. Clark, Boston; O. L. Garrison, St. Louis; L. E. Anderson, J. E. Ward, St. Louis.

Sherman House—George Cooper, Manitowoc; R. S. Hallett, Stevens Point; W. S. Mills and wife, Stevens Point, Wis.; John Blaud, Burlington; F. B. Layton and wife, Rossdale; J. S. Carr, Jerseyville; H. Lambroth and wife, City of Mexico.

Tremont—L. M. Westlake, Pittsburg; C. S. Fuller, Somers, Conn.; E. A. Wilkinson, Dennison, Tex.; Matthew Rath, New York; E. C. Anthony and family, Syracuse; Thomas Munro, Muskegon; P. H. Callahan and wife, Fremont, O.

Wellington—Cyrus O. Baker, New York; J. Garneau, Omaha; W. S. Bronson, Stillwater, Minn.; A. G. Fass and wife, Memphis; D. W. Harnsworth, New York; D. G. McClellan, Gilroy, Cal.; F. C. Allen, New York; Mrs. C. O. Easton, Peoria.

Richelieu—J. A. Good, Albany, N. Y.; J. B. Babcock, St. Louis; Miss Laura Brand, Louisville; G. A. Graves, Cleveland; Claude M. Comstock, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Bacon, Washington; Hamilton Smith Jr., London, England.

Leland—Dr. R. L. Gillspie and wife, Butte, Mont.; W. Scott Moore, Indianapolis; Charles Cheswright, London, Eng.; A. Rogg, Lemont, Neb.

### HUGOTON MURDERERS ARE SAVED.

**Seven Kansas Men Sentenced to Die Dec. 19 Will Go Free.**

Canton, Tex., Dec. 12.—A private telegram just received from Washington says:

> Attorney-General Miller has confessed error in the Supreme Court of the United States in the conduct of the Hay-Camp killing case, in which seven men were sentenced to die Dec. 19 by the United States Court of the Northern District of Texas.

This will reverse the verdict and sentence of the Texas court. Capt. Cyrus Frease of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, formerly of this county, and six other citizens of Hugoton, Kas., were indicted for the killing of Sheriff Cross and two companions, from Woodsdale, Kas., whose dead bodies were found in No Man's Land, a slip of ground between Western Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas.

The evidence was all circumstantial. Sam Woods, a Woodsdale leader, was shown to have worked up the prosecution, and \$10,000 was spent in the name of the Government to convict and sentence these men to death. Capt. Frease's friends from the start have been confident of his vindication. Grand Army men and various society organizations all over the country have been moving in behalf of the prisoners, one of whom was a County Commissioner and another a Congressional candidate. Senator Manderson of Nebraska has been active in endeavoring to have the wrong righted. The verdict and sentence at Paris, Tex., last June were immediately followed by a statement from Judge Bryant, who tried the case at Paris, United States District-Attorney Wilson, and all the court officers, that Capt. Frease was not guilty. The question of the jurisdiction of the court of the Northern District of Texas over No Man's Land is also involved and is now being argued by Judges Dillon of New York, Peck of Topeka, and Day of Canton, but the confession of error alone reverses the verdict and sentence of the Texas court.

### They Deny the Story.

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The recent report from here that the Alliance will indorse the new Harvester Trust is denied. The leaders of the Alliance mean to keep clear from connection with any trust or political party. The Alliance believe that the machine men are trying to conceal the fact that their consolidation means dearer machines. They are also aware that twine will be cheaper this year, from natural causes, without the assistance of the Machine Trust.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for Over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children Teething with Perfect Success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling delicious. 25 cents.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Pianos—Ayres-Wygant Co., 182 Wabash-av.

## CHICAGO NOT AFFECTED.

### RECENT BUSINESS DISTURBANCES NOT FELT IN THE LAKE CITY.

**Its Trade Larger than Ever, Showing a Great Gain Over Last Year—At Other Points the Increase Is Not Being Maintained, Though the Volume of Business Is Still of Good Proportions—Commercial Troubles Due to Excessive Purchases in Anticipation of Higher Prices.**

New York, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

> The business outlook is more hopeful, but the past disturbance and continuing uncertainty are felt in a reduced volume of business throughout the country which, though slightly larger than a year ago, no longer shows the material increase until recently maintained.
>
> The South reports fair business in spite of the continuing decline in cotton. Spirits move freely at Savannah, oranges at Jacksonville, and sugar, molasses, and rice at New Orleans, all at good prices. The supply of money is ample for necessities at New Orleans, but at other points money is tight, though banks help their customers as far as they can in legitimate business only. At the West colder weather has helped trade at Cincinnati, Detroit, and some other points, and business is only fair at Denver; good for the season, with large cattle and hog receipts at Kansas City; strong, with liberal distribution of goods at St. Louis, fair for the season at St. Paul, and more active in holiday lines at Cincinnati.
>
> Chicago business continues much larger than last year, being little affected by Eastern troubles, and the receipts of most products show increases. At Pittsburg the worst is thought to be over and money and collections are easier, though iron has declined and there is less demand for manufactured products. Philadelphia notes little improvement. The shoe trade notes sharp falling off, especially in Southern demand. Boston observes improved demand for leather at lower prices and wholesale trades generally quiet.
>
> Iron production increased in November, reaching 183,846 tons Dec. 1, a gain of nearly 6,000 for the month and over 14,000 compared with last year. Several new and large furnaces have gone into blast, but later dispatches show that within two weeks a number have stopped production and one Southern establishment has failed. Quotations are lower, \$18 for Northern and \$17.25 for Southern No. 1, with rails lifeless and decidedly less demand for bar iron and plates. It seems clear, also, that stocks of unsold iron at furnaces are increasing, so that a curtailment of production seems to be unavoidable.
>
> The woolen manufacture is doing decidedly better than a year or six months ago, but heavy woolens open at last year's prices; some overcoatings have advanced 3 to 5 per cent but others are lower; some grades of union cassimere are 5 per cent higher, but the great majority realize no advance, and there is a waiting market for knit goods and a shrinking demand for dress goods, though plain soft wool fabrics command 5 to 7½ per cent above the lowest prices of the year. The cotton manufacture is less satisfactory, and some works are suspending production, print cloths having fallen to 3 cents for 64s.
>
> The speculative markets have not been very active, but wheat has risen 1¼ cents and corn 2⅝ cents and oats ⅜ cent. Pork products are unchanged, cotton a sixteenth lower, oil 2¼ cents lower, and coffee ¼ cent lower. The rise in breadstuffs is not sustained by foreign demand, exports falling far below those of last year, week by week, nor by prospects for the next crop, since State reports generally show increased acreage of winter wheat and excellent condition. Tin has risen a half cent during the week, but copper is of uncertain price, offers at 16 cents for lake being unavailing, and the market for lead is thoroughly demoralized by importations of 6,000 tons at the recent speculative prices.
>
> Treasury payments for bonds do not yet appear in statements of cash, which show no loss for the week. The most significant fact is that a large proportion of the money was taken in gold by the sellers of bonds, presumably for withdrawal, until uncertainties about silver legislation have passed. The commercial troubles outside of monetary stringency are mainly due to excessive purchases made in anticipation of a great rise in prices. Those who made such purchases in the belief that, in spite of the expected high prices and the short crops, consumption would be as great as ever, find themselves embarrassed by a distinct shrinkage in the distribution of products to consumers.
>
> The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 374 as compared with a total of 312 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 290.

### THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

**A Period of Extreme Depression Followed by Higher Prices.**

New York, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Speculation this week was narrow and professional and the course of prices irregular, a decided depression being succeeded by a firmer tone and an advance of values. The street is generally in a waiting condition. The operators who assisted in producing the recent advance have apparently stood aside for the time being, and on the other hand commission houses seemed unwilling to encourage much buying on margin account by customers. The cause in both cases is undoubtedly the scarcity of time money and the natural hesitancy about conducting any extensive speculation on a basis of call loans.

The succession of troubles among mercantile interests attracts attention in speculative circles and creates apprehension as to the possibilities of further pressure and disturbance around Jan. 1. Furthermore, while call loans at the close of the week are down to 5 per cent or less, the difficulty in obtaining renewals of time money even at 6 per cent is considerable, and necessarily imposes conservatism on the "street." The principal support to the market early in the week came from abroad and indeed the ease of money in London and the apparent disposition there to facilitate transactions which would mitigate the pressure here had a good effect. It should be noted that there is little tendency to regard the agitation of currency and financial measures in Congress as an element of disturbance, although in some quarters the possibility of radical legislation in regard to silver is discussed. The general impression, however, is that any action which may be taken will be conservative in character, and that at any rate some time must elapse before tangible results can be obtained in that quarter.

The principal feature was the extreme weakness of prices Saturday last and the succeeding Monday. The depression of prices was in some instances extreme, and a number of stocks sold at figures below the quotations touched in the recent panic. Others came within a point or so of the panic price. Union Pacific sold down to 40, as against 42 Nov. 19. Northwestern to 98, against 101½; Missouri Pacific to 53, against 56; and Lake Shore to 101, against 102¼. In fact, the market for a time presented every appearance of a further liquidation, though, as already stated, the change in the financial condition created a substantial recovery in the latter days of the week.

Union Pacific seemed to occupy the central position in the market during the decline, exaggerated reports about the floating debt being current. It seems, however, that the Gould party has arranged to take care of the maturing obligations of the company, and it is stated that the entire floating debt, amounting to \$11,000,000, may be funded in a collateral trust loan. It was, however, noticeable that the Gould stocks which led in the recent advance were particularly weak, and that the Granger shares seemed to follow their lead in the decline. The coal road stocks were also weak at one time, Reading declining to 26½ and Lackawanna to 124. The latter was indeed pressed for sale pretty vigorously at times, and rumors as to the overstocked conditions of the coal trade had a good deal of effect temporarily. Sugar Trust was less prominent than usual, but at one time gained ground. The whole market was very strong Friday on anticipations of favorable results from the Presidents' meeting.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st.

# SUGAR BEETS NEAR HOME

## RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

### Capt. Edward McAllister Demonstrates That the Beets Can Be Grown with Profit in Will County—Raising a Crop of 20,000 Pounds to the Acre—The Product Rich in Pure Sugar—Beet Culture Likely to Have a Boom Before Long Among the Hoosiers.

PLAINFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Capt. Ed McAllister has demonstrated that sugar-beets can be raised profitably in Will County. Seated in his quiet farm-house sitting-room last night he told in his own way the workings and results of his experiment.

"It all began," said he, "at the Farmers' Institute for this county last February. You see, I'm a protectionist, and they set me up to talk for protection at the institute. I was talking about the farmer's interest in the financial condition of the country and what he could do to help himself. I told them that we could make our own sugar from beets instead of spending $100,000,000 a year for it. They all said, 'No, we can't,' and talked about Jake Bunn's failure at Chatsworth. I didn't care anything about Chatsworth, and so I wrote to Secretary Rusk to get some seed. He said the department was about to import some seed and I should be remembered. I thought it wasn't going to come, so I went up to Chicago and bought some French sugar-beet seed. About the same time Mr. Page, the Traffic Manager of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern road, sent some seed and Uncle Jerry Rusk's consignment put in an appearance in a day or two. I guess it all came at the same time with the machinery that was shipped from Germany for the beet-root sugar factory at Oxenard, Neb.

"I didn't know anything about planting or cultivating the beets except a little slip that came with the seed from the Department of Agriculture. I couldn't follow all the directions because I could not afford to depend upon a hoe to keep down the weeds. I sowed first the last day of April, but the ground froze slightly for thirteen nights after that, and the seeds did not germinate. I replanted the patch about the 18th of April, and I think the crops suffered some from the dry weather in July and August. However, I think the beets stood the drought better than any other crop on the place. They did well in September, and when I harvested them there were a great many of them that weighed over twelve pounds, and think the whole crop averaged four pounds apiece.

"I have made some careful calculations, and I think my crop was fully equal to 20,000 pounds of beets per acre. I sent four of these beets, two of the largest and two of the smallest, to Washington for an analysis, and I have received the report. Here it is:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Nov. 17, 1890.

Report of Analysis of Samples of Sugar Beets. From E. McAllister, Plainfield, Ill.

Variety, French, the richest, No. 2, department serial number 8,267.
Average weight of beets—grammes, 1,445.
Cane sugar, per cent of beets, 13.97.
Cane sugar, per cent of juice, 14.70.
Ash, per cent of juice, 1.03.
Coefficient of purity, 83.70.
*Saline coefficient, 14.27.

Variety, French, the richest, No. 1, department serial number 8,266.
Average weight of beets—grammes, 600.
Cane sugar, per cent of beets, 15.00.
Cane sugar, per cent of juice, 15.90.
Ash, per cent of juice, .99.
Coefficient of purity, 85.00.
*Saline coefficient, 16.06.

Respectfully, H. W. WILEY, Chemist.

*Cane sugar per unit of saline matter (ash)—saline coefficient.

"The smaller ones produced the most and purest sugar. That's what the instructions said. The French and Germans plant their crops so close that they keep the average weight down to about one pound.

"Now, you see," and the Captain paused, to dip into his book-case and produce a pile of agricultural reports, "my beets were better than those raised in Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, or California." Turning the pages of the books with a certainty born of frequent handling, the Captain submitted the figures of the various analyses of beets from those States and proved his proposition.

"We took some of the beets up to the cider-mill in town and, although that is no test, we succeeded in getting most excellent sirup."

"Captain, what was the reason of the failure at Chatsworth?"

"The agricultural report here answers that fully. I think the land they planted on down there was too new, and the potash had not left the soil. I planted upon a piece of under-drained land that has been cropped steadily for twenty years. I know that there are hundreds of acres of land all around here that will produce 20,000 pounds of sugar beets to the acre, and I'll wager $500 that I have forty acres that will beat that right along. Even if you are only raising beets, these are the best to raise. They make the best possible feed for cattle and hogs, and if they are planted so that they will grow to their full size, the yield would be almost beyond belief. They are better to cook and eat on the table, and they make better beet pickles than the varieties now grown by Illinois farmers.

"But to return to the sugar question. The figures of this analysis show that for each 100 pounds of my crop of beets I should have had by expert rendering fifteen pounds of sugar. Now from that you must deduct 15 per cent of loss for refining. Thus, you see, the bounty of 2 cents per pound paid under the McKinley bill for all sugar manufactured in the United States would almost pay the farmer for raising the beets."

"Well, now, what is the prospect for a sugar factory at Plainfield? Will the farmers about here take the matter up?"

"Well, I don't think so." This came with great reluctance. "Farmers are the meanest people in the world to do anything. They don't take hold of such things themselves, and when capitalists come in and push an enterprise they always set up a howl about oppression and monopoly. Any man would be an idiot to start a beet-root sugar factory here unless he was certain of the support of the farmers about here. He could only be sure of that when they put in with him dollar for dollar, and they won't do that, I fear. All these towns around here could readily have a sugar factory owned by the farmers, for there isn't one in ten of them but is abundantly able to take his shares of the capital. Look here," again referring to the books, "a factory that will handle 250 tons of beets a day will cost about $75,000. Carl Spreckels has one like that in California, and he made a profit of $29,932 by running it sixty-one days. Now, I think in the single article of fuel alone a factory at Plainfield would be able to effect an economy of from 12 to 20 per cent over the California one. Spreckels' average profit was four-fifth of a cent a pound upon the sugar he turned out, without the McKinley bounty, of course. One or two men have agreed that they would invest $1,000 with me in a company to erect a sugar factory, but I don't think anything will come of it. I don't know of a speculation I'd rather go into, but the farmers won't take hold."

"Well, then, Captain, what has been the result of your experiment?"

"Following my example, over sixty farmers in this immediate vicinity planted some of this sugar beet seed last spring after we started the agitation. So far as I know not one of them failed to secure a good crop of splendid beets. They'll plant more of them next year. You see we are right in the center of the belt of country which the Agricultural Department says stretches right across this country and in which these beets can be cultivated. Now that it has been proved that we can raise them here, in time some one may be found to start a factory. For myself, I'm going to put in four acres for feed and seeding purposes next year, and several other farmers about me here will largely increase their acreage."

Several of the farmers about this town who raised sugar beets last year induced Mr. B. Luce, who runs a cider-mill in the town, to undertake an experiment with them. Cider-making this season did not have a boom in Will County, and Mr. Luce had both time and inclination to give to the work. When questioned about the matter yesterday he unlocked the rusty padlock on the dry-looking old cider-mill and for half an hour enthusiastically discussed his process and its results.

"That there, you see, is simply a Syracuse cider-press. It ain't like those hydraulic ones that the Nebraska fellows use, but it's a pretty powerful press. They generally slice the beets some way, I understand, but we just pound them up like we do apples. I had just bought this wooden evaporator to boil cider with it. It's just a plain wooden trough with a set of steam pipes along through the bottom. The juice out of these beets comes out just about like cider out of apples, and in about the same amount. After I'd boiled it in the evaporator I put in some lime to clear it. It made pretty good thin molasses, and it'll make sugar sure.

"Some of the farmers took their sirup home, and while part of it soured on their hands lots of it was good and their children have been making taffy ever since. All that I had left I boiled over again, putting in about three quarts of milk to the sixteen gallons I had in order to clear it. Now this is what I've got."

Mr. Luce stepped over to a barrel and dipped up a small dipperful of its contents. He held it proudly in the air and slowly turned it back into the barrel. It looked very much like very dark New Orleans molasses and tasted about as well.

"That's good molasses, sure," said Mr. Luce. "It's better than any of the sorghum stuff we made here during the war, and as near as I can figure out now 75 or 100 pounds of beets will make a gallon of it.

"No, I haven't made any attempt to granulate it yet. You see, I had to put lime in the juice in the first place to get rid of the acid. The beet sugar makers use carbonic acid gas in some way to clear out the lime, and I have no way of doing that. But if I had I'm sure we could get good sugar.

"Then, too, there's nothing lost in this operation. The cattle will eat the pulp of the beet after it's pressed just as well as they will the beets, provided it has not soured. Now, just taste of this," and Mr. Luce filled the dipper from another barrel. "Taste's like vinegar some, doesn't it? Well, that's what it'll be when I get through. That's the stuff I skimmed off while the beet-juice was boiling and clearing up. Old man Fancher, one of my German neighbors, says they make good wine from the same stuff in Germany, but I guess vinegar will be good enough for me."

## EXPERIMENTS IN INDIANA.

### A Belief That the Sugar Beet Can Be Grown Successfully.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The encouragement thathas been given to Indiana farmers to raise sugar beets promises to lead to the development of a large sugar industry in the State. The manufacturers of beet sugar have long endeavored to induce Indiana agriculturists to give some attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and have often expressed the opinion quite positively that it could be raised here with greater success than farther west. The German manufacturers four years ago offered to supply the State Board of Agriculture with all the seed that could be advantageously used, and gave the assurance that if the experiments were encouraging they would locate sugar manufacturing plants in the State. They were not given the right kind of aid, however, and nothing came of their offer. Prof. H. W. Wiley, the chemist of the National Bureau of Agriculture, who is an Indiana man, has since persistently urged that some attention should be given to the industry, and has delivered several addresses on the subject before the State Board of Agriculture, besides alluding to it in his published official reports. The Oxnard Beet Sugar company of Grand Island, Neb., has coöperated with him in endeavoring to awaken interest in the matter, and last spring sent to Mr. Alex. Heron, the Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, a large quantity of seed for distribution. These were sent to between 150 and 200 of the most progressive farmers in the different parts of the State, with instructions to forward to Secretary Heron at the end of the season specimens of the product to be transmitted by him to State Chemist Huston at Purdue University for analysis. They have obeyed these instructions, with the exception that instead of sending the specimens to Secretary Heron they have forwarded them directly to Chemist Huston.

The analyses of the chemist have been highly encouraging. It was found last year that the yield averaged, according to the variety, from thirteen to sixteen tons per acre and the per cent of sugar found in each variety was from 9.20 to 13.05. Secretary Heron says that he has been informed by President Smart of Purdue University that this year it has been found by the State Chemist that some of the varieties contain as high as 20 per cent of sugar, which is 4 per cent more than the best products of Nebraska, while in Germany the average per cent of sugar is 8. The Secretary thinks that it has been so well demonstrated that the industry can be made successful in Indiana that manufacturing plants will be established in this State and the development of the business will be begun without much delay. The Oxnard company of Nebraska has given assurances that it will locate a plant somewhere in Indiana, not alone for the purpose of getting the product in this State but because it will be equally convenient to Ohio and Illinois fields, where, in places, the beets can be raised quite as successfully as in Indiana. To stimulate the interest which has been awakened in the industry United States Chemist Wiley will come to Indianapolis again next month to lecture before the State Board of Agriculture on beet-culture and the prospects of sugar manufacturing in Indiana.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

### Deserters from the Army.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Was a bill passed by Congress during Harrison's Administration exempting deserters from the regular army from arrest after two years' absence from company? (2) Has President Harrison issued an amnesty proclamation? SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) Such a bill was suggested but not passed. (2) President Grant issued the last amnesty proclamation.]

### Is It Any Wonder? He Asks.

WEST MCHENRY, Ill., Dec. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The editorial in today's issue of THE TRIBUNE entitled "Jerry Rusk Is Alarmed" reminds me of an article in the Boston *Globe*, from which I extract the following:

"The Ann Arbor, Mich., Agricultural company is probably the largest producer of agricultural machinery in this country. The New York *American Mail and Export Journal* regularly carries a large mass of advertisements of farming tools with illustrated cuts, and it prints special editions with reprints of these same advertisements—varied, however, in important points—for circulation in foreign countries. Here is a literal reprint in parallel columns of the advertised scale of prices of the Ann Arbor concern at home and abroad:

| | *Spanish prices.* | *American prices.* |
|---|---|---|
| Advance plow | $ 9.00 | $18.00 |
| Advance plow | 4.00 | 8.00 |
| Hay tedder | 50.00 | 45.00 |
| Mower | 40.00 | 65.00 |
| Horse rake | 17.00 | 25.00 |
| Cumming feed cutter | 60.00 | 90.00 |
| Ann Arbor cutter, No. 2 | 28.00 | 40.00 |
| Ann Arbor cutter, No. 1 | 16.00 | 28.00 |
| Clipper cutter | 9.50 | 18.00 |
| Lever cutter | 4.25 | 8.00 |
| Cultivator | 22.00 | 30.00 |
| Sweep | 60.00 | 90.00 |

"In the special Spanish editions advertisements are printed of the manufactured products of 166 agricultural firms in the United States, all of whom announce that they will sell to foreigners from 30 to 50 per cent cheaper than to their own tax-plundered fellow countrymen."

Comments would seem to be superfluous. In this connection permit me to ask how long ago it was that one could go to Liverpool or London and buy a Singer sewing machine and ship it to Chicago and save about 33 per cent on the purchase after paying freight? And the manufacturers of the Singer sewing machine are reported to have retired with $30,000,000. Report, however, fails to state how much their American customers (buyers) retired with. The people believe in protection in its broad sense—protection from foreign prices for labor on the one hand and protection from legalized robbery on the other hand. Is it any wonder that a tremendous social and political revolution is going on? A. S. CHILDS.

## FATHER FINERTY'S FALL FROM GRACE.

### The Pastor of a Fashionable Dayton Church Dismissed in Disgrace.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 12.—The sensation of the day here is the dismissal of Father Finerty from the Sacred Heart Church. The Sacred Heart Church is located in a wealthy and fashionable part of the city, and is the handsomest structure of the kind here. The members of this church are principally wealthy society people. The Rev. Mr. Finerty is a young prelate who took charge of the church about two years ago. Recently he took a handsome young woman who had been confessing to him to the neighboring city of Richmond, Ind. It was the night of Nov. 4. They went to the Arlington Hotel and registered as R. A. Renner and wife, and were assigned to a room. Afterward he went down-stairs and was recognized by two men, one of whom notified the Trustees of Sacred Heart Church. The Trustees of the church began an investigation of the affair at once. The young woman went to Joliet, Ill., and Father Finerty returned to Dayton. He asked finally for three days' time in which to clear himself. The three days were given, but it only tightened the toils of evidence about him. He was asked to resign by the Trustees here or to denounce the story as untrue before his congregation. He refused to do either, and the Trustees took the case before Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati. Here the evidence of Finerty's guilt was so strong that he was denounced and removed from the pastorate of the Dayton church.

### Can Sell No More Liquor.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Tomorrow every saloon license in the City of Hawesville expires and next Sunday morning it will be a prohibition town. At the last election a large majority voted in favor of local option in three of the four districts of Hancock County.

# TO SELL COOKE'S NOTES.

## PETITION FILED BY THE RECEIVER OF THE PARK NATIONAL.

### A. A. Spitzer Offers to Buy Up Some Obligations of the Juneau and Hartford (Wis.) Banker—Hearing of a Big Board of Trade Suit—Ownership of a $10,000 Certificate Decided—A Father Recovers His Child—The Record.

Gilbert B. Shaw, receiver of the Park National Bank, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court yesterday setting forth that he has in his possession two notes dated April 30, 1890, the first executed by the Bank of Juneau for $6,000, the other by the Bank of Hartford for $13,600.

The banks were private corporations in Wisconsin and operated by Charles E. Cooke and Frank Leake as partners. Shortly after Shaw's appointment the banks made assignments to H. A. Sawyer as assignee, and it is said that Cooke, fearing arrest on criminal charges, fled the country. At the time of the failure the two banks had on deposit in the Park National Bank $5,450, and this amount Shaw has credited to the two notes, leaving still due $14,651.

The two notes held by Shaw are backed up by collateral notes aggregating $16,172.75. For these he has been offered $4,500 by Adelbert A. Spitzer, who is seeking to compromise on behalf of the banking firm, and he agrees to allow Shaw to hold the amount on deposit. Shaw asks that he be allowed to accept the offer.

### Big Board of Trade Suit.

Samuel Burkowitz's suit for $900,000 damages against the old Board of Trade firm of Schwartz & Lester, for money lost on the Board of Trade, came up for hearing on demurrer of defendants to the declaration of the plaintiff before Judge McConnell, to whose court the case was transferred by Judge Baker on a change of venue. Defendants' attorneys argued for specific allegations of money lost on the board. The argument was continued. Burkowitz is suing on information, Edwin Partridge having lost the money.

### Recovered His Certificate.

A decree was entered before Judge Collins yesterday in the case of Charles D. Hauk against J. Frederick Baars and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, finding that complainant is entitled to a certificate for $10,000 deposited in the bank by him, in pursuance to an agreement with the President and Secretary of the Grand Rapids Gas company, by which they contracted to transfer to Hauk a majority of the gas stock. It was alleged that the officers mentioned had no authority to make a binding contract and therefore Hauk was entitled to receive back his certificate.

### Common-Law Marriage.

In the Circuit Court Mary Herter prays for a divorce from a common-law marriage with Franz H. Herter, a saloonkeeper at No. 389 Larrabee street. They became man and wife under peculiar circumstances. Her maiden name is Mary Huber, and she came here from Germany about five years ago. In the spring of 1886 she became acquainted with Franz, and six months later she promised to become his wife. He procured a marriage license, and told her, she claims, that they were married; that it was not necessary in America to go through any ceremony; and that such proceedings were had only in Germany. She believed him, and as a result of the union they have one child. Soon the husband began to drink, the wife alleges, and at least three times a week he beat her. He has property worth $1,500 and he was enjoined from disposing of it by an injunction issued by Judge Tuley.

### Claimed She Had Been Kidnaped.

Judge Horton yesterday decided the petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by Silas Jenkins to recover possession of his daughter, Maud, from Rebecca and Charles C. Noyes, and awarded the custody of the girl to the father. In 1881 Jenkins secured a decree of divorce in Ohio from Rebecca Jenkins, and was given the care of their only child, Maud, now 10 years old. Since then Mrs. Jenkins was married to Mr. Noyes. Jenkins, in 1885, placed his daughter under the care of a family in Indiana. Not long ago Mrs. Noyes went there and kidnaped the little one, it is claimed, and brought her to Chicago.

### Suit for Divorce.

Schuyler E. Brumley, a wholesale flour merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, said to be worth $40,000, is made defendant in a bill for divorce instituted in the Circuit Court yesterday by his wife, Ida E. Brumley, to whom he was married Sept. 27, 1882, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Because of non-support, Mrs. Brumley complains, she was obliged to leave her husband and with their three children go to her parents. She also charges him with drunkenness and cruelty.

## THE COURT RECORD.

### United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,860—In re. Grommes & Ulrich Appl. from gen. bd. appraisers. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

21,861—Montana Coal & Coke Co. vs. Forsyth, Hyde & Co. Asst. $100,000. John S. Cook, atty.

### Superior Court—New Suits.

130,546—Samuel A. Kean et al. vs. City of Superior. Asst., $20,000. Ball & Oakley, attys.

130,547—John Davis Co. vs. William Haythorn. Asst., $2,000. McMurdy & Job, attys.

130,548—Frank Chanoch vs. Jacob Rosenberg and S. Glick. Conf. judgt., $501. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

130,549—Joseph Badenoch Jr. et al. vs. Charles F. Odin, John P. Olson, Sylvester R. Keogh, W. N. Av. B. and L. Assn., and Leopold Korber. Mch's lien. J. V. A. Weaver, solr.

130,550—Fecker Brewing Co. vs. Albert Conrad. Conf judgt. $220. H. Barber, atty.

130,551—Morritz Joseph vs. Raphael and Ernestine Simon. Case. $5,000. Felsenthal & D'Ancona, attys.

130,552—Racine Wagon Co. vs. E. S. Heyman. Appl.

130,553—George P. Appelhaus vs. Mary Appelhaus. Bill for div. J. A. Slanker, solr.

130,554—Darius J. Neal et al. vs. George Lehman & Sons Co. Asst., $1,200. R. S. Hill, atty.

130,555—Eagle L. and H. Assn. vs. John and Julia Wentworth, Albert D. Elmers, John McDermott, Edward G. Koeppe, S. M. Hodge, and Benjamin H. Homer. Bill. J. R. Geary, solr.

130,556—Josef Filip et al. vs. Franz Meissner et al. Mch's. lien. Jones & Lusk, solrs.

130,557—First Nat. Bank vs. Urban W. Frink. Asst., $300. O. Peckham, atty.

130,558—Archibald Campbell vs. Henry Collitz. Asst., $200. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.

130,559—Same vs. John Crote. Asst., $200. Same attys.

130,560—Asst. Withheld for service.

130,561—Frank Chanoch vs. Jacob Rosenberg, S. Glick. Niagara F. Ins. Co., Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co., Phœnix Ins. Co., U. F. Ins. Co., Rockford Ins. Co., Packers & P. D. Ins. Co. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. 2 defts. for $501. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

130,562—Mut. B. & L. Assn. vs. Ole Gilbert et al. Bill. M. L. Raftree, solr.

130,563—Same vs. John and Josephina M. Karlson and John L. Swanson. Bill. Same solr.

130,564—Same vs. George Jefferson. Bill. Same solr.

130,565—Bill. Withheld for service.

130,566—Wilhelm Geitzmacher vs. Emil and Lizzibath Brantigan. Conf. judgt., $362.50. Winston & Burch, attys.

130,567—J. H. Wheeler et al. vs. L. J. Arthur. Asst. (attch.), $1,250. A. Moore, atty.

130,568—Henry J. Reynolds vs. B. F. Cronkrite and William E. W. Johnson. Asst., $2,000. S. B. Foster and E. J. McArdle, attys.

130,569—Martha Slade vs. William Wilson. Asst., $800. Cutting & Austin, attys.

130,570—Henry H. Gage vs. Landolin Honger et al. Bill. H. W. Ames and A. N. Gage, solrs.

130,571—Grand Lodge C. S. P. S. vs. Mary Chalupa et al. Bill. Jones & Lusk, solrs.

130,572—Charles Seegers vs. Morrison, Adams & Allen Co. Conf. judgt., $4,300. F. J. Crawford, atty.

130,573—Same vs. Same. Same, $13,877.82. Same atty.

130,574—Nellie A. Moore vs. George L. Moore. Bill for div. C. J. Beattie, solr.

### Circuit Court—New Suits.

86,925—Ernst J. Lehman, by conservator, vs. L. F. Wilson and John E. Kennott. Appl.

86,926—Heinrich Mensching vs. Elleanor A. and James M. Allen, Frederick and Anna Borg, White Oak Fence Co., unknown holders of certn. notes and trs. Bill. A. H. Loeb, solr.

86,927—Michigan Stove Co. vs. H. F. Lundren. Attch. $526. W. R. Wagner, atty.

86,928—Attch. Withheld for service.

86,929—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. Same. Conf. judgt., $380.75. Mason Bros., attys.

86,930—Patrick Collier vs. Jacob Gross. Case, $5,000. M. J. Dunne, atty.

86,931—Valentin Blatz vs City and W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $2,000. Rubens & Mott, attys.

86,932—Mary Cody vs. William J. Cody. Bill for separate maintenance. P. J. O'Shea, solr.

86,933—Attch. Withheld for service.

86,934—P. & F. Corbin vs. Herman F. Lundgren. Conf. judgt., $125.14. Edsall & Keogh, attys.

86,935—Austin M. Woodward vs. Thomas A. Smyth, Edward Maher, Peter McGurn, and P. McGurn Co. Bill. Bisbee & Ahrens, solrs.

86,936—Asst. Withheld for service.

86,937—Chicago Trust and Sav. Bk. vs. Rachel Davis. Conf. judgt., $252.66. J. G. Henderson, atty.

86,938—Midland Co. vs. Caro. C. and Francis W. Corey. Same, $302.35. Same atty.

86,939—Daniel H. Tolman vs. Francis W. Corey. Same, $1,163.18. Same atty.

86,940—Chicago Trust and Sav. Bk. vs. C. S. Cameron. Same, $170.35. Same atty.

86,941—First Nat. Bk. vs. Morrison, Adams & Allen Co. Same. $10,000. O. Peckham, atty.

86,952—David Goldstein vs. Jacob Rosenberg and Abraham Glick. Conf. judgt., $5,316. McMurdy & Job, attys.

86,953—Lewis Papee vs. Same. Same $1,163. Same attys.

86,944—Bill. Withheld for service.

86,945—Charles Sheer et al. vs. George M. Fish et al. Bill. Eastman & Scumacher, solrs.

86,946—Margaret Kincade admx. vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Case $5,000. A. H. Thompson and Case. Hudd, Hogan & Nolan, attys.

86,947—Asst. Withheld for service.

86,948—Bill. Same.

86,949—Petn. of Leo Franken and wife to adopt child. N. M. Plotke, atty.

86,950—Edward C. Dikker vs. Edward A. Cummings. Bill. G. W. Woodbury, solr.

86,951—Joseph Rosenberg et al., use of L. Papee, vs. State Investment and Ins. Co. of San Francisco et al. Garn. McMurdy & Job, attys.

86,952—Jacob Rosenberg et al., use of L. Papee, vs. S. I. Ins. Co. et al. Garn. Same attys.

86,953—Bliss, Bullard & Gormley vs. Herman F. Lundgreen. Conf. judgt., $54.50. Paden & Gridley attys.

86,954—Johann Leuthe vs. Fred Voltz. Case, $5,000. Goldzier & Rogers, attys.

86,955—Asst. Withheld for service.

86,956—Edward Lemerise vs. Claris Lemerise. Bill. E. C. Miles, solr.

86,957—Attch. Withheld for service.

86,958—Henry Leinberger vs. H. J. Danforth and H R. Blood. Case, $2,000. Deneen & McEwen, attys.

86,959—W. F. Lucas vs. E. P. Whitehead. Appl.

86,960—Bill. Withheld for service.

86,961—Englewood B. and L. Assn. vs. Anna L. Torngren et al. Bill. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.

86,962—Ida E. Brumley vs. Schuyler E. Brumley. Bill for div. Booth & Booth, solrs.

WITHHELD CASES.—86,376, Edward J. Whitehead et al. vs. Emma Ayers. Asst., $500. E. W. Adkinson, atty. (Dec. 10.)

86,902—Mary Herter vs. Frank H. Herter. Bill for div. N. A. Kaufmann solr. (Dec. 11.)

86,920—Union Nat. Bk. vs. Wm. L. Prettyman and Harry H. Bishop. Asst. (attch.) $10,000. Trumbull, Willits, Robbins & Trumbull attys. (Dec. 11.)

### County Court—New Suit.

9,028—P. McGurn Co. to Edward Maher. Assignment. Assets, $25,000; liabilities, $22,000.

### Judgments.

JUDGE TUTHILL—86,672, William G. Barfield vs. John S. Hair. On fndg. $125. Satisfied.

JUDGE GRESHAM—60, William S. Lapland vs. S. H. & A. Mallory. $776.78.

JUDGE SCALES—9,014, Pioneer Worsted Co. vs. George L. Kenyon. By deflt., $447.37.

### Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—4,445, Mollie vs. Sylvester Grueneweld: decree divorce.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,362, Hyman Jr. vs. Webster: decree.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,114, in re petn. James H. Shave and wife; decree adoption.—2,470, P. M. L. I. Co. vs. Brown; final decree.—2,465, Hauk vs. Baars; final decree.

JUDGE HORTON—1,964, Village L. and B. Assn. vs. Bronson; decree.—1,670, Schade vs. Schade; decree sale.

### The Call for Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—9 a. m.—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Peremptory call of motions for new trial: 295, 9,095, 3,182, 12,163, 4,122, 12,613, 12,672, 4,446, 4,585, 4,586, 4,723, 4,853, 6,324.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions for new trial: 3,024, 3,056, 3,904. Set case: 2,329.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial: 68,914, 78,166, 78,333, 76,419, 78,163, 79,886, 80,136, 80,132. Contested motions in 376, 2,984, 4,374, 5,412, 5,776.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial: 1,409, 1,106, 3,006, 6,717, 209, 6,690, 2,098, 2,147. Contested motions in 4,710, 6,406, 2,233, 86,344.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial: 2,671, 1,271, 2,689, 3,870, 154, 1,221, 2,547. Contested motions in 528, 3,139, 642, 7,519, 610, 7,888, 6,344, 86,539, 7,795.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Motion for new trial: 1,499. Contested motions in 2,433, 6,150, 6,197, 2,120.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Peremptory call of motions for new trial: 4,905, 6,592, 1,755, 4,682.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—No announcement.

### The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar. Trial call, Nos. 8,675, 8,629, 8,739, 8,749, 8,750, 8,762, 8,764, 8,618.

JUDGE HAWES—Calendar No. 2. No first call. Trial call. Nos. 5,137, 5,257.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3. Trial call. Nos. 8,032, 8,033, 894, 7,519, 7,790, 7,888, 7,894, 7,911, 8,026, 8,042.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar. Room 406. No. 1st call. Trial call. Nos. 6,062, 6,452, 6,483, 6,731, 6,809, 6,893.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. 2 p. m. Condemnation cases. Nos. 81,433, 82,080, 82,081, 82,082. No. 81,431, City vs. Rohan, on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar 2 p. m. No. 1st call. Trial call No. 1,160.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar 2 p. m. No. 1st call. Trial call Nos. 2,019, 246, 1,900, 277, 278, 290, 313, 318, 324, 336. (Tuesday—1st call, Nos. 301 to 350 inc.)

JUDGE GRINNELL—No. 68,808, C. and S. S. R. T. R. R. C. vs. Stone, on trial. Tuesday—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.

JUDGE SCALES—Park Ridge Special 5.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjudications.

### United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States transacted the following business today:

Edward D. Kenna of St. Louis, Mo., was admitted to practice.

119—John D. Beardsley, appellant, vs. Paul S. Beardsley; submitted by A. H. Garland, Mr. H. J. May, and J. M. Moore for the appellant, and by Dan W. Jones for appellee.

1,311—C. E. Cook et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; argument continued by George R. Peck for plaintiffs in error, by Solicitor-General Taft and Attorney-General Miller for the defendant in error, and concluded by John F. Dillon for plaintiffs in error.

## WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

### Cook County's Immense Growth and the Waning Influence of the Rural Districts.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Editor Bloomington Pantagraph.]—I wish to call the attention of the citizens of this county in particular, and in general those of all the other agricultural counties of the State, to a condition of affairs now existing under the present Constitution of Illinois whereby the immense growth of population in Chicago and Cook County threatens to overwhelm and utterly destroy the influence of the country districts at no distant day. It is a condition which we shall soon be called upon to look squarely in the face—a condition to which no newspaper in the State, to my knowledge, has as yet called public attention.

Our Constitution provides that the total population of the State shall be divided by fifty one—which is the number of Senatorial districts, and this quotient constitutes what is called a "ratio," or the number of inhabitants needed to form a Senatorial district, which district is entitled to one member of the Senate and to three members of the Lower House. The Constitution also provides that no Senatorial district shall have less than four-fifths of a "ratio." Under this provision a "ratio" after our next legislative apportionment made on the new census must contain about 75,000 inhabitants. Under the last apportionment the "ratio" was only 60,000. Four-fifths of the old "ratio" is 48,000, and counties possessing this population were, in 1881, allowed to constitute districts by themselves. Adams, La Salle, St. Clair, Madison, Sangamon, McLean, Peoria, and Will were large enough to form such districts. Four-fifths of the present, or new, "ratio"—or about 60,000—is too large a number to permit Madison County to constitute a single district, while Kane has advanced to the full Senatorial grade. McLean again squeezes in, its 65,000 fairly entitling it to hold its rank as a single Senatorial district, thus dispelling the doubts of those who feared it might fall below the necessary number of inhabitants to allow four members in the General Assembly. As a matter of fact but for the "four-fifths ratio" provision of our Constitution McLean County would need 75,000 inhabitants to entitle it to be a district by itself.

But we must face the probability that the enormous growth of Chicago during the next ten years compared with the slow growth of the rest of the State will almost certainly raise the legislative "ratio" to such a large figure that McLean County will not possess four-fifths of the proper number, and must then be attached to some adjoining county, a process to be again repeated ten years later, when the "ratio" will perhaps again have advanced enormously—compelling one or two more counties to be united with McLean, by which time, it is safe to assume, our people will awake to the threatening condition of public affairs, an awaking which I am not vain enough to imagine can be brought about by any feeble efforts of myself at the present time.

This preliminary explanation prepares the way for the main object of this article, which is to show the effect of Chicago's enormous growth upon the future of the agricultural districts of Illinois.

Under the apportionment following the census of 1870 Cook County constituted seven Senatorial districts, giving the county twenty-eight out of the 204 members of the General Assembly. The census of 1880 advanced Cook County to ten districts, giving it forty out of the total of 204, or nearly one-fifth of the legislative power of the State of Illinois. The population of Illinois is now given as 3,826,351. This divided by fifty-one will give 75,026 as the next "ratio." Cook County with 1,183,932 inhabitants under the forthcoming apportionment, will form sixteen districts, will have a total of sixty-four members out of 204, and will possess almost exactly one-third of the legislative control of Illinois. If this rate of progress continues another ten years Cook County will be entitled to twenty-five districts, or 100 members, almost one-half. If it then continues to grow thus for another ten years its voting strength will be 160, leaving all the rest of the State with only forty-four members all told. These figures have been very carefully prepared, and they show a startling condition of affairs. It will not do to assert that Chicago will not continue to thrive for the next twenty years as it has thriven in the last twenty. All the present indications point to an indefinite continuation of this increase and such an increase will, as certainly as fate, entirely wipe out all of the political influence of the farming districts of this State.

Our natural proneness to thrust disagreeable objects out of sight may cause us to indulge the belief that Chicago will not thrive during the next twenty years as it has during the last. But this will not greatly illumine the dark picture, because figures prove that even if Chicago continues to gain at a rate only one-half as great as it has of late, twenty years even of such growth will give Cook County a voting strength of 108, giving the balance of the State a total of but ninety-two, with Cook County fairly in the ascendency at the end of twenty years. Twenty years is a short time in the history of a State. Our present Constitution, still called the "New Constitution," is twenty years old, and it is entirely probable that the present generation of voters will be called upon to face the problem to which I have alluded, and which takes on very gloomy colors when looked at from different points of view; and in a future article I propose to take some of these gloomy views of the future and see how we think Cook County is likely to use its future power. MCLEAN.

### To Sink an Oil Well Near Bucharest.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—The Oil Well Supply company of this city has just contracted with the Hamburg Oil company of Hamburg, Germany, to drill a well about forty miles from Bucharest. This is the field where some years ago Americans drilled in the interest of German capital. Oil was encountered, but through a mistake in plans the venture had to be abandoned. This time a 22-inch well will be started, so as to give ample width. The drillers will be W. C. Ginter, W. E. Babcock, and Henry McElroy. They will leave about Jan. 1.

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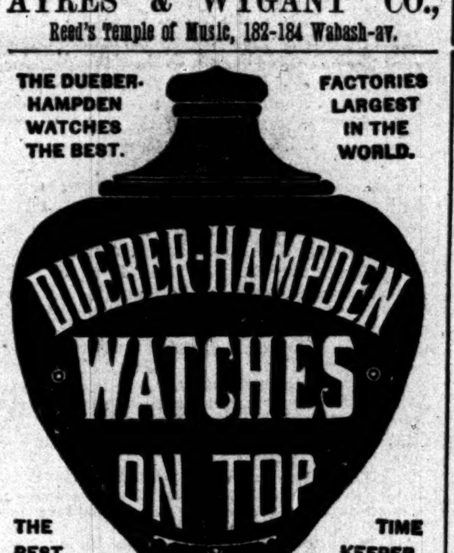

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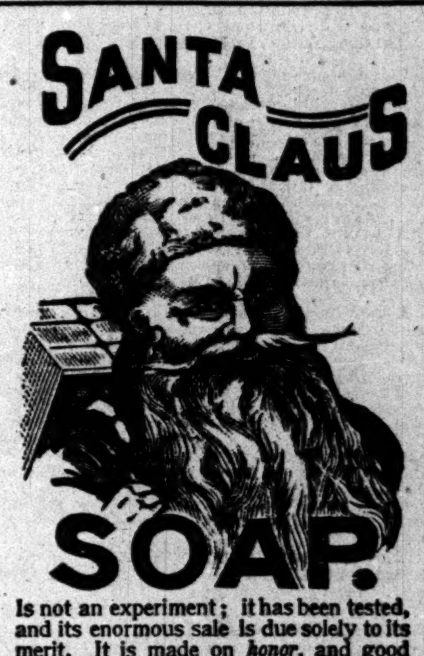

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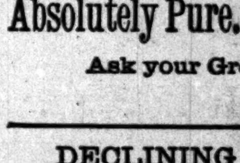

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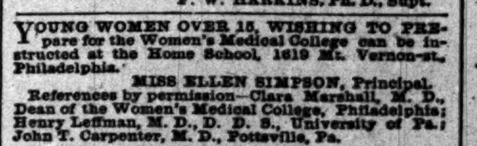

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The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors and other business that may come before them, will be held at its banking office, "Rookery Building," Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
FRANK W. SMITH, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1890.

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150 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & HAGE, 48 Clark St.

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The regular annual meeting of this company for the election of the officers for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at their office, Room 417 First National Bank Building, Chicago, on Monday, January 5th, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.
G. B. HEISEN, Secretary.

10% First mortgage loans, approved by 1st Nat. Bank, Fairhaven, Puget Sound terminus Gt. Northern (Manitoba) Ry. Correspondence invited. FRANK J. HAMILTON, to Hamilton & Reynolds, Fairhaven, Wash.

# BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | Dec. 12. | Dec. 5. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $111,694,003 | $108,291,011 |
| Boston | 15,010,715 | 12,916,000 |
| Chicago | 13,244,000 | 14,929,000 |
| Philadelphia | 11,058,577 | 10,463,717 |
| St. Louis | 3,907,118 | 3,643,672 |
| Baltimore | 2,167,571 | 2,347,484 |
| New Orleans | 2,370,378 | 2,950,274 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 20@25c discount; St. Louis, 50@60c discount.

Business is not active at the banks. The demand for bank accommodation is certainly less than might ordinarily be looked for at this time. That does not mean that the banks are not loaning all the money they care to, however. They could easily extend their lines by a good many millions if they wished. They have out all they care for at present, but it leaves an unusually large surplus. A large class of borrowers have been taught to expect nothing but refusals, and so they make no applications. With the demands for Jan. 1, disbursements so near at hand, easy money cannot be looked for at present, but the belief in decidedly easier money after the first of January is strongly held by most of the bankers. A loan was reported in New York yesterday of $1,000,000 for six months at 6 per cent.

The first installment of 50 per cent on the $1,000,000 capital of the Globe National Bank has been called. The bank expects to open for business Dec. 22.

Sterling quotations for demand bankers' bills were 483 in the morning, went off to 482¾, and back to 482¾. Bankers' 60-day bills were 477@478. Commercial sixties and demand were about 1½ cents below those quotations. Wilson and Sturges report that New York exchange sold before clearings at 25 cents discount and after clearings at par.

There is no change in the outlook at the Stock Exchange. Yesterday's transactions were about the counterpart of those of the day before. Most of the interest is in West Side Cable stock and Gaslight 5s. West Side ranged from 103@103½. There were but two buyer-option transactions, and those brought extraordinary premiums, a buyer 30 trade being made at 1⅜ above the market for regular stock. That is paying interest at the rate of 25 per cent, which indicates there is still little use in attempting to borrow money on stock collateral. Option buyers, of course, do not look at it as paying such high rates of interest as the transactions figure out, but finding it impossible to trade any other way they feel sure enough of an advance to be satisfied to pay the price the buyer options command. The present price for North Chicago street railroad is attracting some small investors, but there seems to be plenty of stock for them in the neighborhood of 130. Gaslight 5s were firmer, opening at 80⅞ and closing at 81¼. While the Gaslight 5s have been steadily active it is notable that there has been hardly a sale of Consumers' bonds recently. Sales yesterday were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Am.S.B.Co.Ill. b 30. | 88 | 5 W. C. St. R. R. Co. | 103⅜ |
| 75 C. & C. C. & D. Co. | 54⅞ | 70 do | 103⅞ |
| 50 N.C.St.R.R.Co. b 30. | 133 | 120 do | 103⅞ |
| 10 do | 132 | 100 do | 103⅞ |
| 10 do | 133⅛ | 200 do | 103⅞ |
| 15 Nat'l Ry. Co. | 100 | 150 do | 103 |
| 75 Street's S. C. L. | 29 | 10 do—cash | 103⅛ |
| 200 W. C. St. R. R. Co. | 103 | 25 do | 103⅜ |
| 50 do | 103½ | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s. | 80⅞ | $ 7000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s. | 80⅞ |
| 11000 do | 80⅞ | 16000 do | 81 |
| 10000 do | 80⅞ | 1000 W. C. St. R. R. 1st M. 5s. | 97 |
| 1000 do | 81 | | |

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 W. C. S. R. R. Co. | 103⅛ | 100 W. C. S. R. R. Co. | 103⅜ |
| 100 do b 30. | 105 | 100 do b 30. | 105 |
| 200 do | 103⅛ | 100 do | 103⅜ |
| 10 do | 103⅜ | 10 Nat. Railway Co. | 100 |
| 100 do | 103⅞ | 10 N. Chi. S. R. R. Co. | 133 |
| 40 do | 103⅞ | 10 do | 132 |
| 150 do | 103⅞ | 116 C. B. & M. Co. pfd. | 43¼ |
| 50 do b 60. | 106 | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s. | 81¼ | $13000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s. | 81¼ |
| 6000 do | 81¼ | | |

Edward L. Brewster yesterday telegraphed from New York to Brewster & Co. here that he learned the directors meeting of the Junction railways and Union Stock-Yards company will be held next Tuesday, and that a 3 per cent half-yearly dividend will be declared on the preferred stock, and probably 2½ per cent and perhaps 5 per cent on the common stock.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—[Special.]—A decided movement was manifested in the market this morning. Not only was the opening strong but a further advance, extending in some cases to 1 and 2 points, was made. The news from London showed the continuance of a better and easier feeling there and more of a disposition to take interest in American shares. Locally the stronger feeling was based on the easier money market. Offers of short-time loans are beginning to be made. It was said that one prominent firm had offered $500,000 at 6 per cent for sixty days. One large broker was so confident that the street had passed through the worst and that matters were now on the mend that he offered to carry all the stocks his customers would buy at 7 per cent margin and guaranteed not to charge them more than 6 per cent interest for the next 90 days.

People anticipate a much better bank statement tomorrow than was made last week. There is also a general belief that the railroad Presidents' meeting next Monday may eventuate in some tangible good, and be the means of putting the roads on a paying basis again. All these things were instrumental in causing the strength today. That there is still danger in the commercial community is not lost sight of entirely.

Missouri Pacific was the market leader this morning, opening at 59¾, or ⅛ above the close, and advanced to 61. Lackawanna also gained two points, notwithstanding the story that Deacon White and his pool had largely liquidated and were not averse to seeing a further decline. The Grangers were all active and stronger by 1 to 2 points.

Union Pacific was the failure during the afternoon. The rumored intention to issue bonds to pay off the floating debt of $11,500,000 was not received kindly by the street, but in addition it was reported that a serious strike had been ordered on the road. After the noon hour a sharp selling movement carried the price down to 45. The strike was subsequently denied, and within a few minutes the stock had recovered to 46¼. The rest of the market was fairly steady, retaining most of its early gain.

There was no diminution of the bull movement during the afternoon, and most of the list participated still further in the advance, until one or two points of gains were common. The Grangers, with Missouri Pacific and Louisville and Nashville, were the most affected, St. Paul scoring an advance of 2⅛, Rock Island 2¼, and the others 2⅛. Union Pacific recovered to 46 after its drop to 45, and seemed inclined to gain even more. There was not so much interest in Lackawanna as during the morning, and the stock fell off somewhat from its highest, but recorded a net gain of 1⅛ over last night.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2⅛ to 4 per cent, last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 7½@10. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 478 for 60 day bills and 483 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 287,632 shares, including: Atchison, 18,042; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 37,942; Lake Shore, 3,307; Louisville and Nashville, 17,910; Missouri Pacific, 10,135; Northern Pacific, 5,840; do preferred, 12,612; Reading, 13,505; Richmond and West Point, 7,195; St. Paul, 43,200; Union Pacific, 28,495.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing—Dec 12 | Closing—Dec 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Seed T | 100 | 16¾ | 15⅜ | 16¾ | 15⅛ |
| Atchison | 17,822 | 31⅛ | 30 | 31⅛ | 29⅞ |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 200 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | ..... |
| C., B. & Q. | 6,000 | 90⅛ | 89 | 90⅛ | 88⅞ |
| Canada Southern | 1,200 | 49 | 47⅞ | 49 | 47⅞ |
| Canadian Pacific | 1,300 | 72¼ | 71⅛ | 72¼ | ..... |
| Ches. & Ohio | 775 | 16⅝ | 15⅜ | 16⅝ | 15⅛ |
| Do 1st pfd | 700 | 41⅞ | 41 | 41⅞ | 40⅞ |
| Colorado Coal | 317 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 31⅞ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 2,415 | 60¼ | 59 | 60¼ | 58 |
| Do pfd | 200 | 90 | 89⅛ | 90 | 89⅛ |
| Con. Gas (N. Y.) | 570 | 91⅜ | 90 | 91⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Chicago Gas | 3,635 | 36⅜ | 35⅞ | 36⅜ | 35⅛ |
| D., L. & W. | 38,325 | 127¾ | 125⅛ | 127⅛ | 125⅝ |
| Del. & Hud. | 338 | 124⅞ | 123 | 124⅞ | 122⅞ |
| Den. & Rio G pfd | 100 | 56¼ | 56⅛ | 56¼ | 55⅞ |
| D. & C. F. Co. | 400 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| Erie | 1,260 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | 18⅞ |
| Do pfd | 350 | 48⅜ | 46 | 48⅜ | 47 |
| East Tenn. 2d pfd | 500 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | 14¾ |
| Hocking Valley | 380 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | ..... |
| Hocking Coal | 100 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| Illinois Central | 105 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 95 |
| Jersey Central | 565 | 97 | 96⅜ | 97 | 96 |
| Kan. & Tex. pfd | 300 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅜ | 19 |
| Linseed Oil | 100 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | ..... |
| Lake Shore | 3,401 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106⅛ | 105 |
| Louis. & Nash | 18,010 | 74⅜ | 72⅞ | 74⅛ | 71⅛ |
| L. E. & W. | 900 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Do pfd | 2,640 | 50⅝ | 49⅜ | 50⅜ | 49 |
| L. N. A. & C. | 200 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ..... |
| Lead Trust | 2,080 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| Missouri Pacific | 9,835 | 61⅝ | 59⅞ | 61⅝ | 58⅜ |
| Manitoba | 100 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| M., L. S. & W. | 150 | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | ..... |
| Do pfd | 100 | 107 | 107 | 107 | ..... |
| Michigan Central | 400 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ..... |
| Manhattan | 495 | 97⅛ | 97 | 97⅛ | 97¼ |
| Mob. & Ohio | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | ..... |
| Minn. & St. L. pfd | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¼ |
| Northwest | 2,650 | 104⅜ | 103 | 104⅜ | 102⅞ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 134 |
| New England | 2,600 | 32⅜ | 32 | 32⅜ | 31⅞ |
| Nor. Pac. | 3,840 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20 |
| Do pfd* | 12,411 | 61⅜ | 60 | 61⅛ | 60⅞ |
| Nor. & W pfd | 100 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | ..... |
| N. Y. Cent. | 1,035 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 98 |
| N. Y., S. & W. | 300 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | ..... |
| Do pfd | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| N. Y. C. & S. L. | 100 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | ..... |
| Do 2d pfd | 600 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅝ | ..... |
| Nor. Am. Co. | 1,935 | 12⅜ | 11⅜ | 12⅜ | 11⅞ |
| Ogn. S. Line | 1,936 | 19⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅜ |
| Ogn. Impvt. | 950 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | 16⅝ |
| Ogn. Ry & Nav. | 130 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | ..... |
| Ont. & W. | 1,922 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅛ |
| Omaha Com. | 1,000 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21⅝ |
| Do pfd* | 200 | 78 | 77½ | 78 | ..... |
| Pac. Mail | 800 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | 29⅞ |
| Pullman | 400 | 177 | 176 | 177 | 175 |
| Reading | 13,505 | 30 | 28⅞ | 29⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Rich. Terml. | 7,195 | 16¼ | 15⅜ | 16⅛ | 15⅜ |
| Do pfd | 700 | 68 | 66⅜ | 68 | 64⅞ |
| Rock Island | 15,222 | 73 | 70⅜ | 72⅝ | 69⅞ |
| St. Paul | 41,940 | 52⅛ | 50⅝ | 52⅝ | 49⅝ |
| Do pfd | 575 | 104⅛ | 103⅛ | 104⅛ | 103 |
| St. P. & Dul. | 300 | 22⅝ | 21 | 22⅝ | 20⅝ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | ..... |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | ..... |
| Sugar Trust | 3,360 | 54⅝ | 52⅛ | 53⅝ | 53⅛ |
| Silver B. | 320,000 | 105⅜ | 104⅛ | 104⅞ | 105⅛ |
| Texas Pac. | 2,732 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 14⅜ | 13⅞ |
| Tol. A. A. & N. M. | 700 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| Tenn. Coal | 725 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 29⅝ |
| Union Pac. | 28,385 | 47⅛ | 45 | 46⅞ | 45⅛ |
| W. & L. E. | 1,000 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | 27⅞ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 65 | 64 | 64⅞ | 64 |
| Wabash | 750 | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅛ |
| Do pfd | 1,950 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 16⅞ |
| Western Union | 2,365 | 75 | 74⅛ | 74⅞ | 74 |
| Wis. Cent. | 1,080 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | 17⅛ |

*Ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 140 | Fargo | 135 |
| American | 110 | United States | 62 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg. | 121 | U. S. 4½s, reg. | 103 |
| U. S. 4s, coup. | 122 | U. S. 4½s, coup. | 103 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 W N Bk | 100 | 5000 M&E 2d | 101¾ |
| 10000 Atch 4s | 80¼ | 6000 NYH&D con | 109½ |
| 5000 Atch inc | 52¾ | 10000 NYC x5s | 100 |
| 50000 A&P inc | 12@12½ | 1000 NYS&W 1st refg | 91 |
| 2000 Brk El 1st | 108 | 55000 NP con 5s | 79@80 |
| 2000 C&O 2d | 94¼ | 70000 NW, sf 5s rg | 102 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5000 CNJ gm 5s | 108 | 10000 OS gm 4s | 50 |
| 3000 CB&Q deb 5s | 97 | 2000 Or Imp 1st | 84 |
| 30000 CRI&P5s cp | 98½ | 1000 OSL&U con | 80 |
| 2000 CHV&T gm 6s | 79½ | 5000 P&R 1st pfd | 54 |
| 1000 ET cn gd 5s | 100 | 4000 P&R g m 4s | 77 |
| 3000 FtW&D 1st | 97@98½ | 22000 P&W 1st | 72 |
| 6000 Intl&GtN cp 6s tr | 70 | 1000 R&D deb | 99 |
| 4000 LacledeGs 1st | 70½@71½ | 5000 RT tr 6s | 94½@94¾ |
| 1000 Lg Dk 6s | 117¾ | 2000 RioGW 1st | 70 |
| 4000 Lg Dk 7s | 103¾ | 12000 StLA&T 1st tr | 75 |
| 1000 LNA&C 1st | 106 | 3000 TP 2d inc | 29½@30 |
| 4000 LNO&T 1st | 89 | 4000 TAA&C 6s gd | 83 |
| 1000 LStL&T 1st | 74 | 3000 Un El 1st | 105⅛ |
| 12000 Met El 1st | 112½@113 | 10000 UP-D&G 1st | 78 |
| 2000 M&SPls-C&MR 5s | 98 | 4000 Wab 1st | 95 |
| 15500 MK&T 1st | 72½@72¼ | 27000 W S gtd 4s | 100@100¼ |
| 1000 MK&T 2d | 37½ | 18000 WisCen 1st | 93½@94 |
| 4000 M&StL 1st | 100 | 10000 Wis C inc | 32 |
| 3000 M P 1st cn | 104½ | 5 Adams Ex | 145 |
| 3000 M L&T 6s | 108 | 10 Amn Ex | 110 |

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5000 NC 6s 1919 | 118 | 1000 NYC ex 5s | 100½ |
| 7000 AmDI 5s | 106 | 3000 NYO&W con 5s | 90 |
| 64000 Atch 4s | 80@80¾ | 7000 NYS&W1st rfdg5s | 90 |
| 1000 Atch inc | 52½ | 10000 NoP con 5s | 79½ |
| 3000 A&P inc | 12½@12¾ | 2000 Ohio S gm 4s | 50½ |
| 1000 CS 1st gtd | 105¼ | 5000 Or Imp 1st | 84@85 |
| 3000 C&O con 5s | 94½ | 4000 OSL 6s | 104 |
| 1000 C B & Q deb 5s | 97 | 26000 P&R 1st pfd | 54 |
| 11000 CRI&P5s cp | 98½@98⅞ | 20000 P&R 2d pfd | 33½ |
| 1000 CC&I 6s | 100½ | 10000 P&R 3d pfd | 26½ |
| 5000 CHV&T 5s | 77 | 20000 P&R g m 4s | 77 |
| 8000 D&H rg '91 | 103 | 44000 R&WPTc t 5s | 66½@67 |
| 1000 D&RG 1st | 114¾ | 11000 Rio G W 1st | 70@70½ |
| 3000 ET con gd 5s | 100¼ | 1000 StL&IM 2d | 104 |
| 7000 Edison El Ill | 94@95 | 4000 SL&IM 5s | 88½ |
| 9000 FtW&D 1st | 99@99½ | 1000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B | 110½ |
| 6000 GH&SA-WDist | 93¼ | 10000 SP of NM 1st | 106½ |
| 10000 H & St Jo cons | 114½ | 1000 T&OC 1st | 103¾ |
| 1000 Kan Pa 1st cons | 108½ | 11000 TP 1st 5s | 83½@83¾ |
| 10000 LS 1st rg | 120 | 6000 TP 2d inc | 30½@30½ |
| 3000 L&WB cn asst | 109 | 10000 TP&W 4s | 76 |
| 2000 LE&SL cn 1st 5s | 86 | 10000 Un El 1st | 105½@105¾ |
| 1000 L&N cons | 111¾ | 8000 UP-D&G 1st | 78½@79 |
| 3000 Met El 2d | 101½@102 | 3000 Wab 1st | 95@95½ |
| 2000 M Cent 5s-1931 | 111 | 9000 Wab 2d | 69½ |
| 2000 M&SP1stC&PW5s | 104¼ | 35000 WS gd 4s | 100 |
| 5000 M&SL 1st-IE | 90 | 1000 WN&P | 28½@28¾ |
| 7000 MKT 1st | 72½ | 1000 W&LE 1st | 106 |
| 7000 M&O gm | 58 | 10000 Wis Cen 1st | 93½ |
| 1000 Mgn L&T 6s | 108 | 5000 Wis C inc | 32½ |

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Bk Com | 189 | 5000 MK&T 2d | 37½ |
| 1000 Tenn set 3s | 70 | 5000 Mob&O g m | 58½ |
| 15000 Atch inc | 52¾ | 5000 M&E 2d | 102½ |
| 1000 BCR&N 1st | 91 | 2000 NYC&SL 4s | 89 |
| 10000 CNJ gm 5s | 107½@108 | 10000 NYLE&Wnew2cn | 95 |
| 1000 C&O con 5s | 94 | 8000 NP con 5s | 79½@79¾ |
| 39000 CRI&P cp | 98 | 2000 NP&M 1st | 100 |
| 3000 Col Mid 1st | 105 | 2000 Or Im 1s | 86 |
| 2000 Col Mid 4s | 70½@80½ | 5000 P&R g m 4s | 76¾ |
| 1000 D&RG 4s | 79½ | 8000 P&W 1st | 72 |
| 8000 DSS&A 5s | 92½ | 11000 P&R 1st pfd | 54@55 |
| 2000 ET cn g 5s | 100 | 30000 P&R 2d pfd | 34 |
| 9000 Ft W & D 1s | 97½@98½ | 1000 P&R 3d pfd | 27 |
| 15000 I&GN cp 6s tr | 70 | 12000 R&WPcl tr5s | 67@67⅛ |
| 9000 KyCen 1st 4s | 79@79½ | 1000 SLA&T 1st tr | 75 |
| 20000 LE&W 1st 5s | 105¼ | 2000 SoCar inc | 12 |
| 4000 Lg Dk 6s | 117¾ | 5000 T P 1st 5s | 83½ |
| 10000 MLS&W ex 5s | 99½ | 6000 TP 2d psd | 30@30½ |
| 1000 M&SP 1st-SMD | 111½ | 3000 UPcol tr 4½s | 69@70 |
| 1000 M&SP 1st term5s | 100 | 1500 WS gtd 4s reg | 100¼ |
| 28000 MK&T 1st | 72½@72¾ | 120 Am Ex | 112 |

## BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Description. | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 4,800 | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | 30 | 31⅛ |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 130 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| Bell Telephone | 74 | 208 | 210 | 208 | 210 |
| C., B. and Q. | 2,100 | 89 | 90⅛ | 89 | 90⅛ |
| C. & West Mich | 770 | 40 | 43 | 40 | 43 |
| Mexican Tel | 300 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Oregon Short Line | 130 | 19½ | 19½ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Sugar Trust | 1,400 | 54½ | 54⅝ | 52½ | 53⅛ |
| Thomson & Ho'st'n | 1,125 | 38½ | 40 | 38½ | 39⅝ |
| Do pfd | 108 | 25½ | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| Union Pacific | 2,400 | 46⅝ | 47¼ | 45¾ | 46⅜ |

Bond sales and quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15000 Atch 4s | 78¾ | 2000 Mex C 1st inc | 35 |
| 28000 do inc | 53 | 31000 Mex 4s | 69½@70 |
| 1000 C & W M 5s | 90½ | 1000 O S L 6s | 99 |
| 6000 Wis C inc | 33@33½ | 500 Bell 7s | 112 |

Money at the clearing-house is 7 3-10 per cent; call loans are 6@8 per cent, and time paper is 5@7½ per cent.

## PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12.—The market closed strong: Pennsylvania, 49¾@50; Reading, 14 13-16@14⅞; Reading gen. 4s, 76¾@77; do 1st pfd, 53⅞@54⅛; do 2d pfd, 33½@35; do 3d pfd, 27¼@27⅜.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Closing: Consols, money, 95⅞; do account, 96. United States 4s, 123¾ ex coupon; do 4½s, 105½; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 32½; Canadian Pacific, 74⅞; Erie, 19⅞; do seconds, 99; Illinois Central, 100; Mexican ordinary, 44½; St. Paul common, 15⅜; New York Central, 102; Pennsylvania, 51¾; Reading, 15⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 74½; bar silver, 48⅛d per ounce; money, 3 per cent; rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4¼ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £91,000.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 17½c for the account.

## MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.75; Adams Consolidated, $1.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould & Curry, $1.25; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $3.00; Mexican, $2.85; Mount Diablo, $2.00; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.25; Plymouth, $1.00; Savage, $1.45; Sierra Nevada, $1.75; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Allouez Min. Co. (new), $3.50; Atlantic, $15.50; Boston & Mont., $42.00; Calumet & Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $18.00; Huron, $3.00; Kearsarge, $10.00; Osceola, $32.00; Pewabic (new), $10.00; Quincy, $90.00; Santa Fe Copper, 40c; Tamarack, $13.00; Centennial Mining, $15.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 65c; Bulwer, 20c; Best and Belcher, $2.20; Bodie Consolidated, 80c; Chollar, $2.30; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.90; Crown Point, $1.35; Gould and Curry, $1.40; Hale and Norcross, $1.40; Mexican, $2.45; Mono, 45c; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, $3.15; Potosi, $4.25; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $1.75; Union Consolidated, $1.80; Utah, 45c; Yellow Jacket, $2.00; Commonwealth, $1.05; Belle Isle, 25c.

## GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Wheat attracted most of the attention, the other markets ruling rather dull and easy. The trading was a little more general than it has been for some time, a good many orders coming from outside points. Northwestern advices indicated a marked falling off in the receipts, and now that wheat has gone above $1.00 there are a great many who feel certain that there will be a boom in that cereal that will carry some of the markets up more or less with it. Judging from the tone of some of the dispatches from the East, houses there which have been noted for their very decided views on the bear side of the market have experienced a change of heart and are now looking for better times and higher prices.

Clearings of wheat and wheat in flour from New York were reported at 184,000 bu, and formed a supporting feature of the market.

The failure of a big contracting firm in New York had a depressing effect on the market for a little while, but the recovery was rapid.

William Dunn received a cable message yesterday from Belgium asking him to forward some samples of good seeding wheat.

Sawyer, the Minneapolis bear, covered something like 800,000 bu wheat in this market yesterday.

There was no American wheat among the 64,000 bu received at Liverpool during the last three days.

They are looking for an increase of about 650,000 bu of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth for the visible Monday.

Late quotations for privileges follow: Puts on May wheat, 99¾@99⅞c, and calls, $1.01¼@1.01⅜; puts on May corn, 53⅞c, and calls, 54¾c.

Kennett-Hopkins, Mitchell, Boyden, Dunn, Poole-Sherman, Brosseau, and Young were prominent among the buyers of wheat, Stauffer, Baldwin-Farnum, Dunham, and Helmholz among the sellers.

Near deliveries of oats have been utterly neglected for some time and the discount yesterday widened to 3½c under May. Buell sold a small lot at 42¼c when May was 45⅞c.

Milwaukee's estimate of the visible is for a decrease of close to 500,000 bu wheat, provided the decrease for the last two days of the week keeps up with the average of the first four.

There was some talk about 100 cars of wheat having been picked up by millers from various points in the interior part of the State. There were purchases of 50,000 bu in round lots, and No. 3 was commanding almost No. 2 prices.

Some of the buying of wheat on country orders was undoubtedly due to the numerous reports of damage by the Hessian fly. Kansas advices in this respect showed serious injury to the growing wheat.

A traveling man for a local flour dealer reports that a trip through Michigan convinces him that fully half the mills in the State will have to shut down inside of six weeks for lack of wheat. He says millers are paying 98c for wheat at Grand Rapids.

The *Northwestern Miller* says that the flour output for the last week was the lightest since July as a result of low water and dull markets. The production was 114,600 brls, against 171,020 brls the previous week and 146,900 brls a year ago. The exports were 48,000 brls, against 63,665 brls for the same week one year ago.

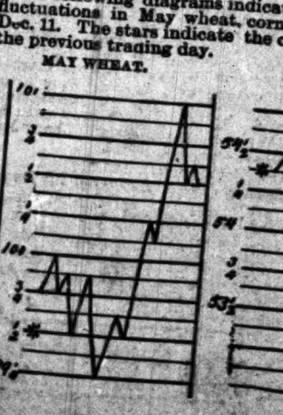
There was some talk, which received little credence among many members of the board, of a clique of strong Northwestern men led by some such trader as Ryan of St. Paul to bull wheat, no matter how much money it might take or how much wheat they had to buy. It was said that the clique did a little of its buying yesterday, and that the effect will be more marked within the next few days.

The statement wired from Minneapolis that the elevator men had raised their prices to the farmers 1c per bu on wheat had quite a marked bullish effect. There were several traders who said that the falling off in the receipts in the Northwest could be easily explained. They hold that the elevator men have not the money to pay the farmers for the stuff, and that the holders of the grain will hang on to it until they can get the price they want and have the cash paid when the grain is delivered.

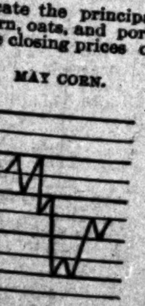
The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: "The movement of winter wheat to market has been very meager during the last week, but the receipts of spring wheat at leading points were fairly liberal, although not up to the corresponding time last year, but the total exceeds the average for several preceding years. The receipts of corn at Western primary centers were larger than the preceding week, but fall largely below the corresponding week last year."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Dec. 11. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous trading day.

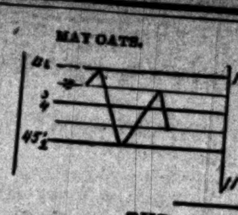
MAY WHEAT.



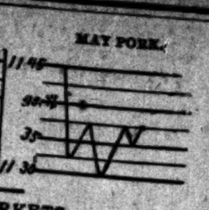
MAY CORN.



MAY OATS.



MAY PORK.



## THE MARKETS.

Wheat opened higher, the feeling on the curb before the opening being strong on the advance in the stock market, easier money, and rather liberal orders from millers at interior points. A number of messages from Kansas reporting damage by the Hessian fly cut some figure in the sentiment that marked the early hours. May opened ⅜c up from the close of the previous day, and quickly touched $1.00. Bloom improved the long yearned-for opportunity to unload a lot of long wheat he had been carrying up and down the scale for a week, and through his brokers sold 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 bu. There was other realizing, but not to any such extent, and there was no little curiosity to know where all the wheat had gone. During a quiet half-hour or so after Bloom had unloaded the brokers made some inquiries and discovered that much of the wheat had been bought by the commission houses for their country customers. This was rather unexpected, and a few of the traders began to buy. They discovered that with Bloom out of it there was little wheat for sale. Shorts began to get anxious, bidding became more active, Pardridge's brokers got into the pit with orders to buy in his short wheat, and there was a sharp rally from 99⅛@99⅜c, where the market had been see-sawing for half an hour or more. Just before noon the dollar mark was passed, and the price went to $1.01 before the rush was over. But one 5,000 bu lot sold at the outside, but there was a good deal of trading at $1.00⅞. The advance brought out larger offerings, and toward the close there was a decline of ½c, the market closing steady at $1.00⅜. There was an active demand for cash wheat and samples from millers, and the prices ruled firm under light offerings. Closing cables were steady. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 93c for No. 2 red, 20 cars and 12,000 bu selling on private terms. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 90@92c, No. 4 do at 73@86c, and No. 3 spring at 84@90c. Total cash sales about 52 cars and 22,000 bu.

Corn missed the support that has been accorded it by Hutchinson, and yesterday when he sold a little instead of buying the market sagged off and dragged all through the session. There was not the rally that was expected when wheat went up, and the friends of the commodity were disappointed. Domestic markets were easier, and the fear of more liberal receipts is undoubtedly the cause for the heaviness noticed during the last few days. The shipping demand was light for cash and only moderate for samples. Stauffer sold considerable May corn during the session, probably for Pardridge. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 51¾@52¼c for No. 2. Sample sales were at 49c for No. 4 mixed and 49@51½c for new and old No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats were perhaps a trifle less dull, though the interest displayed in the speculative branch of the trade was small, with the market easier. May sold early at 46c, or a shade above a previous quotation, declined ½c, to 45½c, and recovered to 45⅝@45¾c at the close, or a net shrinkage of nearly ¼c. December was relatively weaker, selling early at 42½c and later at 42¼c, closing nominal, with January inactive. Withdrawals from store were increased to 42,420 bu, and the receipts were also fairly liberal. Cash lots sold chiefly by sample, with the weakness finally developing into a decline of nearly ½c. Free-on-board lots sold at 42@42½c for No. 3 mixed, 42@44c for do white, and 43¾@46c for No. 2 white.

Rye was steady, but dull, with a part of the cash offerings sent to store at 68@68½c for No. 2, the outside price paid for cars in special location. Samples were quiet at 68½@69c for No. 2. May was on sale most of the day at a recent figure of 73c, and eventually there was light trading at that, with 69c paid for January. Barley was again weak, with some sales at figures slightly below a recent range. At the same time there was a fair demand at the lowered prices, with low grades constituting the bulk of the supply. Free on board transactions were at 55@65c for No. 3, and 48@58c for No. 4. No. 2 was not quotable in the absence of either offerings or real demand.

Provisions opened tame. Hog receipts were fair and better in quality, with prices well maintained. Offers for the nearer deliveries were free and dragged the deferred futures down with them. There was some disposition to get away from December stuff due to the heavy carrying charges. On the call Cudahy Bros. of Omaha sold 5,000 brls of May pork at $11.30@11.32½. Toward the close there was a slight improvement in sympathy with wheat, but the market was not strong. January pork opened at $10.45, touched $10.47½, sold as low as $10.32½, and closed at $10.37½. May pork sold at $11.30@11.45 and closed at $11.37½, cash lots being $10.12½@10.25 for mess. May lard opened at $6.47½, sold down to $6.42½ and closed at $6.45@6.47½, cash lots being $5.77½@5.80 for new. May ribs opened at $5.80, sold down to $5.75, and closed at $5.77½@5.80. Cash lots were quoted at $5.00@5.05. Cash sales included 2,000 tcs new lard at $5.77½, 175,000 tcs green hams at 7¼c, and 325,000 lbs green shoulders partly on private terms.

Flour continues dull, and little business is looked for until the wheat market shall have settled down to one thing or the other.

Millstuffs were in good demand with bran firmer at $15.25@15.75; middlings sold at $15.25@17.50; shorts at $14.50 and wheat screenings at $15.00.

Flaxseed attracted little attention at the hands of usual traders, though the few transactions indicated a fully steady tone. No. 1 cash sold at $1.20 with $1.17@1.17½ paid for a few cars rejected. For December $1.19½ was bid and February was salable at $1.25, but no sellers appeared. A small quantity of May sold at $1.33, or ½c above Thursday's price. Carriers asked 12½c to take December and sell May. Timothy seed was devoid of especial change or feature of interest. Aside from a sale of a car of March at $1.31 indicating a nearly steady tone, futures were entirely lifeless; for year delivery $1.20 was bid. Common to good country seed sold at $1.10@1.17½. Clover seed was inactive at $4.05 for prime.

The street produce markets were favored with more seasonable weather, and with the usual demand for account of city retailers a large aggregate business was accomplished. Prices in most instances were steady to firm, with dairy products held at nearly outside quotations, especially when attractive in quality. Finely dressed fowls were in good request on both home and outside account, with a fair quantity going to the East for the holiday trade, this demand constituting an element of stability in the present range of prices. Fruits were firm, with a good demand for choice lots; receipts of desirable Florida oranges are fair, yet the movement from that State is later than usual because the fruit has been slow in ripening.

In many instances there were indications of a quieting down in the markets for general merchandise, as is usual just prior to the Christmas holidays, though in the aggregate there was a liberal jobbing trade. Groceries were nearly steady, sirups ruling easy, while teas were unchanged; oils were quiet, with further weakness noted in turpentine; drugs and chemicals were devoid of essential change and coal was in fair request on local account for immediate consumption.

### PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

| | Closed Thursday. | Range yesterday. | Closed yesterday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | |
| December | $ 90⅝ | $ 90⅝@ 92 | $ 92 |
| January | 91⅝ | 92 @ 93⅛ | 93 |
| May | 99⅝ | 99⅝@ 1.01 | 1.00⅜ |
| CORN. | | | |
| December | $ 52⅛ | $ 51⅛@ 52⅛ | $ 51⅛ |
| January | 51⅜ | 51⅛@ 51⅞ | 51⅜ |
| May | 54⅝ | 53⅞@ 54⅝ | 54 |
| OATS. | | | |
| December | $ 42⅛ | $ 42⅛@ 42⅛ | $ 42⅛ |
| May | 45⅝ | 45⅛@ 46 | 45⅝ |
| MESS PORK. | | | |
| January | $10.40 | $10.32½@10.47½ | $10.37½ |
| May | 11.40 | 11.30 @11.45 | 11.37½ |
| LARD—PER 100 LBS. | | | |
| January | $ 5.87½ | $ 5.85 @ 5.90 | $ 5.87½ |
| May | 6.47½ | 6.42½@ 6.47½ | 6.45 |
| RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE. | | | |
| December | $ 4.87½ | $ 4.87½@.... | $ 4.87½ |
| January | 5.15 | 5.12½@ 5.20 | 5.15 |
| May | 5.77½ | 5.75 @ 5.80 | 5.77½ |

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

| | Dec. | Jan. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 wheat | $ 77⅛ | $ .... | $ 82⅛ |
| No. 2 corn | 31⅛ | 31 | 33⅜ |
| No. 2 oats | 20⅛ | 20¾ | 22⅜ |
| Mess pork | ..... | 9.30 | 9.70 |
| Lard | ..... | 5.90 | 6.07½ |
| Short ribs | ..... | 4.72½ | 4.92½ |

### GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car-loads:

| | Contr'ct grades. | No. 3. | Low grades. | Tot'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat | 12 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| Spring wheat | 45 | 34 | 4 | 83 |
| Corn | 28 | 177 | 48 | 253 |
| Oats | 115 | 107 | ..... | 222 |
| Rye | 20 | 1 | ..... | 21 |
| Barley | ..... | 50 | 38 | 88 |
| Total | 220 | 374 | 92 | 686 |

Inspected out: 7,540 bu wheat, 10,827 bu corn, 42,429 bu oats, and 5,000 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 92 cars wheat, 170 cars corn, 156 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1890. | RECEIPTS. 1889. | SHIPMENTS. 1890. | SHIPMENTS. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 14,144 | 14,166 | 22,712 | 12,499 |
| Wheat, bu | 59,960 | 60,788 | 12,942 | 29,324 |
| Corn, bu | 73,154 | 181,253 | 107,908 | 188,643 |
| Oats, bu | 129,983 | 143,652 | 118,995 | 118,511 |
| Rye, bu | 4,953 | 5,231 | 15,797 | 3,592 |
| Barley, bu | 73,432 | 57,394 | 38,580 | 23,425 |
| T. seed, lbs | 45,595 | 123,807 | 26,952 | 507,625 |
| C. seed, lbs | 31,030 | | ........ | |
| Other seeds, lbs | 5,042 | | 7,145 | |
| F. seed, bu | 20,634 | 6,358 | 7,993 | 21,497 |
| B. corn, lbs | 138,000 | 124,800 | 63,723 | 177,976 |
| Cheese, lbs | 128,560 | 206,571 | 131,219 | 174,844 |
| Butter, lbs | 410,630 | 308,103 | 310,550 | 361,703 |
| Eggs, cases | 1,484 | 1,923 | 3,097 | 1,426 |
| Hides, lbs | 267,120 | 275,865 | 569,400 | 779,480 |
| Wool, lbs | 31,540 | 52,845 | 59,780 | 73,394 |

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

| POINTS. | RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 12. | RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 11. | SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 12. | SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western.* | | | | |
| Chicago | 69,960 | 46,600 | 12,942 | 40,390 |
| Milwaukee | 15,409 | 22,540 | ...... | 550 |
| St. Louis | 18,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Toledo | 1,832 | 3,125 | 12,754 | 12,824 |
| Detroit | 1,558 | 5,208 | 2,012 | 1,722 |
| Peoria | 3,500 | 1,000 | | |
| Minneapolis | [illegible] | 186,345 | [illegible] | 83,920 |
| Duluth | 79,373 | 104,488 | [illegible] | 506 |
| Total | 410,308 | 378,306 | 126,688 | 143,921 |
| *Eastern.* | | | | |
| New York | 32,400 | 49,800 | 124,081 | 64,227 |
| Philadelphia | 498 | 1,632 | 2,432 | 1,658 |
| Baltimore | 5,721 | 3,000 | | |
| Total | 38,619 | 54,432 | 126,513 | 65,885 |
| Grand total | 448,927 | 432,738 | 253,201 | 209,806 |
| Same days 1889 | 476,946 | 463,194 | 165,222 | 217,080 |

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

| *Nov. 1 to Dec. 10—* | 1890. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 935,000 | 795,000 |
| Kansas City | 369,000 | 233,000 |
| Omaha | 195,300 | 110,000 |
| Sioux City | 109,000 | 123,000 |
| Indianapolis | 122,000 | 115,000 |
| Cincinnati | 120,000 | 129,000 |
| Milwaukee | 111,043 | 107,000 |
| St. Louis | 95,000 | 108,000 |
| Cedar Rapids | 82,280 | 70,538 |
| Cleveland | 60,000 | 28,000 |
| Louisville | 56,000 | 57,000 |
| Ottumwa | 50,700 | 37,500 |
| Nebraska City | 28,539 | 28,000 |
| South St. Paul | 69,846 | 43,449 |
| Wichita | 16,000 | 16,800 |
| Lincoln | 17,000 | 16,800 |
| Hutchinson | 11,152 | 5,647 |
| Keokuk | 33,367 | 32,000 |

Also the following estimated total receipts at primary points of spring and winter wheat:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring wheat | 47,080,000 | 59,425,000 | 39,678,000 |
| Winter wheat | 19,235,000 | 23,469,000 | 25,638,000 |
| Total, 23 weeks | 66,315,000 | 82,894,000 | 65,316,000 |

### GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—There was no activity, with sales at practically steady prices: Navies, handpicked, $2.05@2.15 per bu; medium, handpicked, $2.00@2.05; poor to common lots, $1.00@1.50.

BROOM-CORN—The demand on shipping orders and local account was fair and the market was in a healthy state, with prices on desirable corn fully steady: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5½c; green, self-working, 3½@4½c; crooked, 1½@3c.

BUTTER—Sales were chiefly in a small way, with a fairly steady feeling. Prices covered a wide range, with fancy Elgins usually selling at a slight premium over other desirable goods which did not have the reputation of the first named. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 27½@29c; fine, 25@26½c; fair to good, 22@24c; fancy dairies, 22@23c; medium to good, 18@22c; roll butter, 14@16½c; packing stock, fresh, 10@12c; old, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Favorite shapes of fine late-made goods were in excellent favor and firmly held, with general steadiness noted on all merchantable lots. Strictly choice full cream twins, 9¾@10c per lb; do cheddars, 9¾@9⅞c; do Young Americas, 10¼@10¾c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 7½@9c; hard skims, 3½@6c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

COAL—A fair local trade was recorded, but the demand on shipping account was only moderate, the market remaining steady. We quote as follows: The retail price is $6.75 per ton for large egg and $7.00 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, $5.50; small egg, range, and nut, $5.75. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.30; Indiana block, $2.75; Bloesburg, $4.10; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.30; Wilmington, $2.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The jobbing trade was fair, but not especially large, with prices nearly steady. Quotations: Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 43@46c; tartaric, 34@35c; carbolic acid, 32@37c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.12@1.20; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $1.90@2.00; cubeb berries, $1.65; calomel, 95c; camphor, 48@50c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 18@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 82c; morphine, sulph., $2.30@2.70; opium, $2.90; quinine, 25@41c; alcohol, in brls, $2.18 per gal.

EGGS—Were steady, but not especially firm, at 24@24½c per doz for fresh-laid in a wholesale way.

GAME—Most varieties were in good demand, with such large game as venison plentiful; rabbits were in large supply and easy. Good to choice mallard ducks, $2.75@3.75 per doz; teals, $1.75@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.75; partridges, $5.00@6.00; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; quail, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 65@85c; venison saddles, 10@11c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were firmly held, with a good demand noted. Other fruits were not essentially changed, with a liberal trade in oranges and cranberries. Quotations follow: Good to choice or fancy apples, $3.50@5.50 per brl, and common stock $2.00@2.75; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Concord grapes in 10-lb baskets, 35@40c; Messina lemons, $4.00@5.00 per case; Florida oranges, $3.75@4.25 per case; cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $10.00@11.00; Cape Cod, $11.50@12.50. California fruits—Pears, $3.00@3.75 per box of about 40 lbs; Muscat grapes in cases of eight baskets, $3.50@4.25; Tokay do, $3.75@5.00; cocoanuts, $4.25 per 100.

GROCERIES—Trade was quiet, with sugars about steady, while sirups tended to easiness. Quotations follow: Sugar—Cut loaf, 7½c per lb; cubes, 6⅞c; powdered, 6⅞@8c; granulated, 6⅞@6⅞c; confectioners' A, 6⅜c; extra C, 5⅞@5⅞c; yellow, 5½@5¾c. Coffee—Java, 26@30c per lb; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice, 21½@23c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18½@20c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6¾@7½c per lb; choice do, 6@6½c; fair do, 5½@5¾c. Sirups—Corn, 24@29c per gal; standard sugar, 26@33c; fancy, 35@45c.

HAY—The best grades of prairie were in good demand and steady, while other kinds of hay ruled rather slow. Sales were: On track, 4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.25; 12 cars upland prairie at $8.50@10.00. Receipts, 318 tons; shipments, 83 tons.

HIDES—In the absence of quotable change former prices current are repeated: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 6½c; No. 2 do, 5½c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—Were not active, with no change aside from continued weakness in turpentine. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8½c; water white, 150 deg., 9c; prime, 175 deg., 10½c; Eocene, 11½c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 15½c; gasoline, 74 deg., 9½c; benzine, 7½c; linseed, raw, 53c, and boiled, 56c; turpentine, 43c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 38@40c.

POTATOES—No essential change occurred, with a fair demand at the quotations subjoined: Fair to choice Burbanks, 90@93c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; common and mixed lots, 70@82c. Sweet potatoes—Eastern grown, $3.50@4.25 per brl; Illinois stock, $2.75@3.50.

POULTRY—The offerings were generally large all around, and while there was a fair inquiry for dressed fowls live poultry was dull. Fancy turkeys were wanted. Quotations: Choice to fancy dry-picked hen turkeys, 10½@11½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 8@10c; choice to fancy dry-picked chickens, 6@7c; old hens and mixed lots, 6@6½c; roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 8@10c; dressed geese, 7½@8½c; live fowls at a discount of 2@3c; full feathered live geese quotable at $5.00@5.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Desirable offerings were in fair request and steady. Following are the quotations: Beets, $1.75@2.00 per brl; cabbages, $4.50@6.00 per 100; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25 per doz; choice home-grown celery, 15@30c per doz and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $2.00@4.00 per brl; red onions, $3.00@3.50 per brl, and yellow do, $2.75@3.25; spinach, 25@50c per box; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.25 per doz; rutabagas, 23@26c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—The trade was light, with buyers as a class holding off for the time being. Former prices are repeated. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 18@22c; medium unwashed, 23@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 18@20c; medium unwashed, 20@22c.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

| Date. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts—* | | | | |
| Monday, Dec. 8 | 22,516 | 719 | 20,576 | 9,004 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 9 | 8,246 | 394 | 23,728 | 10,831 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 10 | 16,510 | 582 | 34,558 | 15,150 |
| Thursday, Dec. 11 | 8,000 | 349 | 33,444 | 11,211 |
| Friday, Dec. 12 | 8,000 | 400 | 36,000 | 3,000 |
| Week thus far | 68,712 | 2,444 | 148,306 | 49,096 |
| Same period last week | 76,524 | 2,357 | 208,905 | 44,893 |
| *Shipments—* | | | | |
| Monday, Dec. 8 | 3,519 | 121 | 5,799 | 1,659 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 9 | 3,140 | 216 | 5,286 | 3,338 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 10 | 2,770 | 317 | 6,348 | 4,343 |
| Thursday, Dec. 11 | 5,338 | 91 | 3,431 | 3,889 |
| Friday, Dec. 12 | 4,000 | 200 | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| Week thus for | 19,817 | 873 | 25,844 | 19,129 |
| Same period last week | 19,524 | 994 | 27,643 | 17,963 |

Receipts of hogs at Chicago this week will fall about 50,000 short of the previous week. Today's receipts are estimated at 28,000 hogs, 2,500 cattle, and 1,500 sheep.

CATTLE—Trade was active both on local and outside account, and a steadier feeling prevailed. Some dealers quoted "beef" cattle 5@10c higher, but the general market was unchanged. Thousands of cattle have been sent in for Christmas trade that could not be sold within $1.50 per 100 lbs of the prices paid for fancy cattle. Some very fat but old-fashioned 1,898-lb cattle sold at $4.65, while fat and well-bred 1,210-lb cattle sold at $4.65. The top of the market yesterday was $5.50 for 32 head of Angus steers averaging 2,050 lbs—the heaviest bunch of cattle ever received here, considering the number. St. John & Brown sold them to J. A. Hathaway for direct export alive. The next highest sale was at $5.35 for 1,683-lb steers, but no such cattle were on as sold Thursday at $6.25@6.40. Exporters bought 1,250@1,762-lb steers at $3.80@4.95. Shippers paid $2.85@5.05 for 1,050@1,600-lb steers, and refrigerator men paid $2.90@5.35 for 960@1,880-lb steers. Stock cattle sold at $1.60@3.30. Native cows sold principally at $1.25@2.00. Through Texas sold at $1.15@1.85 for cows and $2.10@3.00 for steers. The market closed steady. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra beeves, 1,400@1,800 lbs | 4.75@5.10 |
| Good to fancy, 1,200@1,600-lb steers | 3.65@4.70 |
| Poor to medium steers | 2.65@3.60 |
| Native cows | 1.00@2.50 |
| Stockers and feeders | 2.00@3.00 |
| Veal calves | 3.00@4.50 |
| Texas steers | 2.20@2.90 |
| Texas cows | 1.25@2.00 |

HOGS—The market opened steady to 10c higher, but shortly after 9 o'clock weakened, closing a shade lower than yesterday. Heavy sold at $3.40@3.90; mixed at $3.35@3.75; and light at $3.10@3.65.

SHEEP—The market ruled firmer, though not quotably higher for sheep. About all the offerings changed hands. Nearly 700 Mexican sheep sold at $1.00 per head and 301 averaging 70 lbs at $2.00 per 100 lbs. Native sheep averaging 67 to 126 lbs sold at $3.40@5.25, largely at $4.15@4.75. Westerns averaging 67 to 114 lbs sold at $3.40@4.60. Native lambs averaging 49 to 98 lbs sold at $4.40@5.90. One bunch of 415 lambs averaging 77 lbs sold at $5.70. Good lambs sold 15@25c higher.

### OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,109 head, including 40 cars for sale. Market steady. Native steers, $3.00@5.10 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $1.45@3.50. Dressed beef steady at 6½@7½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 990 beeves and 8,280 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 406 head. Market nearly nominal; a bunch of Western calves sold at $3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,930 head. Market shade higher. Sheep, $4.00@4.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.75@6.40. Dressed mutton steady at 7½@9c per lb; dressed lambs firm at 8½@10c.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,320 head. Nominally dull at $3.40@3.75 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 2,300; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.50@5.10; fair to good do, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.25; Texans and Indians, $2.30@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 1,900; market stronger; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.60; mixed grades, $3.20@3.50; light fair to best, $3.20@3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; market steady; good to choice, $4.00@4.20.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,890 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market steady; steers, $3.50@4.70; fancy Christmas steers, $5.00@5.35; cows, $1.90@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,130 head; shipments, 450 head; market steady; bulk, $3.35@3.55; all grades, $3.00@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 110 head; market steady and unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. Market was active and steady on both beeves and butcher stock; fancy 1,400@1,600-lb steers, of which there are some fine Christmas beeves, $4.50@5.50; prime 1,200@1,475-lb steers at $3.90@4.60; fair to good 1,050@1,250-lb steers, $2.75@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,200. Market opened active and steady to 5c higher; closing easy with all sold. Range, $2.75@3.65; bulk at $3.40@3.50; pigs, $1.25@2.75; light, $2.75@3.30; heavy, $3.40@3.65; mixed, $3.25@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800. Market steady. Natives, $2.35@4.40; Westerns, $2.00@4.15.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 12.—HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; 15c lower, $3.00@3.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 860; steady.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—PROVISIONS—Close: In poor demand, as was also flour, with prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—In fair demand; unchanged. Corn—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot and December, 5s 4¾d, steady; January, 5s 3¾d, steady; January new, 5s 2¼d, steady.

COTTON—Spot in moderate demand; middling, 5 3-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 8,300 American. Futures closed firm; American middling, mid dling clause, December, 5 8-64@5 9-64d; December and January, 5 8-64@5 9-64d; January and February, 5 11-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 14-64d, buyers; March and April, 5 17-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 20-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 22-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 24-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 26-64@5 27-64d.

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a fair degree of activity in the speculation today at irregular prices. At one time the market showed an advance of 2 to 5 points, the spring months exhibiting the greatest strength. Later on this improvement was for the most part lost, January and February in fact closing at a net decline for the day of 1 to 2 points, though some of the latter options closed 1 point higher than last night. Liverpool was 1 to 1½ points higher, closing steady after sales of 10,000 bales. The exports from the ports today were 618 bales to the Continent, 5,110 to France, and 21,179 bales to Great Britain, including 7,500 bales from New Brunswick. The receipts at the interior towns for the week are 130,544 bales, against 139,229 last week and 124,028 this week last year; shipments, 119,038 bales, against 136,965 last week and 102,964 this week last year; stocks, 17,448 bales, against 382,291 a week ago and 297,857 bales at this time last year. The receipts at the ports today were 56,367 bales, against 46,502 bales this day last week and 49,270 bales this day last year; total for the week, 258,096 bales, against 249,373 last week and 253,481 this week last year. Options closed quiet and steady after sales of 80,300 bales.

| *Months.* | Sales. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 500 | 9.03 | 9.09 |
| January | 11,400 | 9.17 | 9.11 |
| February | 19,100 | 9.28 | 9.28 |
| March | 23,400 | 9.44 | 9.39 |
| April | 5,600 | 9.54 | 9.49 |
| May | 10,200 | 9.63 | 9.58 |
| June | 3,700 | 9.70 | 9.67 |
| July | 2,100 | 9.79 | 9.75 |
| August | 3,100 | 9.81 | 9.77 |
| September | 1,200 | 9.52 | 9.52 |

COFFEE—Options were duller than ever, the total sales reaching only 7,750 bags. Prices were slightly easier, closing steady. Rio receipts, 7,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 6,000; Europe, 1,000; total stock, 162,000. Market quiet; Santos receipts, 12,000 bags. Havre was ½f to ¾f lower. Hamburg was quiet and without marked change. London was slightly lower. The American warehouse deliveries were 16,035 bags, including 8,408 here. Rio on the spot was quiet at 12¾c for No. 7. Sales of 1,000 bags No. 7 at 17.45c and 1,000 bags at 17⅞c; also 100 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

WHEAT—Was ⅜@¾c higher, but quiet at the advance. Cash sales, 8,000 bu of Northern on private terms. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.04⅞@1.05½. Option sales, 1,400,000 bu.

CORN—Was ¾c lower and dull. Cash sales, 10,000 bu at 65½c for No. 2 mixed afloat, 61c for steamer to arrive in elevator in car-lots, and 61½c for yellow in car-lots to arrive. Option sales, 380,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet at a decline of ⅛c to ⅜c, but closed firmer, both for options and on the spot. Cash sales, 58,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 49¾c; No. 3 white, 50⅛@50½c; No. 3, 49@49½c; No. 2 white, for December, 50½@51c; January, 51⅛@51⅜c; February, 52⅛@52⅜c; other grain quiet but steady. Option sales, 185,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@30c.

EGGS—21@28c.

CHEESE—Fancy state, 9½@9⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw slow and unchanged. Fair refining, 4⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5 5-16c. No sales. Refined quiet and easier; cut loaf and crushed, 6⅞c; powdered, 6⅛c; granulated, 6c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,248 pkgs; exports, 8,918 brls, 2,574 sacks; firm, in some instances a shade higher; fair demand; sales, 27,350 brls.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, but soon became dull and remained so until the close, prices fluctuating only ⅜ of a point during the day. Pennsylvania oil—Spot, opening, 64½c; highest, 64½c; lowest, 64¼c; closing, 64½c; January option, opening 65c; highest, 65⅛c; lowest, 64¾c; closing, 64⅞c. Lima oil—Opening, 15c; highest, 15c, lowest, 15c; closing, 15c. Total sales, 52,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—The demand for dry goods was extending slowly. Transactions on the spot included some fair-sized parcels of staple and fancy fabrics, but the request was still moderate, and the tone of the market continued steady and prices unchanged.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@27c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; others, 12@20c; factory, choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25@27c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@23c; low grades, 12@14c; east creamery, good to choice, 16@26c.

BUTTERINE—The market has held steady, with the demand fair at 11½@12½c for solids, and 12½@13c for prints.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@10½c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality. Sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 30@32c; fancy near-by stock, higher; firsts, 25@28c, extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 30@32c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts, 28c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 28c; Western firsts, 26@27c; Michigan choice, 28@30c; Canadian choice, 26@27c; choice held stock, 20@25c; limed, 20@22c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed, 65½c; steamer yellow, 65½c; steamer, 64@64½c; good no grade, 61@63½c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Dull; shipping prices steady at 54@54½c for No. 2 white and 55½@56½c for clipped; fancy at 56@57c; clipped at 55½@56½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 54c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 53c for track lots; low grades, nominal, 50@52c.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market opened ⅜@½c up, weakened immediately on lower outside markets, and declined ½c, recovered 10c to decline at 10:30, and the tendency was down, though feverish, until 11:45, when there was a reaction, and values advanced sharply amid some excitement, and the market continued firm to the close. No. 2 cash, 94½@95c; May, 99⅛@99½c; July, 89½c. Corn—The opening was 1-16c lower. The market was quiet; prices eased off, and the ruling was easy to the close. No. 2 cash, 51½c; December, 50½c; May, 51½c; July, 54c asked. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 cash, 44½c asked; May, 46c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and depressed. There was little demand and no round lots reported. Pork, $10.25. Lard, $5.45@5.50. Dry salt meats—Boxed, 20 to 30 days' f. o. b., shoulders, $4.25; longs, $5.00; ribs, $5.05; clear, $5.95. Sugar-cured hams, $10.00@12.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western, firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and December, 96c; January, 97¼@97½c; May, $1.03⅛@1.03⅜. Corn—Western, easy; mixed spot, 58½c; year, 58c asked; January, 57½@57⅞c; May, 57⅞@58c; steamer, 54@54½c. Oats—Inactive; Western white, 51@52½c; do mixed, 50@50½c; graded No. 2 white, 52c; do mixed 50@50½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; oats, 43,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12.—WHEAT—Spot wheat was in good demand and prices were higher from the first, although with some weakness not long after the sales began to drag, but later under renewed buying the wheat was taken quite well at prices held at before. The offerings, though fair, were not too large to supply the local milling and elevator demand, with some taken for mills outside. The buyers to send to store in other places were not so active, as the local demand crowded them out. Receipts for twenty-four hours, 259 cars. Closing: No. 1 hard, December, 90c; January, 91c; on track, 90@91c; No. 1 Northern, December, 87½c; January, 89½c; May, 97⅛c; on track, 87@87c; No. 2 Northern, December, 83c; January, 84c; on track, 83@84c.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was firm today opening ½c above yesterday's close, both for spot and future delivery. Sales of cash No. 1 hard were made at 90½c; No. 1 Northern at 85½c; No. 2 Northern at 79c, and No. 3 at 69c. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard cash, 91c; December, 91½c; January, 93c; May, $1.01½. No. 1 Northern cash, 86½c; December, 87½c; January, 87½c; May, 96½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 80½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 175.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 79,979 bu; flax, 3,279.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and prices largely nominal. No. 2 red, December, 98¼@99c; January, $1.00@1.00½; February, $1.02@1.02½; March, $1.04@1.04½. Corn—Options weak; carlots quiet but steady; No. 4 yellow on track, 55c; steamer do, 57c; No. 2 yellow on track, 59c; No. 2 in export elevator, 58½c; No. 2 mixed, December, 58@58½c; January, 58⅛@58⅞c; February, 58⅛@58⅞c; March, 58⅛@58⅞c. Oats—Weak and lower; No. 3 white, 50½c; No. 2 white, 51½c; do choice, 52c; do clipped, 53c; No. 2 white, December, 51@51½c; January, 51½@51¾c; February, 52¼@52½c; March, 53@53½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 6,800 bu; oats, 9,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 21,500 bu.

Toledo, O., Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, higher; cash and December, 97c; May, $1.01½. Corn active, steady; cash, 53c; May, 54½c. Oats quiet; cash, 49c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash and December, $4.00; February, $4.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,832 bu; corn, 22,408 bu; clover-seed, 80 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,754 bu; corn, 1,100 bu; clover-seed, 800 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 3 yellow, 51c; No. 2, 51½c; No. 3, 51c; No. 4, 50½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 43¾@43⅞c; No. 3 white, 42½@42⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 27,600 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 5,600 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 35c.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard higher at $1.09½; No. 1 Northern, $1.05½; No. 2 red, $1.02. Corn, No. 2, 59½c.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

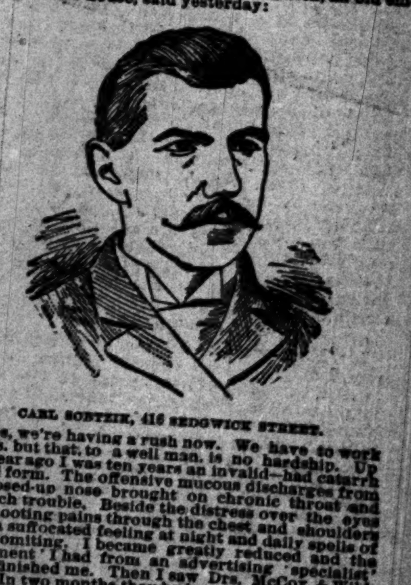
Polite Explorer.

Mr. Joseph Thomson, the explorer, was remarkably polite recently under trying circumstances. He was steaming along the Shiri River when a Portuguese gunboat, whose commander disputed Thomson's right to make a highway of the stream, poured a volley of shot into his boat. The young man merely lifted his hat, bowed very gracefully, told the engineer to put on a little more steam, and went on his way without showing any belligerency.

# HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

*BUSY TIMES AT THE GREAT TRADING CENTERS OF THE CITY.*

The merchants of Chicago, especially those handling the great main lines of Christmas merchandise, are having a busy time of it just now. One of the leading houses of the West, in the line of fine crockery, is that of Falker & Stern, 142 and 144 Lake street. Carl Sobtzik, of No. 416 Sedgwick, an old employe of the house, said yesterday:



CARL SOBTZIK, 416 SEDGWICK STREET.

"Yes, we're having a rush now. We have to work nights, but that, to a well man, is no hardship. Up to a year ago I was ten years an invalid—had catarrh in bad form. The offensive mucous discharges from my closed-up nose brought on chronic throat and stomach trouble. Beside the distress over the eyes and shooting pains through the chest and shoulders I had a suffocated feeling at night and daily spells of hard vomiting. I became greatly reduced and the 'treatment' I had from an advertising 'specialist' about finished me. Then I saw Drs. McCoy & Wildman. In two months they had me cured completely. My case was published in the papers of that time, and, though nearly a year has passed, I have had no sign nor symptom of my old trouble from that day on."

$5 A MONTH—TIME EXTENDED.

On account of the vast and increasing numbers of sick seeking treatment with us, but who, owing to the crowded condition of our offices, have not been able to wait, Drs. McCoy & Wildman have decided to extend time of treatment at $5 a month—including all medicines—for three months longer; that is, until Feb. 1, 1891.

DOCTORS
McCoy & Wildman,
Office, 224 State Street,
Corner of Quincy, Chicago.

SPECIALTIES—All Chronic Diseases, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

CATARRH CURED.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for Sympton Blank. Office hours—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

# HOAR AGAINST BUTLER.

## THE RACE PROBLEM DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

### Charges Against the Southern Statesman in the Matter of His Negro Employes and Their Voting Privileges—A Reapportionment Bill Reported to the House—Its Provisions—The Postmaster-General Heading Off Mexican Lottery Schemes—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Mr. Plumb's resolution for daily meetings at 10 a. m. and for evening sessions was taken up in the Senate today. Mr. Hoar moved to amend the resolution by striking out the clause for evening sessions and making it take effect after tomorrow, so as to have the resolution provide only for the earlier daily meeting. The amendment was agreed to, and then the resolution was agreed to without debate.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the right to vote at any election for Presidential Electors, members of Congress, or State Legislatures is denied to any male citizens of any State, or is abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, was taken up, and Mr. Dolph stated the reasons which had induced him to offer it. What he desired the committee to give special attention to was whether some States had not provided in their Constitutions or laws such voting qualifications as were not permitted by Sec. 2 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, without an abridgment of representation. He claimed that the Constitution recently adopted in Mississippi did impose such qualifications and that, therefore, the representation of that State should be abridged. He did not deny the power of a State to make such provisions and to require such qualifications, but he asserted that if they were made and if by them citizens of the United States had their right of suffrage denied or abridged the representation of such State ought to be diminished in like proportion.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the recent inaugural message of Gov. Tillman of South Carolina, which, he said, was an official declaration that the great mass of the colored men of the South were not fit to exercise the elective franchise, and that the white people of the South were in control of the State Governments and proposed to maintain the control at all hazards.

These two propositions, taken together, showed clearly, he said, that the colored people of the South would not be permitted to vote so long as they voted the Republican ticket, or where their voting would secure Republican control.

Mr. Vest moved an amendment instructing the committee to inquire further whether, by any State legislation, any citizens of the United States were denied the right to work on any public improvements by reason of their color. There was, he said, a right antecedent to and superior to the right of suffrage. That was the privilege of every human being to obey the divine injunction: "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread." It was the right of self-sustenance, of self-preservation. While the Senator from Oregon expended his logic and eloquence on the wrongs of the South he (Mr. Vest) simply desired, with equal-handed justice, to commend to him the legislation of the Republican Legislature of Oregon, which deprived the negro citizens of that State of the right to labor on works of public improvement.

Mr. Vest read a clause from a recent statute of the Oregon Legislature authorizing the building of a bridge and providing that none but white laborers should be employed on the work.

It might be said, Mr. Vest remarked, that the provision was intended to exclude Chinese labor, but the language of the statute was "white labor," and it excluded the Mongolian, the Indian, and the negro. Not one of the 25,000 negro soldiers who fought in the Union army could draw a dollar for his labor on a bridge authorized by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon. Whatever might be said of the Democratic States of the Union not one of them had ever denied to a negro the right to earn his bread and that of his family by his honest labor. Not one Democratic State had ever perpetrated such an outrage.

Mr. Dolph replied to Mr. Vest, and the discussion drifted into the question of the treatment of Chinamen on the Pacific coast. A further allusion to Gov. Tillman's inaugural message brought out the declaration from Mr. Butler that he was perfectly willing to stand by that message, and that it was conclusive proof to his mind that there were no people on this continent who were half so anxious to settle race difficulties as were the people of the South.

Mr. Dolph said he was informed by a Senator on his side of the chamber that the Senator himself had threatened to discharge colored men in his employment if they should vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Butler—Whoever made that statement is guilty of a deliberate and willful falsehood.

Mr. Hoar—I suppose that I read, within twenty-four hours, the testimony of the Senator from South Carolina before a committee of this body or of the other House, in which he stated that he had told the colored people on his plantation that he should dismiss them from his employment if they voted the Republican ticket. I made the statement myself to the Senator from Oregon. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Butler—Then the remark I made applies, of course, to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The resolution then went over without action till tomorrow.

The House bill for a public building at Davenport, Ia., was reported back favorably and placed on the calendar.

### The Election Bill.

The Election bill was then taken up and Mr. Blodgett addressed the Senate in opposition. Mr. Walthall also argued against the bill. In the course of his remarks he referred to the stereotyped petitions in favor of the Election bill that had come up from Mississippi, and said that the largest number of names to such petitions came from the County of Bolivar. And yet, he said, there were more negroes holding office in the County of Bolivar than in any other county in the South or than in any State in the North.

When Mr. Walthall closed his speech Mr. Hoar rose and called attention to the remark made today by Mr. Butler, stating that one who said he had threatened to dismiss colored people from his employment if they should vote the Republican ticket was guilty of a deliberate and willful falsehood. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the official reporter's manuscript of what took place, and said: "A rule of my life, long since formed, does not permit me to reply to the Senator from South Carolina in such language as he thought proper to utter. Whether I should be guilty of a deliberate and willful falsehood about a matter contained in a public document will be settled in the estimation of those who know me. I will read for the information of the Senate from the document to which I referred."

### Butler's Testimony.

Mr. Hoar proceeded to read from a minority report made to the House of Representatives in 1876, signed by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, and Mr. Lapham of New York, in which Mr. Butler is represented to have testified as follows:

> Q.—Did you say to these colored men that they could not remain on your land unless they voted the Democratic ticket?
>
> A.—I do not know that I said that. I said this: "I went down and gave them tickets, and said to them that they had a right to vote the Republican ticket if they pleased; that they were freemen—as free as I was—but that if they exercised that right and imposed taxes upon me that would destroy my property and prospects I should throw myself back on some rights that I had under the laws of the country and would see that they left my plantation."
>
> Q.—Did they all vote the Democratic ticket?
>
> A.—No, sir. Six or seven of them voted the Democratic ticket. Some of them did not vote at all, and I do not know how the others voted, but I intend to inform myself.
>
> Q.—With a view to turning them off if they voted the Republican ticket?
>
> A.—Not for voting the Republican ticket, if they had an honest ticket, but for voting for these thieves and robbers.

If that language, Mr. Hoar said, did not justify the statement that the Senator from South Carolina had threatened to discharge men from his employment for voting the Republican ticket, then he had done the Senator injustice; but he thought that it did.

Mr. Butler said that he had denounced as false the statement that he had threatened to discharge colored men on his plantation if they voted the Republican ticket. He had no retraction to make. If the Senator from Massachusetts had said that he gave the information to the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) not of his own knowledge, but from a public document, the remark would not, of course, apply to him.

The testimony quoted was, he said, a garbled statement. He had never seen a report of the testimony which he had given, and did not now recollect having appeared before the committee in question. But he repeated now that he had never at any time, or on any occasion, attempted to influence a single negro on his plantation in the exercise of the franchise.

Mr. Hoar, while justifying his own position, expressed the great respect which he entertained for the Senator from South Carolina, and as Mr. Butler gave assurance that he reciprocated that sentiment the subject was permitted to drop, to the satisfaction of the Senators concerned and of Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas took the floor on the Election bill and the Senate adjourned.

## NEW REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

### One Is Agreed On and Reported to the House—Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Reapportionment bill, based on a representation of 356 members of the House of Representatives, as originally proposed by Mr. Frank of Missouri, was favorably acted on by the House Committee on Census. The agreement to report the bill was unanimous, although Mr. Holman and Mr. Tillman reserved the right to vote for a different number than 356. The only vote taken was on a motion made by Mr. Holman to fix the number at 332, and it found no second.

If the claims of either New York City or Brooklyn with respect to the census should be favorably acted upon the House will be increased by the necessary additional representation.

Mr. Dunnell subsequently reported the bill to the House. The report notes the changes that will be effected, and says that from the aggregate population of the United States the committee subtracted the aggregate population of the District of Columbia and of the Territories of Oklahoma and Utah. The remainder was 61,908,906. With this number different ratios were obtained by taking as a divisor any proposed number. Each number was taken from 332 to 375. Trials were made until a number was found that would give a ratio which, in application, would secure each State against any loss in its membership and in no instance leave a major fraction. This number was found to be 356. The ratio was 173,901. The number of members obtained on even division was 339. The additional seventeen needed to make 356 was secured by giving another member to each of the States having left to it a major fraction. These States and the fractions remaining are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 121,809 | Oregon | 139,866 |
| California | 164,724 | Rhode Island | 171,605 |
| Georgia | 98,343 | South Carolina | 107,743 |
| Indiana | 105,592 | South Dakota | 154,907 |
| Iowa | 172,886 | Texas | 148,711 |
| Kentucky | 119,625 | Vermont | 158,521 |
| Maine | 139,383 | Virginia | 90,871 |
| Maryland | 172,885 | Wisconsin | 121,771 |
| Massachusetts | 152,131 | | |

The committee does not deem the number fixed in the bill an unreasonable increase in the membership of the House. A much larger increase, the report says, has been urged by many members. An increase in the membership of the House has been made in every Apportionment act since 1789 except in that of 1843, when there was a reduction of fifteen.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL MISCELLANY.

### The Postmaster-General Heading Off Mexican Lottery Mail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The Postmaster-General today issued the following order:

"Postmasters will hereafter intercept the transmission in the mails, and decline to deliver at their respective offices, any circulars in sealed envelopes brought into the United States from Mexico, prepaid at less than the five-cent rate, and will, whenever such matter is discovered in transit, or in the office of delivery, hold the same and report the fact to the Postmaster-General for instructions as to the disposal of it. This order is especially intended to apply to the circulars of Mexican lotteries which have heretofore been received in sealed envelopes, the corners of which have been clipped, and the postage of which has been prepaid by Mexican stamps of the denomination of one cent."

### A Virginian's Complaint.

"I never pass through Statuary Hall," said a Virginian at the Capitol, "without feeling as if I was personally responsible for the awful-looking effigy of George Washington, which is Virginia's sole representative in that aggregation of the statues of great men donated by the several States. The statue is a shame and a reproach." The Houdon statue of Washington referred to is not now a thing of exceeding beauty. It is simply a plaster of paris replica of the marble statue now in the State-House at Richmond, and, like all other plaster images, must deteriorate much more rapidly than a figure of marble. The plaster of paris garments which clothe the great patriot are coming off in flakes, and the result is a measly, mottled spectacle that is hardly less than disgraceful. "The State of Virginia," continued the Virginian, as an irregularly-shaped scrap of epidermis lost its grip on the statue's nose and slid down the vest on to the pedestal, "has never contributed a single memento to this collection. This plaster of Washington was purchased by the Government, and the bronze statue of Jefferson was the gift of Commodore Levy."

### Reciprocity with Mexico.

Minister Ryan of Mexico was on the floor of the House today greeting his former colleagues. The Minister will not own up to it that his visit to Washington has anything to do with the reciprocity treaty. He merely says that it relates to the Inter-Continental railroad and other matters. The evidence points to reciprocity as one of these other matters. Mexico is more anxious than ever to encourage the development of its sugar belt by insuring itself a free market in the United States. It can only do this by giving the United States some advantages in return. The new Mexican tariff is said to be a sort of a McKinley act. It raises the duties all along the line. This, however, it is stated, is not because of any desire to retaliate on the United States, but because the Mexican finances were in such desperately bad condition that the Diaz Government had to do something to increase the revenues.

### Proposed New Gun Factories.

The board appointed under the provisions of the last Fortification act to inquire into the facilities for producing steel forgings on the Pacific coast, in the vicinity of Rock Island, Ill., at the Indianapolis arsenal, or on the Gulf coast, has submitted its report. It reports the advisability of erecting gun factories at one or more other places. Strong arguments are presented in favor of a foundry on the Pacific coast. It is not deemed advisable to establish foundries at any of the other points visited, and as this is also the view of the Secretary of War and the ordnance officials there are not likely to be any more foundries than the one at Watervliet and the one proposed for the Pacific coast for some time to come. The report does not indicate any particular point for the location of the Pacific coast foundry.

### Jerry Rusk Misrepresented.

Secretary Jerry Rusk says he is the victim of a bogus interview about the Reaper Trust. "I had not heard of the matter," said Secretary Rusk, "until I saw in a Milwaukee paper the Chicago dispatch giving an interview with Col. Conger, the manager of the National Reaper Association, which is, I suppose, the so-called trust. I have not been interviewed on this or any other political subject since the election, and I have absolutely refused to be. I cannot imagine how this story originated. The whole interview and report is a fabrication. As to the merits of the question, I have never said and never believed, and I do not now believe, that American reaper and implement manufacturers sell their manufactures abroad at prices lower than they sell them for at home. I know nothing about the alleged combination, and, of course, the statement that I was offered stock is false."

### Short Work in the House.

After the reading of the journal the House today went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Allen of Michigan in the chair) on the private calendar. Almost the entire afternoon was consumed in a discussion of the merits of a bill for the relief of John L. Rhea and Joseph B. Anderson of East Tennessee. Notwithstanding a vigorous fight in its favor by Mr. Stone of Kentucky and Mr. Houk of Tennessee, the committee recommended its recommittal to the Committee on War Claims. The committee having arisen this recommendation was agreed to. Bills were passed for the relief of Allard and Crozier, Samuel Fels, the legal representatives of Peter Lyle, Matilda Cook, James A. Gregory, the estate of F. A. Murray, and Warren Hall. The House then adjourned.

### National Capital Notes.

Among the President's callers this morning was a committee of citizens from Florida, headed by John R. Mizell, Collector of Customs at Pensacola, who explained that they were at Washington to assist in securing the passage of the Election bill.

Senator Spooner reported favorably bills for the erection of public buildings at Bloomington, Ill., and Akron, O., with amendments reducing the appropriation to $75,000 in each case. A favorable report was also made on the bill for the erection of a public building at South Bend, Ind.

The House Military Affairs Committee today ordered favorable reports on a bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the army and on a bill to increase to seventy-five the number of army officers whom the President may detail for duty at educational institutions where military tactics are taught.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions today agreed to report favorably a bill amending existing laws so as to limit to $2 the fee allowed an agent or attorney in prosecuting an application for the increase of pension on account of increase of disability. The maximum fee now allowed by law for such service is $10.

The House Ballot-Box Committee, which during the last session examined Gov. Foraker and a number of other well-known citizens, held a meeting today for the purpose of closing up the matter and making a report of the result of the investigation. It was almost time to adjourn when a quorum was secured. So no action was taken. Another meeting will be held Monday.

# AUTOCRAT OF HIS PARTY.

## SENATOR GORMAN RUNNING THE COUNTRY TO SUIT HIMSELF.

### By Pursuing the Policy of Dignified Silence He Has Succeeded in Convincing His Colleagues in the Senate That He Is a Great Man—Senator Plumb Inclined to Take a Gloomy View of Republican Prospects—President Harrison on the Cause of the Financial Stringency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman of Maryland, who has charge at present of the Senate, and who kindly from time to time signifies with an ease and languid grace just what particular measures he will permit the Republican majority to pass, has arrived at his prominent position in the Democratic party through his ability to keep his mouth shut when other men are gabbling. In some respects Senator Gorman resembles Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell has never had a habit of gossiping; he has never been upon a footing of real intimacy with any of his associates. It has been his habit to make his plans, and when he was ready to execute them to tell his lieutenant, what they were to do. Mr. Gorman takes himself seriously. He wears a mask of dignified reserve. This is the kind of man who is always credited with enormous sagacity. Half the secret of Col. Lamont's success in politics was through what he did not do and what he did not say. Senator Gorman always looks as if he were made up for a part. He is slightly above the medium height. His figure is well rounded; he is 51 years old, and, being a blonde, does not look his age. His face is high-colored and smooth shaven. His eyes are blue and his features angular. His nose is large and Roman in its outline. Everything in the Senator's make-up indicates the part he has set out to play when he entered public life. His rôle is discretion, hidden behind the dignity which belongs to superior wisdom. His dress corresponds to his part. He always is in black or modest gray. He says but little, but listens carefully. He has a seductive smile when listening to confidential communications. His manners are those of an intelligent priest. He is never so well mannered and so charming as when engaged in conversation with the Republican Senators whom he desires to influence. But such is the effect of a dignified reserve and of always taking oneself seriously that Senator Gorman has grown to occupy such a position in his party that none of his associates presume to contradict him. He is the autocrat of his party and having conquered that he is now directing his entire enegies to every possible weak point in the Republican party. His success is now threatened, through the possible action of the Republican caucus next Monday, and to stave off the effects of that he is now busy making promises to the members of the Republican majority of what he will permit them to do in the event of their declining to amend the rules. It is hard to believe that there is any Republican Senator so stupid as to prefer to make an alliance of any kind with Senator Gorman when the power is in the hands of the Republican majority to do just what it pleases.

### Senator Plumb's Pessimism.

It is said of Senator Plumb, who has been rather inclined in the direction of compromise, that his fault was lack of belief in the success of his party, and that in every campaign he has always been inclined to take a gloomy view of the fortunes of his side. I remember seeing him once during the State campaign in Maine when Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the Presidency. It was deemed of the utmost importance that this election should be carried by a pronounced majority as the opening test of the National campaign. Senator Plumb arrived at Bar Harbor to report to Mr. Blaine. The Senator had made a number of speeches throughout the State. When he had reached Bar Harbor he was practically convinced that the State was lost to the Republicans. He made this report to Mr. Blaine in the presence of the erratic and eccentric Emery A. Storrs of Chicago. After Mr. Plumb had made his dismal and most melancholy statement he was asked to give his reasons for such an opinion. In response to several inquiries Mr. Plumb summed up everything by saying: "The people throughout the State I have found to be extremely cold and unresponsive." Before any one could say a word to this Mr. Storrs' sarcastic voice rang out with: "O, I say, Plumb, have you seen any one outside of your audiences?"

### Asks Aid for Shipping Interests.

Mr. Clement A. Griscom, the President of the Inman Line, has been in Washington for several days in company with a number of gentlemen interested in the development of the shipping interests of the country. He is a great believer in the reciprocity policy of the State Department, but adds that part of the success of this policy is in such legislation as will provide for the building up of the American shipping interest. It would be no use for this Government to create a trade with other nations if all the profits of that carrying trade were to be given to foreign lines. The argument in favor of protection for American vessels against the tremendous competition of heavily subsidized lines is now beginning to be understood by every one, and it is probable that the Tonnage bill as amended will be readily passed.

### Was Glad When Stanley Left.

An English gentleman now in Washington and who had not long ago occasion to entertain Mr. Stanley, the explorer, in his country house says that the distinguished African traveler is a most uncomfortable guest. He says that he has not the slightest idea of doing a thing to contribute to the pleasure of any entertainment given in his honor. He is there to be entertained. He is unresponsive, never says anything, and indulges in moods of profoundest melancholy. He was so eccentric and so peculiar during his stay at this gentleman's country house that the host, while appreciating the honor of the presence of so distinguished a man in his house, yet was thoroughly relieved when he had turned his face in the direction of London.

### Don't Speak to Each Other Now.

The question of whether cards should be left personally or sent by messenger as an acknowledgment of social civilities is always coming up in Washington. Each year the demand upon the official families in the direction of the calling fashion is upon the increase. Some of the wives of the highest officials seek every now and then to relieve themselves from the burden of paying calls in person. It was only the other day that the wife of one of the most prominent men in the United States, who has nearly a thousand calls a week to check off in her book, took occasion to relieve herself by sending some of the cards about by special messenger. She was unfortunate enough to send one of these emblems of her regard to the widow of a distinguished officer, who had given a dinner to the lady in question, and who had herself been in response invited to dine at the official's house. When she received these cards, and by messenger, she became indignant and dictated a note to the offender. She did not condescend to write this note herself. It was written to the distinguished offender through the medium of a private secretary. The hateful cards were inclosed. The note said that they had probably been left by mistake, but if not the writer of the note demanded an apology. Up to the present time no apology has been made, and as a necessary consequence two prominent ladies in Washington life now refuse to speak to each other.

### Says Democrats Caused the Trouble.

A Western silver advocate, who called upon the President yesterday, said to me last evening: "I find that the President is very friendly to us and wants to do all he can to help us. But the trouble is we don't think in the same way. I am free to confess that some of his objections to unlimited coinage have great force, but at the same time the sentiment in the silver-producing part of this country is so strong that no Representative from that part of the country would be permitted to stay in Washington unless he advocated the policy to make a free market at the Treasury for all silver we produce. The President thinks that any financial legislation now proposed will have no possible bearing upon the financial situation. He thinks that the present trouble and lack of confidence are owing purely and simply to the Democratic victory in the late election. The President says there can be no other reason. We were financially sound and healthy in the month of August when the London panic began. There was no occasion for any stringency here, and the healthfulness of the business situation was shown by the strength displayed during the worst of the financial distress in London. We were coming well out of the trouble when the unexpected result of the election was sprung upon the country. The questions that had been considered settled were reopened. The triumphs of the Farmers' Alliance, with its flat money projects, its blows directed against the banks, the railroads, and the great interests of the country in which capital was invested have produced a profound feeling of uneasiness and lack of confidence. This lack of confidence has caused money to be hoarded, and so long as the country is threatened with these Democratic possibilities, for the Democrats have married themselves to the Farmers' Alliance, confidence will not be restored. The hording of money and this lack of confidence have done away with time loans. All loans are on call, and until that feeling of uncertainty is done away with there can be no serious, solid restoration of business prosperity."

T. C. CRAWFORD.

## SOME LITERARY PERSONALITIES.

### Scott's Opinion of Campbell—Gladstone on Scott—Newman on Carlyle.

Thomas Campbell, to Scott's mind, did not fulfill the promises of his youth:

> I wonder often how Tom Campbell, with so much real genius, has not maintained a greater figure in the public eye than he has done of late. The *Magazine* seems to have paralyzed him. The author, not only of the "Pleasures of Hope," but of "Hohenlinden," "Lochiel," etc., should have been at the very top of the tree. Somehow he wants audacity, fears the public, and, what is worse, fears the shadow of his own reputation. He is a great corrector, too, which succeeds as ill in composition as in education. Many a clever boy is flogged into a dunce, and many an original composition corrected into mediocrity. Yet Tom Campbell ought to have done a great deal more. His youthful promise was great.

Mr. Gladstone, defending his opinion that Walter Scott was a greater genius than Robert Burns, writes: "I rest my contention on the great romances of Scott, which, in my opinion, raise him by their grandeur and power to such an elevation as to leave no room for an adverse claim."

At a recent meeting of the London Carlyle Society a member, in speaking of Prof. Newman, told a curious story of the "cold scholar's" remark that he knew of no service rendered to English literature by Thomas Carlyle.

Speaking of the late Prof. Phelps, a writer in the Troy *Times* says: "His death reminds me that he was the victim of a burglary which inspired his daughter (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps) to write a novel. The burglars carried off $5,000 worth of bonds. He offered a reward of $1,500, and this set the detectives to work, but their efforts were in vain. Miss Phelps saw so much of the trickery practiced by the detectives that she was led to expose it in her 'Burglar's Paradise.'"

Lord Tennyson's health has been excellent of late and he has taken his usual daily walks, but his friends fear that if he remains in England this winter he may have another attack like that of last spring. He will, therefore, make a sea voyage with his son, Hallam Tennyson, and may visit the Mediterranean.

Joaquin Miller's handwriting is said to be most bewildering. A stereotyper, who has made the plates for several of Mr. Miller's books, told me the other day that well-schooled as he was in the enormities of caligraphy Mr. Miller's was beyond his powers. On one occasion he went to interview Mr. Miller about a certain word which he was unable to decipher. The author looked at it very attentively, first in one way, then in another. Finally he remarked: "Well, my dear sir, I'll be hanged if I know myself what I meant. If you will take a seat for a few minutes I'll substitute something more intelligible." And he did.

A Philadelphia paper prints a letter to Walt Whitman dated "Tokio, Japan, Sept. 4, 1890," and signed "Matthew Arnold." Sir Edwin Arnold may enjoy this, but Matthew Arnold, were he living, certainly would not.

Count Tolstoi has just completed a play, an English version of which Mr. William Heinemann hopes to publish early in the new year. As the Russian authorities are unlikely to permit anything from the pen of Count Tolstoi to appear in Russia, Mr. Heinemann may possibly bring out also an edition of the Russian original.

A book canvasser went to that great theatrical atheist, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the other day. He was selling a book dealing with the lives of actresses. Col. Ingersoll was very polite, but declined to make a purchase. "I never buy books unless I need them badly. You couldn't sell me anything, even if it were the Bible." Ingersoll never loses an opportunity to be irreligious.

Thus Scott wrote of his wife's death: "For myself I scarce know how I feel; sometimes as firm as the Bass Rock, sometimes as weak as the wave that breaks on it." And (in his diary) just before the funeral:

> Cerements of lead and of wood already hold her; cold earth must have her soon. But it is not my Charlotte—it is not the bride of my youth, the mother of my children that will be laid among the ruins of Dryburg, which we have so often visited in gayety and pastime. No, no; she is sentient and conscious of my emotions somewhere—somehow; where we cannot tell; how we cannot tell; yet would I not at this moment renounce the mysterious yet certain hope that I shall see her in a better world for all that this world can give me.
>
> They are arranging the chamber of death; that which was long the apartment of connubial happiness, and of whose arrangement (better than in richer houses) she was so proud. They are treading fast and thick. For weeks you could have heard a footfall. O, my God!

The late Mr. Mudie was in many respects a remarkable man. The vast circulating library which he built up out of nothing in the forty years of its existence is said to have handled "seven times as many books as there are in the British Museum and twice as many as there are in the twenty largest libraries in the United States." His system, now a limited liability company with a hundred thousand subscribers, was up to a few years ago under his direct management, and it modified to a large degree the whole course of the publishing trade in England and helped largely to keep up the published price of books.

Talleyrand's long diplomatic career, his eventful life, his unique character, his exceptionally incisive and powerful intellect, and his keenly satirical analysis of the men with whom he had to do, render it probable that his long-expected "Memoirs" will be one of the most noteworthy books of the century. His remarkable utterances upon America and the probability of some new light being thrown by him on the character of Napoleon will give a special interest to certain portions of the diary.

Mr. Joaquin Miller has foresworn writing for the nonce, and is planting trees with the enthusiasm of a novice—has already planted more than 20,000. His mountain home, "The Heights," Oakland, Cal., can be descried from San Francisco. When his vine and fig-tree have grown to a proper height he will sit down under them and rest and write and write and rest.

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### Women Voters in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent issue you say:

> The Boston *Herald* says over 20,000 women voters registered in that city in 1888, over 10,000 in 1889, and less than 8,000 in 1890. Thus the list grows small by degrees and beautifully less year by year. What does it mean?

The meaning is simple. Two years ago it was found that a large number of the members of the Boston School Board were Roman Catholics, and facts connected with the exclusion of Swinton's history from the schools led to a widespread impression that Roman Catholic influence was affecting the public schools injuriously. The consequence was that 20,000 women registered and voted in Boston that year, part of them Protestants and part Catholics. The Protestant voters were the more numerous and carried the election. The number of Catholics on the School Board was greatly reduced. Last year the Roman Catholic clergy strongly dissuaded all Catholic women from voting. Most of them followed the counsel, and the number of women voters was lessened by the subtraction of almost all the Catholic women, who constituted nearly half of the whole number. About 10,000 Protestant women voted; the entire anti-Catholic ticket was elected, and the number of Roman Catholics on the School Board was still further reduced. There are now only two Catholics on the board, which consists of twenty-four members. Whichever party carries the election tomorrow there will be no large number of Catholics on the board. The alarm and excitement have largely subsided, and the vote has naturally fallen off.

> You ask: If the Boston woman is so fickle and such an abject slave of caprice that she regards the possession of the ballot as a mere toy for a year or two's dalliance, then to be flung away for the next new fad, what can be expected of women in other cities?

Among men the size of the vote cast is always in direct ratio to the amount of interest and excitement which the election calls out. Thus the vote at a Presidential election is generally large, at a State election somewhat less, at a municipal election smaller still, and if the School Board were chosen at a separate election every one knows that only a very small fraction of the masculine voters would turn out. In the twenty-two States where women now have school suffrage the vote of women is generally small, as the vote of men is small at special elections with but little public interest or excitement. But in all these States the women who have voted have been, almost without exception, of the intelligent and respectable class, and whenever a real or supposed danger threatens the schools the women come out in large numbers, as they did in Boston two years ago.

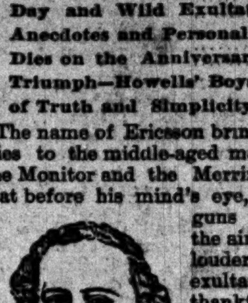
The importance of having good school officers can hardly be overestimated, and no doubt the election of a school board ought to call out as much public interest as the election of a President of the United States, but it is notorious that it does not, among either men or women. The fact that the vote of women is small under these circumstances is only a new proof of the truth of Mrs. Poyser's saying: "I'm not denying that women are foolish, the Lord Almighty made them to match the men!"

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

## CHURCH'S LIFE OF ERICSSON AND HOWELLS' YOUTHFUL MEMORIES.

### Thronging Memories Aroused—Monitor and Merrimac—Panic in Washington One Day and Wild Exultation the Next—Anecdotes and Personal Traits—Ericsson Dies on the Anniversary of the Great Triumph—Howells' Boys' Town—Charm of Truth and Simplicity.



JOHN ERICSSON.

The name of Ericsson brings glowing memories to the middle-aged man of these days. The Monitor and the Merrimac once more float before his mind's eye, the roar of their guns seems to make the air vibrate, and the louder roar of relief, exultation, pride, and thankfulness that reverberated through the North March 10, 1862, finds still an echo in his heart. Never in the history of the Nation was there such a frightful blow as that of March 8 relieved by such a glorious success as that of March 9, when, to quote the enemy's regretful words: "The Monitor only appears on the scene after we have been on the rampage for a whole day; have cleared out everything in the Roads—men-of-war, transports, traders, and have done the enemy all possible injury, material and moral. Stocks fall 10 per cent in an hour, gold rises faster, and such a panic prevails as was never known before or since."

Secretary Welles in his "Lincoln and Seward," describing a Cabinet meeting called by Mr. Lincoln on receipt of the news of the first day's disaster, says:

> Mr. Stanton said: "The Merrimac . . . will destroy, seriatim, every naval vessel; it will lay all the cities on the seaboard under contribution. Port Royal must be abandoned. I will notify the Governors and municipal authorities in the North to take instant measures to protect their harbors. I have no doubt that the monster is at this moment on the way to Washington, and"—looking out of the window, which commanded a view of the Potomac for many miles—"not unlikely we shall have a shell or a cannon-ball from one of its guns in the White House before we leave the room!"

Twelve hours later—just in time, and barely, for the Cumberland and the Congress were already taken and sunk—the little "cheesebox on a raft," which had been designed, built, equipped, armed, manned, and sailed within the preceding six months, steamed up the harbor, learned the dreadful state of things, and headed for the monster like a sword-fish attacking a whale. Now for another report from a Rebel source:

> In the early morning Jones gets under way to finish the Minnesota. We soon descry a strange looking iron tower sliding over the waters toward us, and we dash at it. It is the Monitor, which, during the previous night, had come in from sea, and which by the light of the burning Congress had been seen and reported by one of our pilots.
>
> Nearly two hours have passed, and many a shot and shell have been exchanged at close quarters with no perceptible damage to either. . . . During all this time the Monitor is whirling around and about like a top, and by the easy motion of its turret and its precise and rapid movement elicits the wondering admiration of all. It is evidently invulnerable to our shell. . . . It fired during the fight forty-one shots, . . . about one every six minutes.

So much for the most striking episode in the long, strong life of this son of Eric. Other things he did of more enduring importance than the invention of a vessel of war, startling in its novelty and inestimable in its value, yet now already superannuated and superseded. Ericsson was really the inventor or adapter of the marine propeller—long known as the "Ericsson propeller"—which has revolutionized steam navigation within our own memory. The first vessel so driven on the lakes was the Vandalia, built by Capt. Vancleave and Benjamin Isaacs, who had bought (1841) from Ericsson the right to his invention. How many Chicago vesselmen remember it? At about the same time Ericsson designed the Princeton, the first screw ship of war. Commodore Stockton engaged him to do the work, which resulted in a long and bitter quarrel between them. According to Ericsson's story Stockton usurped the glory which was not his and shirked the blame (which was his) for the explosion of the Princeton's gun, the "Peacemaker" (1844), whereby Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer and four others were killed during a Governmental excursion on the Potomac. At any rate Ericsson's claim for services and expenses ($13,000) was disapproved by Stockton, and, though afterwards allowed by the Court of Claims, has never been paid to this day.

The great Swede died in 1889, having lived eighty-six years. His life spanned the whole of the amazing growth of the steam power and was more instrumental in that growth than that of any other man in the world. His inventions were innumerable. Probably no man, save perhaps Edison, ever equaled them in number. He made a distinction between himself and Edison, calling the latter (being unlearned) an inventor by thought and himself a machinist by study. But whether we call the Monitor an invention or a mere mechanical adaptation the fact remains that it was a great agency in the victory which decided that "government of the people, by the people, for the people" should not perish on earth.

His character, as depicted by his biographer, Mr. Church, is not altogether lovely. He was strong, imperious, and pugnacious. He left behind him in Sweden a younger Ericsson not sanctioned by any marriage certificate. Ericsson's wife (a lovely English girl whose picture ornaments the book), though always treating him with respect and regard, was quite content to live away from him, beyond seas, during most of her married life—all the latter part of it. In religion—or rather ethics—he was a pantheist, without a shadow of belief in conscious immortality.

On the other hand, he was brave, generous, and truthful, a warm and faithful friend and an honorable opponent. In his later years he was loveless, misanthropic—almost a recluse. He admired and respected America rather than loved it.

Outside the Monitor and the Propellor his main mechanical achievements were the flame engine, the surface condenser, a steam fire-engine, the exhaust draught for locomotives, the hot-air engine, and the "sun motor," the last an apparatus by which sunshine, concentrated by reflection, set in motion a hot-air engine. The sun engine he thought would be one day, when coal should be used up, a redeeming force, especially in the arid regions of earth. Our familiar "gas motor" is an adaptation of it.

By a striking coincidence he died on the anniversary of the Monitor-Merrimac battle. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Still in the same line—biography—to which we seem more and more tending, comes Mr. Howells' "A Boy's Town." The book does not profess to be autobiography, but not even Howells' power of simulating reality could create from anything but actual experience so real a picture of a real boy in a real country town as this book sets forth. He who wrote it must have lived it; and even then it is a rare piece of photography. Not many writers could carry on the narrative with such self-denial of all fancy sketching, such resistence of the temptation to romance, such gentle probing of boy weakness; in short, such sustained power as does Mr. Howells. As he himself expresses it, "he had no very exciting adventures or threadbare escapes; perhaps I mean hairbreadth escapes; but it is the same thing—they have been used so often."

Nothing in all child literature is more charming than the presentation of the few faint, shadowy, elusive memories with which every boy's recollections begin. Here a scene—there a word—here a pleasure—there a pain—no one of them marked by being exceptional or in any way different from the rest of life's happenings; these by some accident have clung to a floating spar and come safe to shore from the waste of oblivion.

> Some of his memories reach a time earlier than his third year, and relate to the little Ohio River town where he was born. Every two or three years the river rose and flooded the village, and his grandmother's household was taken out of the second story window in a skiff, but if my boy ever saw a freshet it made no impression on him. What he remembered was waking up one morning and seeing a peach tree in bloom through the window beside his bed. Over the spot where the little house once stood a railroad has drawn its effacing lines, but the blooming peach tree glows before his childish eyes untouched by time or change The tender, pathetic pink of its flowers repeated itself many long years afterward, but always with a reminiscence of that dim past and the little coal-smoky town on the banks of the Ohio.
>
> They moved into a larger house. He could not remember the moving; simply first they were not there and then they were there. His father was a Whig editor in a Democratic town, so he could scarcely have been rich. In truth, it was a mortification to the boy that his father was an abolitionist! His mother did her own work, and every glimpse his memory gives of her was as she moved about upon "those household offices which are so beautiful to a child." He was put to use in the printing office before he was 10, because his father was a Swedenborgian, and it is part of that philosophy that every one should fulfill a use.
>
> It was very simple then. Nobody was very rich and nobody was in want; but somehow he began to discover that there were differences even in the little world about him. Some were higher and some were lower. From the first he was taught by precept and example to take the side of the lower. . . . Once there was a church-festival and there was a good deal of provision left over which it was decided should be given to the poor. . . . At last a working widow was chosen to receive it; the ladies carried it to her front door and gave it her and she carried it to her back door and threw it into the alley. . . . There were circumstances of indignity or patronage attending the gift which were recognized in the boy's home and which helped afterwards to make him doubtful of all giving, and restive with a world in which there need be any giving at all.

Every boy should read this book to see how his boyish conduct will look to him when he becomes a man. An occasional bit of cruelty rests and rankles in the memory. A well-meaning, blameless schoolmaster was chosen, by the merest arbitrary selection, to be persecuted by the boys, and he was finally driven from the school. This boy had nothing against the victim, yet when the poor fellow came and sat down to try to find out why he could not win his love the boy answered not a word. That was what the boys had agreed. The memory of this meanness is a memory of pain and shame to this day!

At last the boy's family moves away and he is dreadfully homesick. After a time he is allowed to go back and seizes the chance with eagerness, only to find that now the old home has become the strange one, and that he is more homesick to leave it than he was to return to it!

All this is told in Mr. Howells' high art—restrained power—and is as pure an idyl as was Miss Mitford's "Our Village," a marvel of realism in the dawn of that bright, sweet era. The book is well illustrated. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

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### Departmental Ditties.

Rudyard Kipling is—Rudyard Kipling. He is not a novelist, he is certainly not a poet; he is simply R. K. Therefore he is great. No man who can be amusing and who dares to be himself falls short of greatness of some kind or other. To be amusing without individuality is trivial; to be a great big I without being amusing is a bore; but when the two are combined there is surely greatness in one of its developments. So we say Great Rob Ingersoll, John Wentworth, Joe Jefferson, etc.

The fact that Rudyard is not a poet is made incontestable in this volume of verse. He is a good satirist and a rhymester, and he is continuously amusing. The nearest approach he makes to poetry is the occasional bit of pathos which sets off his silhouettes and furnishes a background and relief to his grim humor. One only wishes there were more of them, for they are almost as scarce as hens' teeth in the frightful picture he gives us of East Indian-English drink, debauchery, peculation, favoritism, sunshine, and death. Here is his "General Summary":

> We are very slightly changed
> From the semi-apes who ranged
> India's prehistoric clay;
> Whoso drew the longest bow
> Ran his brother down, you know,
> As we run men down today.
>
> "Dowb," the first of all his race,
> Met the Mammoth face to face,
> On the lake or in the cave
> Stole the steadiest canoe,
> Ate the quarry others slew,
> Died—and took the finest grave.
>
> Who shall doubt the secret hid
> Under Cheops' pyramid
> Was that the contractor did
> Cheops out of several millions?
> Or that Joseph's sudden rise
> To Controller of Supplies
> Was a fraud of monstrous size
> On King Pharaoh's civilians?
>
> Thus the artless songs I sing
> Do not deal with anything
> New or never said before.
> As it was in the beginning,
> Is, today, official sinning,
> And shall be forever more.

The unending homesickness, which natives of the cool and bracing North feel always in the enervating beauty of the South, inspires several of the more touching stanzas. Here is a specimen:

> IN SPRINGTIME.
>
> My garden blazes brightly with the rosebud and the peach,
> And the *ko-il* sings above it in the *siris* by the well.
> From the copper-colored trellis comes the squirrel's chattering speech,
> And the bluejay screams and flutters where the cheery *sat-bhay* dwell.
>
> But the rose has lost its fragrance, and the *ko-il's* note is strange;
> I am sick of endless sunshine, sick of blossom-burdened bough.
> Give me back the leafless woodlands, where the winds of springtime range;
> Give me back one day in England, for it's spring in England now!

Good and bad, grave and gay, all that comes from this young phenomenon is worth reading. (New York: United States Book company.)

### The Two Halves of Society.

"How the Other Half Lives," by Jacob A. Riis, is, or should be, a source of fruitful reading to everyone who opens its handsome covers. Here we may see depicted faithfully, without the exaggerated zeal of a philanthromaniac, but with the calm, critical spirit of a close observer the lives of our neighbors—those by and on whom, but not for whom, we live.

"The destruction of the poor is their poverty." The not-rich pay for what they use vastly more in proportion than do the rich. A poor man gives $12 a ton for coal because he buys it by the basketful. His flour, which should cost him $5 or $6, costs him $10 or $11 because he gets it by the pound. And as for his rent! We are told that tenement-house property in New York sometimes yields 40 per cent on the investment. What respectable dwelling-house property gives half that?

But the great underlying cause for the misery that Mr. Riis shows us in words and in pictures—for the volume is fully illustrated, mainly by photographs taken by himself—is drink. From the stale beer dives to the rumholes he takes us. The Chinese opium joint is a threatening evil, according to the author, but nothing approaches the baleful influence of the saloon. Here the child comes when just able to walk and carry the pitcher for beer; here the boy comes from his squalid home and first learns of evil doing from the loafers at the bar; here the young man comes and plans with others how he may forcefully wrest from the more prosperous world the living it owes him; here he returns when the prison relinquishes him; and here the old man sits and sags away his life. The tenement-house and the saloon are the causes of each other. If the one were not so squalid and loathsome the other would not be so tempting. If the other were not so alluring the first would have the means to be made more cheerful.

The book abounds in harrowing incidents, and at the same time offers many practical suggestions. The person who can read it without an instant and unappeasable desire to do something, especially at this happy season, to help the "other half," is not born in that spirit of brotherly love which should make the whole world kin.

There is one pathetic little story that must be mentioned before closing the book, for it explains much of the overcrowding of cities and the desertion of country homes. Two women, who had for twelve years been struggling along by making cloaks at a half a dollar a piece, were sent from their miserable hovel to a decent home in New Jersey. In three weeks they came back, saying that they preferred their dark rear room to stumps out in the country. One of them made the bitter confession: "We do get so kind o' downhearted living this way, that we have to be where something is going on, or we just can't stand it." (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Let us turn from this to the contemplation of some of the joys that have since long before the age of Epicurus engrossed the attention of a large class of people. From the time when the archetypal ape first became particular about his cocoanuts, mankind has been deeply interested in the question of food.

Taking into consideration Mr. Riis's book we see that the world is divided into two great classes—those who have more dinners than appetite, and the others who have more appetite than dinners. For the first—the smaller class—two delightful books have made their appearance. "Statesmen's Dishes and How to Cook Them" is a collection of autograph fac-similes, as well as a book of recipes. Each rule is warranted good—witness the signature of some distinguished woman of our country. The recipes are written in as many different literary styles as there are signatures and are compiled by the first lady of the land, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Three men have also found a place in this collection of autograph recipes. The late Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, contributes a chafing-dish recipe for terrapin; Col. G. A. Pierce gives a codfish fake in a manner vague enough to drive an inexperienced cook to distraction; and Capt. G. E. Thornton of the navy describes the construction of a fish chowder most scientifically. (New York: Brentano.)

After this book for the few we have for the many "Good Living," by Sara Van Buren Brugière. She has searched many foreign countries for dishes that may please her American compatriots; and from a cursory perusal of dishes enough to make one hungry the search was evidently not in vain.

A glance through these pages gives the following menu from the four quarters of the globe:

Crécy soup.
Bacalas à la Viczcaina.
Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding.
Jerusalem artichokes. Macaroni à l'Italienne.
Salad à la Demidoff. Gelbe Speise.

The directions for each dish are very clear and complete, and, what will particularly please the young housekeeper just out of school, tables are given for the time of cooking meats, etc., and also for the relative values of weights and measures.

The author's object has been to describe dishes within the accomplishment of limited knowledge and even of a very moderate purse, and, as far as can be judged by appearances, she has succeeded remarkably well. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Even as we write hither comes a cookery book that should leap at once into Chicago favor. It is "250 Choice Recipes, mainly furnished by members of the Chicago Women's Club. Published for the benefit of the club kindergarten." The source guarantees the quality, the object appeals to the sympathy, the form is attractive, the price reasonable. Let it spread and prevail by thousands! (Chicago: Maxwell & Co. 75 cents.)

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### Brief Notices.

The latest addition to the "Story of the Nations" series is the history of "Switzerland," by Lina Hug and Richard Stead. It begins with the strange, far-off lake-dwellers, and takes us down through Cæsar's time, Charlemagne's rule, the birth of the Republic, the temporary influence of Napoleon, to the present day. There can be nothing more interesting to us Americans than this account of a handful of men struggling for and maintaining their freedom, this brave little Republic existing for so many centuries amid monarchies and empires. Whether their intellectual liberty sprang from their political freedom, or vice versa, the two are their distinguishing qualities, and the Swiss may be considered to have kept the flame of freedom alive in some of the darkest hours that threatened Europe. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Wise and wholesome words are those to be found in this dainty little white book, entitled "Friendship," in the essays on this subject written by Marcus Tullius Cicero, Francis Bacon, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. These men were the greatest sages of their respective countries. And in reading these strong, inspiring sentiments friendships take on a new grace and beauty. (Chicago: Albert & Scott.)

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish in three volumes "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore. This is called the Exmoor edition and is prefaced by a letter written especially for this edition by the author, in which, in fanciful imagery, he informs the world that this publication is authorized by him. A fac-simile of this letter is given, showing Blackmore's cramped but legible handwriting. It is one of the most alluring books of the season.

Charles Reade's two charming novels, "Christie Johnstone," and "Peg Woffington," appear in pretty holiday attire of yellow covers and rough cut leaves, with dainty frontispieces by W. De Meza. The world will read these two works of Reade's and his "Cloister and the Hearth," long after his others—those written for a purpose—have been forgotten. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A fine large volume is "The Chouans," by Honoré de Balzac, transalated by George Saintsbury. The only drawback to it is that it is too large to hold with any comfort. Books to read—and Balzac's are of this class—should never be of such a size that they are inconvenient to hold. The volume is very well illustrated with wood engravings by Sévellié, from drawings by Julien le Blant. (New York: Cassell Publishing company.)

### Literary Notes.

The caustic Alphonse Karr, who died recently, on one occasion published a few satirical verses upon a certain poetess, who in revenge watched for him in the street and stabbed him with a poniard; the wound luckily was not dangerous, and the only revenge the satirist took was to suspend the dagger in his study, with the following inscription attached: "Presented by Mme. —— to Alphonse Karr—in the back."

Mrs. Browning was not eleven, but fourteen years of age when she wrote her epic on Marathon; her knowledge of Greek was originally due to her preference for sharing with her brother Edward in the instruction of a Scottish tutor, and at such lessons she constantly assisted her brother's departure for the Charter House, where he had Thackeray for a school-fellow; Mrs. Browning was self-taught in almost every respect, a remarkable fact considering her wide culture.

The New York *Times* gives the following account of the curios our fellow-citizen, Eugene Field, brings home with him from Europe: "With Mr. Field from Europe came his family and a large and elegantly miscellaneous assortment of curios, including an ax with which Mr. Gladstone hewed many trees at Hawarden, bearing on it an inscription from Robert Browning, and a note from the Grand Old Man attesting the genuineness of the implement. Besides this there are several dozen canes, of every earthly pattern, pieces of the Blarney Stone, and stones from the graves of Thackeray, John Bunyan, John and Charles Wesley, and the Rev. Father Prout. Mr. Field's trunks are loaded with rings and bric-à-brac, and he showed the reporter a wooden horse given him by J. L. Toole, the actor."

### Books Received.

AN IDYL OF THE BROOK. By Augusta Whitlock. Chicago: Foster, Roe & Crone.

HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE. By Mary Taylor Bissell, M. D. New York: N. D. C. Hodges.

PLAYING SCHOOL. Chromo-lithograph No. 1. December. Boston: L. Prang & Co.

SOCIETY AS I HAVE FOUNDERED IT. Illustrated. Mobile: Gossip Printing Co. 25 cents.

SWITZERLAND. By Lina Hug and Richard Stead. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

SEVEN SONNETS ON SCULPTURE. By M. Virginia McClurg. Boston: Soule Photograph Co. $3.

ECHOES FROM THE PAST. Poems by Mrs. Clara L. McIlvain. Louisville, Ky.: J. P. Morton & Co.

WORK WHILE YE HAVE THE LIGHT. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

A HOMBURG BEAUTY. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company. 50 cents.

WORMWOOD. By Marie Corelli. Authorized Edition. New York: United States Book company. 50 cents.

ST. PAUL, HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By James Iverach, M. A. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1890. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE GLADIATORS. A Tale of Rome and Judea. By G. J. Whyte Melville. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

ROMANCE OF A SPAHI. By Pierre Loti. Illustrated M. L. Watkins. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

THE BABY'S JOURNAL. Designed and compiled by S. Alice Bray. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.

A GOOD START. A Book for Young Men. By J. Thain Davidson, D. D. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

DOMINION OF DARKNESS. A Drama in Five Acts. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

ON THE HEIGHTS OF HIMALAY. By A. Van der Naillen. New York: United States Book company. 50 cents.

FRIENDSHIP. Marcus Tullius Cicero, Francis Bacon. Ralph Waldo Emerson. Chicago: Albert & Scott. $2.

HINDU LITERATURE; or, The Ancient Books of India. By Elizabeth A. Reed. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $2.

THE HONORABLE MISS. By L. T. Meade. Authorized Edition. New York: United States Book company. 50 cents.

HALF-HOURS IN STORY LAND. A Series of Stories by Lynde Palmer. Illustrated. Troy, N. Y.: Nims & Knight. $1.50.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Report for year ending June 30, 1890. Washington: Government Printing Office.

SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE ARMY. Report for the year ending June 30, 1890. Washington: Government Printing Office.

WIDOW GUTHRIE. A novel by Richard Malcolm Johnston. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP! Written and composed by George F. Root. Illustrated. Troy, N. Y.: Nims & Knight. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF AN ARTIST. An autobiography by Jules Breton. Translated by Mary J. Serrano. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND. Words and music by Walter Kittridge. Illustrated. Troy, N. Y.: Nims & Knight. $1.50.

CROWDED OUT O' CROFIELD; OR, THE BOY WHO MADE HIS WAY. By William O. Stoddard. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THY NAME IS WOMAN. From the French of Du

Laforest. By Frank Howard Howe. New York: Belford-Clarke Co. 75 cents and $1.25.

THE ALCHEMIST. Translated from the French of Honoré de Balzac. With illustrations by F. A. Carter. New York: Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.

KING TOM AND THE RUNAWAYS. The story of what befell the two boys in a Georgia swamp. By Louis Pendleton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE STORY HOUR. A Book for the Home and Kindergarten by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION FOR COLLEGE USE. By Walter Miller. Part 1. Based on Livy. Books xxi, xxii. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

LUCILLE AND HER FRIENDS. A Story for Girls by Hattie Tyng Griswold. With Illustrations by True Williams. Chicago: Belford-Clarke Company.

CÆSAR CASCABEL. By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by A. Estoclet. Illustrated by George Roux. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

CHOICE RECIPES. Mainly furnished by members of the Chicago Women's Club. Published for the benefit of the club kindergarten. Chicago: Maxwell & Co. 75 cents.

CATILINÆ of C. Sallustius Crispus. Edited, with an introduction and a vocabulary, by Charles George Herbermann, Ph. D., LL. D. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT. A novel by Gustav Freytag. Authorized translation from the 16th German edition. In 2 volumes. Boxed. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. $4.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPE. By Helene Lange. Translated and accompanied by comparative statistics by L. R. Klemm, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CALENDAR OF THE BIRDS; CALENDAR FROM JAP TOWN; CALENDAR OF THE MONTHS; CALENDAR OF THE COZY CORNER; CALENDAR FOR THE SEASONS. Troy, N. Y.: Nims & Knight.

LORNA DOONE: A Romance of Exmoor. By R. D. Blackmore. Exmoor Edition. With new preface written by the author for this edition. 2 vols. Boxed. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

### Periodicals Received.

*Lookout.* December. Boston.
*Book Chat.* December. New York.
*Kindergarten.* December. Chicago.
*Table Talk.* December. Philadelphia.
*Book Talk.* December. St. Paul. Minn.
*New Publications.* December. New York.
*Homiletic Review.* December. New York.
*No Name Magazine.* December. Baltimore.
*United States Mail.* January, 1891. Chicago.
*American Missionary.* December. New York.
*Millinery Trade Review.* December. New York.
*Vick's Illustrated Monthly.* December. Rochester, N. Y.
*Christian Metaphysician.* November and December. Chicago.

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## USED NO IMPROPER INFLUENCE.

### Cincinnati Officials Say They Were Appointed as a Reward of Merit.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 12.—The investigating committee today took up the matter of the appointment of the Decennial Board of Equalization, concerning which Mr. Zumstein had testified that Controller Stevens had offered to appoint him for $4,000, saying he had offers from others of $6,000. The committee examined James Allison, J. H. Rhodes, Charles Whiteley, Fred Raine, Michael Mueller, William Schmidt, A. C. Gilligan, and E. M. Pattison, who had received appointments. They all agreed in saying that they used no improper means to secure their places. They had recommendations from leading citizens. One of them was a relative of Stevens and used that fact as an inducement. Most of them thought the pay was $8 a day, but found it was only $3.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY REAL estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Riverside Parkway, 65 ft e of Stock av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 (I. Sabath to J. Mraz).... | $ 1,350 |
| Harrison st, 96 ft w of Medora, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 4 (H. Gillis to P. J. Harrington).. | 1,000 |
| Michigan av, 183 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated Dec. 6 (T. O. Osborne to J. Wilcox).. | 1,000 |
| Langley av, 200 ft s of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 100x129 ft, dated Oct. 28 (J. A. Seymour to C. A. Buck).. | 5,000 |
| Sixty-sixth st, 140 ft e of Halsted, n f, 100x271¼ ft, dated Nov. 25 (J. Badenoch Jr. to Wm. A. Du Breuil).. | 12,000 |
| N Morgan st, 100 ft n of Madison, in rear 10x15 ft, dated July 30 (E. H. Chamberlain to F. Fischer).. | 1,000 |
| School st, 351 ft e of N Halsted, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct 21 (A. L. Mohuken to C. A. Morvill).. | 5,000 |
| Prairie av, 75 ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 50x160 ft, imp, dated Nov. 25 (W. A. Du Breuil to J. Badenoch Jr.).. | 16,000 |
| Green Bay av, 55 ft s of Eighty-ninth st, e f, 25x140 ft, dated Nov. 7 (A. Hoyos to J. C. Rippey).. | 1,000 |
| West Congress st, 213 ft e of Rockwell av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 9 (A. Heig to L. Wehrle) | 3,000 |
| Lincoln st, 103 ft n of Park av, e f, 28½x50 ft, dated Nov. 17 (P. Dumond to G. G. Stewart). | 8,000 |
| Palisade av, 211 ft w of Central Park av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1 (A. L. Hayes to M. Meyer) | 2,000 |
| North 50 ft of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Lot 108, Blk 6, etc., 1st add to Washington Heights, dated Dec. 1 (F. F. Oviatt to C. L. Pierce).. | 1,100 |
| St. John place, s e cor of Carroll av, w f, 51½x109 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. H. Allen to J. W. Decker).. | 9,000 |
| Halsted st, 97 ft s of Fifty-ninth, w f, 25x112 ft, dated Oct. 4 (A. Jernberg to E. A. Spencer).. | 1,800 |
| Dickey st, bet Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth, e f, 33½x125 ft, imp, dated Dec. 12 (R. B. Blackburn to H. R. Kelly).. | 6,300 |
| Walnut st, 225 ft w of Wood, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 12 (J. Lang to G. McGregor).. | 3,000 |
| Colfax av, bet Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sts, w f, 38x123 ft, dated Nov. 21 (D. E. and J. J. Reynolds to W. J. Leinwerth).. | 1,650 |
| Lots 23 and 24, McRoy's s of Lots 5 and 15, B. 5, Stave & Klemm's, Sec. 25, 38, 14, dated Dec. 13 (G. G. McRoy to B. F. White).. | 4,410 |
| Chapin st, 56¼ ft w of Carrier, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 21 (A. Jarzombeck to S. Zarzombeck).. | 2,000 |
| West Fourteenth st, 144 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 28 (W. C. Potter to J. and J. Schmiecher).. | 1,300 |
| West North av, 100 ft w of Lawndale, n f, 78x125 ft, dated Nov. 3 (A. Kohler to Grenlich & Davis).. | 2,000 |
| Maryland av, 180 ft s of Sixty-third place, w f, 85x125 ft, dated Nov. 20 (H. H. Fuller to J. K. Towle).. | 5,950 |
| South Chicago av, near Eightieth st, n e f, 25x134 ft, dated Dec. 10 (C. H. Robinson to M. Taaffe).. | 1,000 |
| Thirty-seventh st, 475 ft e of Archer av, s f, 25x154½ ft, dated Nov. 17 (T. Kelly to J. W. Wierman).. | 1,700 |
| South Chicago av, bet Seventy-first and Seventy-second sts, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 16 (A. Casey to D. G. Hamilton).. | 4,000 |
| Lake av, bet Forty-first and Forty-second sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 10 (W. L. Haines to J. D. Gill).. | 7,500 |
| Seventy-fourth place, 266 ft e of Stony Island av, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 15 (D. Dennett to M. A. Brower).. | 1,400 |
| Cottage Grove av, 100 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 48x131 ft, dated Oct. 25 (E. E. Ellington to Lizzie J. Fox).. | 6,480 |
| Sangamon st, 125 ft s of Eighty-third, e f, 275x125 ft, dated Aug. 11 (G. M. Prather to H. R. Delamater).. | 3,025 |
| Stony Island av, n w cor of Ninety-first st, e f, 328x125 ft, with 25 ft in same blk, dated Nov. 10 (Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co. to S. L. Aden).. | 6,010 |
| Ellis av, 83 ft n of Forty-fifth st, w f, 16⅔x150 ft, dated Dec. 1 (C. V. Bonta Jr. to H. N. Wheeler).. | 9,000 |
| Hoffman av, n of Milwaukee, e f, 28x92 ft, dated July 10 (C. Maynard to W. W. and E. Deeley).. | 1,650 |
| North Franklin st, 13½ ft s of North av, e f, 25x112 ft, dated Dec. 11 (S. Riess to A. D. Duff).. | 4,450 |
| Calumet av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 32x125 ft, dated Nov. 12 (J. H. W. and C. G. Fuller to J. R. Stubbs).. | 6,000 |
| Greenwood av, 79½ ft s of Seventy-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 3 (M. B. Jacobs to J. Hamilton).. | 1,200 |
| Fletcher av, 260½ ft w of Southport av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 11 (W. L. Heim to W. Detten).. | 2,300 |
| Fox st, 48 ft s of Thirty-second, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 3 (J. Setzke to J. Schmitz).. | 2,000 |
| Michigan av, s e cor of Seventy-second st, w f, 99⅔x150 ft, dated Dec. 5 (M. T. Leonard to G. S. Gillett).. | 4,000 |
| Lawrence av, e of and near Austin av, 10 acres, dated Nov. 26 (A. K. Jordan to L. E. Crandall) | 12,000 |
| Elston av, 123 ft s of West Clybourn place, e f, 50 ft to Coventry st, dated Nov. 14 (O. Vider to A. Lederle).. | 1,800 |
| Twenty-ninth st, 149 ft w of Hanover, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 6 (F. C. Curtis to J. Jana).. | 1,200 |
| Fifty-ninth st, 48⅓ ft e of Semple, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (J. A. Johnson to A. M. Sodgrlin).. | 1,450 |
| Albany av, bet Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth sts, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 13 (J. A. Campbell to William H. Noe).. | 1,000 |
| Sheridan av, bet Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth sts, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 26 (G. G. McRoy to W. M. Bryant).. | 3,750 |
| Rhodes av, bet Seventy-first and Seventy-second sts, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (A. J. Montague to C. Brennan).. | 2,175 |
| Winthrop av, cor of Lawrence, w f, 50 ft of 130x150 ft, dated Dec. 11 (F. Goetz to Charles Schaettle Sr.).. | 2,338 |
| Rush st, 65 ft s of Walton place, e f, 42 ft, dated Dec. 10 (Q. Regneri to H. C. Grosse).. | 9,000 |
| St. Lawrence av, 97 ft n of Sixty-eighth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 26 (F. H. Rood to S. Flynn).. | 2,000 |
| Wood st, s of Eighty-ninth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 12 (M. Schweisthal to A. Koch).. | 1,500 |
| Prairie av, 174 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, e f, w ½ of 25x118 ft, dated Dec. 11 (J. P. Thittges to N. A. Mans).. | 2,500 |
| West Lake st, near Devlin, n f, 25x198 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Master in Chancery to J. A. Maloney) | 1,400 |
| Center st, 75 ft n of Fremont, s f, 49x100⅔ ft, dated Dec. 9 (W. C. Pfister to the Aldine Social and Progressive Club).. | 6,000 |
| Jackson st, 24 ft w of Wood, n f, 23 ft 11x77 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Wells & Hair to Koch & Slitt).. | 9,000 |
| Sumner av, n w cor of Eighty-fourth, w f, 97x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (T. Winningham to A. J. Wright).. | 2,200 |
| Twenty-eighth st, 125 ft e of Butler, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (J. O. Efferty to J. Doorock).. | 2,300 |
| Madison av, 8 ft n of Seventieth st, w f, 33x120 ft, dated Sept. 30 (A. C. Soper to H. V. Pierpont).. | 4,000 |
| West Twelfth st, 112 ft e of Homan av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (W. F. Heitzman to E. M. Robinson).. | 2,650 |
| West Twelfth st, e of Homan av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1 (T. W. Sprague to E. M. Robinson).. | 1,450 |
| St. Lawrence av, bet Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts, e f, 100x112⅔ ft, dated Nov. 18 (C. West to F. E. Sparck).. | 3,600 |
| Sixty-third st, 72 ft w of Drexel av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 27 (W. M. Robinson to J. Berry).. | 5,250 |
| Central av, bet Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 14 (H. W. Ames to H. D. Alexander).. | 1,000 |
| Lots 39 to 42 in same block as above, dated Oct. 14 (Same to G. B. Carr).. | 4,200 |
| Lots 5 to 8 and 17 to 21 of pt w of Michigan av, of lot 6 DeJung's lot 9, assrs, W. ½ N. W. ¼ and W. ½ S. W. ¼, Sec. 15, 37, 14, dated Oct. 14 (D. P. DeJung to F. Wiersema).. | 5,500 |
| Rhodes av, bet Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth sts, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 3 (C. A. Neal to A. Nelson).. | 1,100 |
| Austin av, bet Robey st and Hoyne av, s f, 25x80 ft, dated Nov. 5 (C. Walker to E. E. Nelson).. | 1,500 |

OUTSIDE SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lots 11 to 15, Block 7, and Lots 11 to 17, Block 8, Field e ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 12, dated Dec. 18 (A. Cummings to J. H. Simon).. | $ 18,000 |
| Twenty-two lots in Normal Park Add to Park Ridge, dated Dec. 10 (E. Wightman to J. F. Smith).. | 30,000 |

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Wood st, s e cor of Fifty-first, Block 4, by J. M. Brown.

St. Clair st, n e and s e cor of Huron, 111x789 and 100x200 ft, by estate of W. L. Newberry.

Stewart av, n e and s e cor of Seventieth st, Blocks 3 and 10, by D. C. Colson.

Halsted st, s e cor of Thirty-ninth, Block 4, by Crane & Moore.

State st, n w cor of One Hundred and Fourteenth, 1 block, by Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

Pratt av, e of Ridge, Oakside, Blocks 1 and 3, by H. D. Overdeir et al.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE granted yesterday:

A. Wunsch, two-story frame flats, Forty-eighth and Wallace sts, to cost $1,800.

C. W. Todd, two-story frame flats, Forty-ninth and Wallace sts, to cost $1,500.

Perley Hall, two three-story brick store and flats, Nos. 5646 to 5650 Halsted st, to cost $12,000.

Newberry estate, six-story brick addition to warehouse, No. 16 Superior st, to cost $12,000.

W. P. Miller, two-story brick addition, No. 1401 Taylor st, to cost $2,000.

Joseph Hodek, two-story brick flats, No. 499 Winchester av, to cost $1,000.

John Trill, two-story frame store and flats, Twelfth st, opposite Forty-first st, to cost $4,000.

Eva Tolz, three-story brick flats, No. 219 Richmond st, to cost $3,500.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WILL CLOSE OUT BALANCE OF SAFES this week; special bargains; a few second-hand safes cheap. 55 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND ROLL-top office desk 4 to 5 feet; state price and where it can be seen today. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

## MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 91 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESSfully; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and 27th-sts.; office 70 State-st., R. 312; hours 2 to 5:30 p. m.

## COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME AND GENUine St. Bernard pup, 4 months old, with correct white markings, black shadings, and large bone; one St. Bernard bitch, 2 years old, and one German mastiff or Great Dane bitch 10 months old; all registered stock. PROF. ROACH, 116 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

## POSTAGE-STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

POSTAGE-STAMP ALBUMS. All prices, 25 cts. to $10; choice packets of stamps, 25 cts. to $25; rare gold, silver, and copper coins, U. S. and foreign. Illustrated price list free. Chicago Coin Exchange, 218 La Salle-st., Room 718.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, 10TH INST., BETWEEN Peacock's jewelry store and Atwood's clothing store one pair of diamond earrings weighing 3 k.; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to HARRY THOMAS, R. 10, 139 East Madison-st.

LOST—THE TWO LADIES WHO TOOK THE turquoise and pearl ring from Field's lavatory same 12:30 Wednesday are known, and will save trouble by returning the same to cashier at Field's lost and found department.

LOST—PHYSICIAN'S SATCHELS NEAR E. MADison-st. Friday p. m. Return to DR. BRYDON, 243 State-st., and get reward.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LOU: HAVE RETURNED FROM Dakota; home in Illinois; left Chicago Tuesday noon; write me. CHARLES.

PERSONAL—PARTIES WHO TOOK JEWELRY from 1608 Wabash-av., please return same and receive reward; no questions asked. Y 8, Tribune.

PERSONAL—L. A.: PLEASE SEND A FEW words by telegram; D. G. is very sick. M.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AFTER TRYING NOSTRUMS AND drugs send this to me and get a package of Vitæore. Its antiseptic tonic will remove the nidus of any ill. Proof at my expense. It is the original that all imitate, a discovery, a puzzle to the scientists, an enigma to the medical student, a boon to the afflicted, a specific for diphtheria, all membraneous diseases, kidney, general debility, female complaints, loss of vitality. THEO. NOEL, Geologist, 858 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill. H. GOETZ, City Agent, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Samples free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st.; elevator.

PERSONAL—LADIES' SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, birthmarks, warts, removed by electric needle. MRS. DR. HENNINGS, 139 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL—UNION DETECTIVE SERVICE; best in the world; moderate charges. 125 South Clark-st. SUPT. LOBELL.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER will work evenings adjusting complicated accounts, opening and closing mercantile books. Address Z 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF FIFTEEN years' experience in office-work and management of a business; good references. Address X 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED OFfice man as bookkeeper, bill, entry, shipping clerk, or correspondent; A1 references furnished. Address A J 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY GOOD bookkeeper; Chicago experience and references. Address Z 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE MAN, EXperienced in R. R. office work. References. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RAPID PENMAN DEsires copying to do evenings; charges reasonable; good references. Address Z 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale or manufacturing concern, 8 years' experience; best of references. Address Y 49, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EXperienced in shipping. Is a plain marker and has references. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERK EXPERIENCED in the wall paper, window shade, and paint business wishes position. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice by an expert bookkeeper and conveyancer; 10 years' experience; very best of references. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper would like set of books to keep part of day; terms reasonable. Address X 180, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—INDOOR; AFTERNOONS and evenings as clerk, salesman, etc.; good, experienced man; small salary. Address X 177, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, 25 years of age, as assistant bookkeeper or office clerk; rapid and accurate at figures; 9 years' experience; good reference. Address Y 70, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK EVENINGS after 7; writing of some kind preferred. Address X 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the renting department of some good real-estate firm; has experience and references. Y 60, Tribune.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS-MEN promptly supplied—Suitable stenographers, temporarily or permanently. GEO. R. WHITE, Haymarket Theater Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer, Remington operator, and assistant bookkeeper. Address Y 71, Tribune office.

### Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN TRAVELED FOR 20 years, Illinois, Mo., and Milwaukee, dry-goods, notions, fancy goods, wanted a place. Y 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED traveling salesman with a first-class house only. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING OR CITY salesman; experience and natural qualifications; salary an object. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

### Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT COLORED boy for dining-room and general housework in private family. Address 171 Third-av., Wilson House. EDWARD RICHIE.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAchinist, to look after and keep in repair special machinery. R. S. P., 66 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAKER (bread, cake, and ornamenting); city or country. Address M. E. K., 524 Dudley-st., Chicago.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; first-class driver and groom. Good city references. Address COACHMAN, 193 East Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A colored man; can furnish satisfactory references. Address A H 178, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FLORIST OR ANYthing else by young Englishman, well educated, Latin, Greek, German, etc.; good knowledge of botany; willing, a hard worker, and good references. LOUIS BOSANQUET, Cordele, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 21 as bar-tender in some good saloon; little experience; strictly temperate; references; wages no object. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OVERSEER OF A fruit farm. Address J. S. TAIT, Stevensville, Mich.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, EXperienced lady stenographer. References as to ability. State machine you have; can furnish one. Address Z 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; some experience; salary not first consideration. Address Z 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY SHORThand writer and Caligraph operator desires position; good education; moderate salary. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls in American family. 2451 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 2.

### Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, POSItively first-class, wishes customers by day; makes cloaks and mantles; has good taste, and first-class fitter; evening dresses a specialty. Call or address 27 Waverly-place.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—PARTY FOR OFFICE WORK; RAILway fare paid here; salary $800. Address, with self-directed stamped envelope, Manager, Lock Box 196, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in wholesale jewelry house; position permanent; must be rapid and accurate with extensions and footings, also accustomed to bill from dictation; letters of application must state experience and references. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT IN OFFICE; A YOUNG man of 16 to 18 years; one who lives with parents preferred; must be good penman. Address X 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOBER, RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER; must have experience and best city references. Inquire Saturday noon, 297 Indiana-st.

### Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN USING REMINGTON No. 2, and rapid longhand, as copyist; salary low to begin. Address X 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE STENOgrapher in a large mercantile house; none but a rapid and accurate man need apply. State references and salary wanted. Address Y 36, Tribune.

### Salesmen.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM three first-class cigar salesmen; men who now hold good positions but contemplate making a change the 1st of January, or who are dissatisfied with present position, would do well to make application; positions permanent, with liberal salary; only men who can show a good record and furnish satisfactory references need apply; applications from amateurs or men without experience will not be considered; all applications confidential. Address M. N. A Co., Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the NEW PATENT CHEMICAL INK ERASING PENCIL. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail, 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address THE MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL JEANS clothing; West and Northwest; salary and expenses paid; only those experienced need apply; must be acquainted with the trade; references required.

Address JACOB KUHN,
Louisville, Ky.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Salesmen.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO TRAVEL AND take charge of a gang of salesmen; liberal salary and expenses paid. Address at once with stamp, giving age, R. B. KNIFFIN, Nurseryman, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL a popular side line to dry goods and drug trade. Address BALSAM FIR, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN VISITING the grocery trade to carry fine side line; pocket sample; big com'n. C. C. Book Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN LARGE HOUSES, city or traveling men, to sell shares in acre syndicate; will not interfere with present position, but big commission can be made; letters confidential. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINERY TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR A NEW HOUSE IN ST. PAUL, MINN. ADDRESS

ROTHSCHILD & KAHN,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON THE ROAD TO SELL advertised shoe for ladies; retails, $2.50; South and Western States; side line; 50 per cent commission. Ross Shoe Co., 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED CLOAK salesmen with established trade; must bring good references. LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

### Boys.

WANTED—A FEW BRIGHT BOYS FOR WORK in a large wholesale house. Address X 110, Tribune office.

### Designers.

WANTED—A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN; EXPErience in making structural iron drawings desired; permanent employment. Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A MECHANICAL draughtsman; none but those with first-class references need apply to Capital Mfg. Co., 125 to 137 Rees-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—CAPABLE MEN FOR THE FOLLOWing work: 2 men as rollers for 10-inch train; 4 men as roughers for 10-inch train; 2 men as rollers for 16-inch bar-mill; 4 men as roughers for 16-inch bar-mill; 2 men as heaters on scrap iron; 1 man as stock-plate roller; only first class men wanted. Communicate at once with the Judson Manufacturing Co., 14 Fremont-st., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT HAS HAD SOME experience with tools; one having some knowledge jeweler's trade preferred. Address Drawer E, City.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTS TO LEARN water-coloring on photographs; any one taught in one hour free; $20 weekly; no canvassing; no glass used. I. B. SNELL, patentee, 184 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN OF STANDING AND ABILITY to travel for an investment company; must be capable of treating with businessmen and capitalists. Call at 310 Chicago Opera-House Building.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH CHURCH friends can make from $5 to $10 a day during the next few days. Good references required. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—$75 TO $250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2600 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—HUSTLER TO SELL REAL ESTATE; best of commission to those that will work; only 20 minutes' ride to property. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND reliable man of experience to take charge of the renting department in real estate office. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—
5 practical switchmen to leave the city; Chicago scale of wages. Apply Room 14, Briggs House.

WANTED—GOOD MAN AS PORTER FOR cleaning up saloon. 498-502 N. Halsted-st.

WANTED—HUSTLING BUSINESS MAN; CAPable of managing branch office. Call after 9:30 a. m., 308, 112 Clark-st.

WANTED—ARTISTS—10 FIRST-CLASS CRAYON and airbrush. Bring sample and apply to JONES, 315 Wabash-av.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKKEEPer and stenographer; must be well educated and good looking. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS WRITING 75 TO 100 words per minute can obtain situations by registering at the Phonographic Offices, 30 and 34 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

WANTED—SENOGRAPHER OF MARKED ABILity. Room 37, 226 and 228 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SAMPLE ROOM DOING business, will pay $3,000 or $4,000 cash. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire 5407 Wabash-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH OR GERman girl; good cook and laundress; small family. 3601 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO CAN also wash and iron; good wages for right kind of girl. Call early at 4850 Kimbark-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good plain cook, to live on farm near Waukegan; small family. Address P. O. Box 341 Waukegan, Ill.

### Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF one child. Call at the house from 2 until 5 Saturday. 5114 Hibbard-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRING TO TAKE course of shorthand and typewriting under reputable court and speech reporter, who will assist her to remunerative situation after completing. Inquire SHORTHAND REPORTER, 30 and 34 Reaper Block, 97 Clark.

WANTED—LADY—GOOD FAMILY HAVING acquaintance in the city or surrounding towns wishing to make extra Christmas money. Call after 10:30 a. m., 308 Chicago Opera House Bldg.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STOCK TO BORrowers and investors; our preferred stock is guaranteed to pay 12 per cent dividends; installment stock matures in six years; we have a paid up capital and are loaning to members three times the total of their contributions; liberal terms and cash commissions to agents. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 310 Chicago Opera-House Building.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SALE OF THE "H. O. L." shirt, a new improved and ready selling article; liberal inducements to experienced shirt men. For further particulars call upon The HOWELL, ORMSBY & LUCAS CO., No. 107 Madison-st., Chicago, 2d floor.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL DON HINE'S HAIR Tonic, in and out of the city. Don Hine Medicine Co., Tacoma Building.

AGENTS—DROP ALL TRASH; $7 UP DAILY; circular free. T. JONES, 7 Murray-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—BIG MONEY FOR AGENTS —Wanted an agent in every county in the United States; send twenty-five cents in stamps for sample. M. C. RUDDOCK, Room 42, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GENERAL AGENTS SELLING THE PATENT ADjustable shoe are making from $3,000 to $5,000 per year, canvassers $4 to $7 per day; exclusive territory given. Address, with 2-cent stamp, Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., 42 Arcade Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SEE NOEL'S PERSONAL FOR A PAYING agency.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

## STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE HOUSEhold goods, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Fireproof Warehouse, 46 to 50 N. Morgan-st. Tel. 4,260.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Cheapest and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped, careful handling. 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OIL PAINTINGS, FOR inst., a copy of Raphael's Madonna. Apply 615 North Clark-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT PIANO BOXES; will sell one or fifty; very cheap.
Apply to The Schomacker Piano Co.,
145-147 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

## BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

10,000 BOOKS FOR SALE—HALF PRICE. 20,000 back numbers of old magazines. Harper and Century bound for 60c vol. Cash paid for books and magazines. MILLER, 2 Arcade, rear 155 La Salle-st.

## ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of reference. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND WORK quickly, neatly, and accurately executed cheap; stenographers and typewritists sent to offices. GEO. R. WHITE, Haymarket Theater Bldg.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

## BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

BARGAINS—25 BILLIARD AND POOL, ONE COMbination, and 2 parlor tables, mostly new; part on time; cigar fixtures and stock. 12 N. Halsted-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
DWELLINGS—
5025, 5031, 5033, 5035 Lake-av., new.
355, 365 42d-st., 9 rooms.
4405 Champlain-av., 8 rooms.
5816 La Salle-st., 10-room, barn, etc.
5802 La Salle-st., 8 rooms.
Washington-av., near 54th-st.
4035 Prairie-av.; modern.
3149 Forest-av.; stone; modern.
S. e. cor. 31st and Parnell-av., store and flats.
S. w. cor. 31st and Parnell-av., store and flats.
737 Warren-av., 9 rooms.
751 Warren-av., 9 rooms.
17 Waverly-place, stone, 9 rooms.
408 Washington-boul., 14 rooms.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 167 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BY GEO. G. GOODMAN, 19 Montauk Blk., 115 Monroe-st.
VERNON-AV., near 31st-st., fine residence, flat or investment property; 90 ft. below value.
43d-ST., near Wallace, 25 ft. improved; only $2,800.
DREXEL, near 63d-st.; improved; must sell.
WOODLAWN, 1 Blk. West of station; 50 ft.; snap at $105.
VERNON-AV., South 35th; fine modern residence.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.
I have a few pieces of choice property that I will sell cheap to parties having the cash.
P. F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE IN vestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS
With Free Switching,
Lots or acres directly on the Belt Ry., Stock-Yds., Ft. Wayne, E. Ill., Grand Trunk, C. & N. A., Atlantic & Wabash Railroads; within the old city limits; easy terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 2-STORY AND basement manufacturing building (brick), 60x175 feet, with ground lease and 2 tubular boilers.
MAURITZON BROS.,
78 La Salle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS, FRONT 2 STREETS AND Alton railway, 2 blocks from street-cars, $3,200; they are cheap. 51 Reaper Block.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ATTENTION, BUILDERS.
I offer for 10 days, at a SPECIAL BARGAIN, one of the most desirable frontages for immediate improvement with a first-class APARTMENT BUILDING on the SOUTH SIDE,
236X130,
at the S. W. cor. of Lake-av. and 42d-st. This tract is surrounded by the best improvements of a densely populated district, including hotels, clubs, theaters, etc., with excellent transportation facilities, including the famous Illinois Central suburban service, time 18 minutes to city business center; the efficient Drexel and Grand-boulevard train service of the L. S. & M. S. Ry., with the terminal at the Board of Trade; the Cottage Grove-av. cable line and the 43d-st. cross-town line, each within 5 minutes' walk. It is adjacent also to Drexel-boulevard, Jackson and Washington Parks, and affords a delightful view of Lake Michigan. Can show plans for the above improvement on a sure 20 cent basis.
See me personally, B. F. CRONKRITE,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. and 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE VACANT—
100x161 cor. 72d and State-sts.
150x161 cor. 70th and State-sts.
100x161 bet. 72d and 73d-sts., on State.
300x161 bet. 71st and 72d-sts., on State.
400 ft. n. w. cor. 76th and Wabash-av.
50 ft. Calumet-av. near 61st.
100 ft. on St. Lawrence, near 49th-st.
48 ft. on Wentworth, near 68th-st.
60 ft. on La Salle-st., near 61st-st.
100 ft. on S. Chicago-av., near 71st-st.
100 ft. on S. Chicago-av., near 72d-st.
50 ft. on Vincennes-av., near 46th.
100 ft. on Vincennes, near 43d.
25 ft. on Vincennes, near 44th.
80 ft. on Vincennes, near 44th.
50 ft. on Washington-av., near 57th.
100 to 300 ft. on Drexel-blvd.
200 ft. Prairie-av., near 50th-st.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD,
NO. 4346.
An elegant new detached house, finished in various hardwoods throughout, contains 13 rooms, elegant ball-room 32x32; also large billiard hall; open sanitary plumbing, bath-rooms wainscoted with Italian marble with mosaic floor; elaborately carved mantels, side-board, and hall tree of special design built in; gas-fixtures, lot 33⅓x150; price $25,000. Open today.
A. MENDEL, Owner.
Room 39, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
$7,200—INDIANA-AV., near 36th-st., two-story and base., stone front, 10 room, modern dwelling; lot 20x125.
$7,500—INDIANA-AV., near 37th-st., two-story and base., stone front, 10 room, modern dwelling; lot 20x125.
$9,000—PRAIRIE-AV., near 36th-st., three-story, stone front, about 10 rooms; lot 17x125.
$7,500—VERNON-AV., near 33d-st., white stone front, 9 room house; lot 16⅔x160.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON-ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH-AV., 40X180, WITH 4-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 MARINE BLDG.

FOR SALE—
A 3-story brick building on State-st. near 39th-st. Price, $18,000. Splendid investment.
LOEB & GATZERT,
(Successors to Sidney Loeb),
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR 35TH-st., at $175 a ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A 2-story brick in 7-room flats near 59th-st., $11,500. Elegant 8-room residence on 59th-st., cheap at $5,000. 2-story brick in 6-room flats, cheap at $4,300. Also choice residences, including corners.
W. WILLS & CO.,
4030 State-st.

FOR SALE—$200,000 FEE.
We have for sale a $200,000 fee of property on State-st. Pays 6 per cent.
McELROY, KENNEY & CO.,
134 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—
FURNISHED.
A very nice 3-story and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 28th-st., near Michigan-boulevard, all in perfect order; with the furniture, which is choice, or without.
Any one in want of a real good, comfortable home to go right into at a bargain apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 87TH-st., 2 lots, $1,400; Cottage Grove-av. and 27th-st., double front, 100 feet, $12,500. 51 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE LOT, 25X178 FT. TO ALLEY, WITH A GOOD FRAME HOUSE. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 MARINE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE ONE OF the best openings for a syndicate ever offered in Chicago; $65,000, $39,000 cash required; a positive profit of $45,000 to be made in six months; none but those with the money need answer, will bear the closest figuring and will show the above results.
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 34th-st.; only $150 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 2-STORY FRAME BUILDing, 2 flats, South Side; rents for $50 per month. E. APPLETON, 910 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
ELLIS-AV., BET. 39TH AND 40TH-STS.,
50X183.
Beautiful building lot for a home.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV. RESIDENCE, LOT 44X132 feet, between 37th and 39th-sts., west front, overlooking Grand-blvd. Street is being improved with curbing and cedar block paving; sewer, water, gas, etc., all in; all assessments paid. Price $115 per foot; submit offer. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—38 FT. ON SOUTH Park-av., n. e. cor. 24th-st., with 3-story stone-front residence. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 27TH-st., double front, 100 feet, only $12,500; $5,000 cash. 51 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN A STONE-FRONT flat on Forest-av., near 35th-st.
A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—29⅔ FT. ON 31ST-ST., NEAR PRAIrie-av. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$82—25 FT. WABASH-AV., S. OF 40TH-st.; cheapest lot on the street. Who wants it?
A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3012 LAKE PARK-AV., BRICK RESIdence and lot at a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., (exclusive agents) 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 36th-st., at $400 a ft.; 52 ft. near 37th-st., at $400. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SYNDICATE
Is being formed for the purchase of about 30 acres of land fronting on
DOUGLAS-BOUL.
This property is four miles from the Court-House, three blocks from street-cars, and paved streets, and two blocks from 5-story brick buildings; water, sewer, etc.
$475 PER SHARE.
Each share represents a full sized lot; easy terms. This is less than one-half the cost of adjoining property.
For plats and further particulars call on
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND BEST RESIDENCE property on West Side—Washington-bd., bet. Homan and Kedzie-avs., 75 or 100x112 ft. to alley; $200 per foot.
Also, Washington-bd., near Sacramento-av., 75x200 feet to 20-ft. alley.
P. E. STANLEY-WINSTON CO.,
233 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
MILWAUKEE-AV.
Nos. 1468 and 1470 Milwaukee-av., lot 44 ft. front; improved; worth $8,000; will make quick sale for $6,000.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 3-STORY BUILDING, 1299 WEST Adams-st., in flats of 7 rooms each; all modern, gas-fixtures, mantels, and grill work of the finest can be had; rents for $840 per year; $9,000; will take half cash, balance in two, three, or five years.
Apply Owner, GEO. W. BROLLEY,
1299 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN.
S. w. corner of Adams and 43d-sts., $2,950; 50x121; terms can be made.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. BUSINESS frontage, between Ridgeland and Harlem-avs.; lots 25 ft. and over, corners and inside; electric street-car line passes property; worth investigating.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st., between 11th and 13th-sts.
G. F. SHIPPEY,
309 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs.; sure to improve greatly in value; for $100 per foot.
J. T. CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON W. LAKE-ST.; price, $50,000; will take clear city improved in part pay. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THE THRIFTY and shrewd home builder, like the smart speculator, will buy in the dull midwinter season. Both reap the benefits of the advance of the coming season of activity. Conklin & Ames, 144 and 146 La Salle-st., offer to people willing to pay $40 to $100 per foot for a home site in their beautiful West Kenwood addition to Austin a chance to secure fine deep lots. Elegant neighbors; all the conveniences of the city and the health and freedom of the country. At present, however, only $25 per foot will be asked. You must bear in mind the fact that this property is adjacent to some of the finest homes on the West Side, and that $25 includes macadamized streets, water, sewer, sidewalks, trees, etc. Your title will be insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Just think of it! A lot 50x175 feet in Conklin & Ames' West Kenwood addition to Austin for $25 per foot! A little later, to be sure, much higher prices will prevail. Keep moving like the sand in the hour glass. If you will be thrifty

YOU MUST BE SPRY.

FOR SALE—S. M. BLOSS & CO.'S
NEW SUBDIVISION AT
WEST MAYWOOD.
WEST MAYWOOD.
LOTS ONLY $160 AND UP.
LOTS ONLY $160 AND UP.
DOUBLE CORNER LOTS $100 EXTRA.
SUBDIVISION ONE BLOCK FROM THE DEPOT

Sidewalks built, streets graded, trees, surveying; abstracts and warranty deed with each lot.

High and dry, main sewers built, best drainage in Cook County; three large factories, employing nearly 1,000 men, within easy walking distance.

TERMS, $25 CASH; $5 PER MONTH.

Lake-st. ELEVATED road (now building) passes directly by this property and the Madison-st. ELECTRIC road is now securing the right of way from the present line to Maywood. When these are finished we will have the best transportation service in Cook County.

The Chicago and Northwestern R. R. now stops 41 trains daily at Maywood.

Will take you out to see property any day at 10 or 11:30 a. m. Send for plat and free tickets.

S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV.—50X128 ft., $85 per foot. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, S. E. CORNER VAN Buren and Oakley-sts., 3-story and basement brick, stone front; building 48x70; lot 48x125; is now paying 8 per cent net on price asked, and room for two more buildings.
BARNES & PARISH,
Exclusive Agents, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3,750—A GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot on Colorado-av., near Monroe-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE ON
BELLEVUE-PLACE.
Contains 11 rooms (6 bedrooms), handsomely finished in hardwood; decorations new and first-class; elegant hardwood mantels, artistic gas fixtures; this house was built by the owner three years ago for his own personal occupancy and is exceptionally well constructed. It is now offered at a very reasonable figure; if desired the furniture can also be purchased. We shall be glad to show this property to parties interested.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE.
LA SALLE-AV.,
Near Oak-st.; brick and stone residence; 13 rooms; all modern conveniences; lot 25x150; price, $14,000.
WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND SHERidan drive, house and lot for $6,500, worth $8,500; bargain today; immediate possession. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—
CHESTNUT-ST.,
Near Rush, 50x75; price $7,500; terms arranged to suit purchaser.
WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON SIDNEY COURT, 1 BLOCK w. of Lincoln Park, 117 feet for the price of 100 feet. OWNER, 95 Fifth-av., Room 29.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
ON BURLING-ST., NEAR FULLERTON-AV.,
Modern 2-story 9-room frame and frame barn; lot 25x125; price, $4,500, ½ cash.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
Three elegant 10-room houses.
Modern in every respect.
Electric gas lighting, bells, etc.
Hardwood finish; exceptionally well built.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
South Park-av., corner 70th-st., 100 ft.; cheap if taken soon. East front.
LOEB & GATZERT.
(Successors to Sidney Loeb).
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 69th-st., e. f.; only $32.50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Drexel-av., 50x132, east front, just south of 63d-st.; $10 per foot below value if taken at once.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD.
50 or 100 ft., bet 39th and 40th-sts.; very cheap.
LOEB & GATZERT,
(Successors to Sidney Loeb),
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 BUYS AN EAST FRONT LOT ON Vernon-av., near 70th-st. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—
JEFFERY-AV., NEAR 85TH-ST.,
300x125. Will divide. Price per foot, $20. Something good for the money.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 59TH-ST., 50X170. Wabash-av., e. f., 200x170, corner 77th-st.
H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
I have the finest corner in Woodlawn Park, 100x165, that I will sell to party paying ½ cash as a bargain.
P. F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON STATE-ST., E. F., NEAR Root-st.; only $175 a ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Snap near main entrance to World's Fair.
40x130, on 69th-st., just west of Stony Island-av., less than half the price of property two blocks north.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER, CHEAP, 55X125, ON Elizabeth and 32d-sts., 2 blocks east of Jeffery-av., less than $20 per ft.; also some inside lots cheap. E. HOGENSON, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—300 FT. ON SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 300 ft. on Vernon-av., corner 78th-st.; all at $22.50 per foot.
A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER 61ST-ST. AND DREXEL-av., $100 per foot; $50 less than market. T. C. RIVERA, 906 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—5153 PRAIRIE-AV.—A 2-STORY 8-room stone-front house, finished in hardwood; all modern; price $5,500. C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., 50x137 feet, east front. Between 43d and 44th-sts., with frame improvements; well rented; this is the best bargain on the avenue.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE.
MYRTLE-AV., near 66th-sth., 50x125. Price $65 per foot; terms arranged to suit purchaser.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—49½X170 FT., E. F., ON INDIANA-AV., near 60th-st.; only $100 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SIXTY-THIRD-ST.
TWO GREAT BARGAINS—Corner of Sheridan-av., 50x166 feet, $225. Corner Maryland-av., 106x125 feet, $200.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$925, EASY TERMS, MICHIGAN-AV. lot, 25x160; rare chance for speculation. BUTLER, IRELAND CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE RESIdence, east of Drexel-blvd., $8,000, or equity, $5,000; for good vacant property. Address X 140, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IF TAKEN AT once—75 ft. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 93d-st.; $50. 50 or 75 ft. Cottage Grove-av., near 92d-st.; $40. 104 ft. cor. South Chicago-av. and 94th-st.; $45. 25 ft. Cottage Grove-av., near 67th-st.; $40.
H. R. FORD, 270 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
Calumet-av., bet. 39th and 40th-sts., 63 ft., west front.
LOEB & GATZERT,
(Successors to Sidney Loeb).
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON CHAMPLAIN-AV., E. F., south of 72d-st.; only $650. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — WHARTON-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 50x158 to alley, with new 2-story flat building and barn; one block from cable; very choice; $11,000.
California-av., south of 12th-st., 50x125; $100 per foot.
L. E. DANCEY, 102 Auditorium Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE CORNERS—
Madison-av. and 62d-st., 50x182.......$125
Cottage Grove-av. and 67th-st., 100x121......200
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
8-room house and barn, one block of Cottage Grove-av., north of 43d-st., $4,000.
9-room brick, new, modern, 45th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $5,250.
12-room modern brick, near Drexel boulevard, north of 42d-st., only $9,000.
Choice vacant, Washington and Madison-avs.
Modern rock-face new residences, near Kenwood depot, $8,000 to $8,500.
J. A. COLEMAN,
801 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—98⅓X126 FT., ONE OF THE MOST desirable corners in Woodlawn at very much less than real value, being the s. w. corner of 65th-st. and Greenwood-av.; price for few days $7,500.

100x165 feet, a fine corner on Sheridan-av., south of 63d-st., at very much less than real value if taken at once; investigate this if you want bargains.
L. A. GILBERT,
R. 713, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON BOULEVARD-PLACE—
One lot, 50x125, between Grand-boul. and Vincennes, $95. One lot, 100x125, between Vincennes and St. Lawrence, $90.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
An elegant stone-front residence on Oakwood-boulevard, at only $9,000; a big bargain.
LOEB & GATZERT.
(Successors to Sidney Loeb).
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
150 new lots, graded and sidewalked, between Jackson Park (World's Fair site) and South Chicago, on 83d-st.; price only $500 to $700 per lot, ¼ cash.
Thousands of houses needed there. Chicken-coop would rent.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
Rooms 46, 47, and 48, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
Big bargain in Woodlawn; a beautiful corner, 98x125, with improvements all in on street; only $7,500; for a few days at this price.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A BARGAIN—WHO WANTS 117 24 feet, south front, on 45th-st., close to Cottage Grove-av.; street improved; is good business property; $2,400; ½ down. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WOODLAWN PARK—WOODLAWN-av., near 65th-st., 100x165, $75. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—
Cottage Grove-av., near 85th-st., 50x125, $2,200.
Cottage Grove-av., near 91st-st., 50x193, $2,000.
Cottage Grove-av., near 91st-st., 25x184, $950.
We have over 200 lots for $450 and upwards.
ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV.,
Corner 80th-st., running through to Calumet-av., 1,200 ft. frontage, or 6¾ acres, at only $25,000; a snap.
LOEB & GATZERT,
(Successors to Sidney Loeb),
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jeffery-av., southwest corner 81st | $ 30 |
| Oakenwald-av., west front, north of 45th, 50x139 | 140 |
| Oakenwald-av., opposite above, 50x77 | 110 |
| Evans-av., south of 43d-st., 27x120, snap! | 95 |

S. T. COOPER & CO.,
11, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE
WABASH AVENUE,
Cor. 52d-st., 50x161; price, $95 per foot; terms arranged to suit purchaser.
WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
Branch office, 3920 Cottage-Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$1,000 BUYS A LOT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near 88th-st.; will double within one year. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

## LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
OWNERS AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
ROOM 32 CALUMET BLDG., 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.
FOR INVESTORS.

4 ACRE TRACT adjoining Edgewater depot, s. e. cor. Evanston and Bryn Mawr-avs., now offered for the first time, and it is safe as Government bonds and twenty-five times more profitable. See us on this.

CHOICE FRONTAGE AND CORNERS IN EDGEWATER PROPER FOR WHICH WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

100X150 FT. ON EACH OF THE THREE VACANT CORNERS OF BRYN MAWR AND WINTHROP-AVS., one block from depot toward the Lake Shore.

56X150 FT. LOTS adjoining all of above corners.

100X150 FT. ON EACH OF THE N. W., S. W., AND S. E. CORNERS OF HOLLYWOOD AND WINTHROP-AVS.

50X150 FT. LOTS adjoining all of above corners.

100X150 FT. CORNER, WITH SOUTH AND EAST EXPOSURE, Ardmore-av. and Goodwin-st., one block from and in view of the lake and two blocks from depot.

Also the east frontage on Goodwin-st. and west frontage on Winthrop-av., between Ardmore and Thorndale-avs., COMPRISING IN ALL NEARLY 3,000 FEET OF THE VERY CHOICEST PROPERTY IN ORIGINAL EDGEWATER, having all the famous Edgewater improvements in and paid for, including WATER, SEWER, GAS, MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE CURBING, AND STONE WALKS, and interspersed with residences costing from $6,000 to $15,000 to build.

NO FINER PROPERTY IN THE WORLD FOR HOMES OR FOR INVESTMENT.
AT ONLY $65 PER FOOT
AT ONLY $65 PER FOOT } and
AT ONLY $65 PER FOOT } upwards.
AT ONLY $65 PER FOOT

Compare this with less desirable property the same distance out on the South Side and estimate what this DIRT CHEAP property will be worth in a year from now.

WE CAN ARRANGE REASONABLE TERMS TO INVESTORS.

AND CAN OFFER ATTRACTIVE INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO BUILD HOMES.

THIS PEERLESS NORTH SHORE PROPERTY CAN'T STAND LONG AT THESE FIGURES.

BUY SOME OF THIS PROPERTY AND DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
ROOM 32 CALUMET BUILDING, 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—GREAT INVESTMENT PROPERTY
GREAT INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
ON BEST STREETS
AND BUSINESS THOROUGHFARES
OF EDGEWATER.
OF EDGEWATER.

150 FEET ON RIDGE-AV.
ONLY $40 PER FOOT.
Ridge-av. is the great diagonal street on which an electric road is now projected.

37½ and 50 ft. BUILDING LOTS on CHARLTON-ST. and EARLY-AV. with improvements in and paid for. ONLY $48 AND $50 PER FOOT.
ALSO
SOME SPECIAL-SIZE BUILDING LOTS and corners at attractive prices.

EASY TERMS ON LOTS.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
Room 32 Calumet Bldg, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 151 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience; on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards, very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—
Several choice corners on 69th-st., east of Ashland-av.; bargain. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
AUSTIN.
We have for sale the choicest residence and business property in this thriving and popular suburb. We have also
A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
Showing the improvements which are actually located on the property we offer for sale, with
PLATS, PRICES, AND PARTICULARS.
We will mail to any address free of charge.
SEND FOR IT.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT,
307 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HERE IS THE BEST CHANCE OF your lifetime to make a start toward a fortune with small capital. Seven acres—64 lots—fronting on two of the main streets of the Village of Tolleston, Ind., only 2 blocks from the depot, for $70 a lot, if taken in a bunch. They will sell readily for $150 to $200 per lot. Don't miss this opportunity. If you do you will regret it. Just the thing for a small syndicate. J. F. MERCHANT, Agent, or F. E. Holton, 817 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
WHAT CAN A MAN DO
That will pay better than to buy
100x150 on Evanston's finest street
For $3,500 on easy terms?
It is on Forest-av., north of Lincoln-av.
H. C. LOCKWOOD,
Room 44, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—
La Grange, new 9-room house, stone foundation, lot 50x150, on main avenue; can be bought at cost of house; lot thrown in; a great bargain; call for particulars.
WM. M. BAKER,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR SHERIDAN ROAD, Winnetka, at $8 per foot. M. B. DEAN,
Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—8 FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS, SUBDIvided into lots, in Sec. 12 (near Tolleston), Lake County, Ind., at a bargain.
W. H. BECKWITH, 404 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—GRIFFITH, IND.—
80 ACRES,
near depot; a great bargain. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
TOLLESTON AND HAMMOND.
80 acres in Sec. 8, 36, 9.
80 acres in Sec. 10, 36, 9.
160 acres in Sec. 10-15, 36, 9.
160 acres in Sec. 13, 36, 9.
20 acres in Sec. 7, 36, 8.
20 acres in Sec. 8, 35, 8.
20 acres in Sec. 7, 36, 8.
20 acres in Sec. 8, 36, 8.
40 acres in Sec. 6, 36, 9.
80 acres in Sec. 6, 36, 9.
We have full authority to contract for and deliver any of the above tracts. Many of them can be placed below the market price.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
40 ACRES
near Avondale, fronting on Diversey-av., only two blocks from HUMBOLDT PARK-BOULEVARD. This property can be bought at a decided bargain. This tract is very desirably located for immediate subdivision.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
Exclusive Agent,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES—
Indiana-av. and 90th-st., N. W. ¼ 3, 37, 14.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH, DEsirably located, fronting on Halsted, Ashland, 91st, Center-av., and Laflin-sts.; choice bargains.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCK, SHOWING $7,500 profit in 1 year, on an investment of $7,500. 8-room brick house on corner near Ashland-av., north of Harrison, $7,500. W. L. CADLE, Room 38, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST CORNER lot 7, s. e. Sec. 33, Township 37, north range 8 west, Lake County Ind.; price $3,500; $2,000 down, balance one year, 6 per cent.
W. H. BECKWITH, 404 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—CICERO—7 ACRES ON AUSTIN-AV., near Division-st.; choice and cheap.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES ON 123D-ST., NEAR ROCK Island railroad; $1,000 per acre. DEAN,
Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INvestors. I will sell 80 acres in Cicero, 7 miles from the Court-House and two blocks from R. R. station, for $1,200. This is positively $500 below value. Investigate and be convinced. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN TOLLESTON, $150 PER acre below market price. Address Y 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT CLYDE ON THE C., B. and Q. and new line of Illinois Central, within 2 minutes' walk of station on both roads. Fine high land and a beautiful piece for subdivision; has nearly 750 feet frontage on Ogden-av.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT HESSVILLE, WITH one-story brick house, 24x50 (6 rooms); also frame house, 5 rooms, on same premises; price $4,500; $2,000 cash, balance easy payments.
W. H. BECKWITH, 404 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES—
63d and Blanchard-av., convenient to two depots; ripe for subdivision.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRES—
10 acres cor. Yates-av. and 81st-st.; want an offer.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—ACRES AND FARMS.
R. P. NARAMORE, Downers' Grove, Ill.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES, IMPROVED, THREE miles from gas town and depot; splendid black soil; a bargain at $20 per acre; school-house on land. Address J. A. ENGLE, Francesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM 1½ MILES FROM station, 60 miles from city; good buildings; $40 per acre.
DEAN,
Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FARMS IN ALL BEST STATES cheap for cash and part cash; send for our new list.
ROWLEY & BLACK,
85 Washington-st., Chicago.

## OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES—THE orange groves near De Land, in Volusia County, Florida, belonging to the estate of O. N. Hull, deceased, must be sold to settle the estate; these groves comprise more than two hundred acres of the finest of the orange groves of Florida and will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers; more than half are bearing trees. Until December 25th, 1890, address the undersigned at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After December 25th address JOHN T. LIDDLE, De Land, Florida. NELSON HULL, JOHN T. LIDDLE, Executors.

FOR SALE—FARM IN SUSSEX COUNTY, VA., four miles from railroad, containing 1,049 acres; large quantity of timber on same; will sell for $5 per acre or exchange for improved city property.
R. F. MOSS,
Sussex C. H., Va.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
EVANSTON.
Modern house in good locality; price $7,000 to $9,000.
Address Z 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAVE YOU ANY REAL ESTATE YOU want sold? If so, list it with us; we will advertise and push it. Call and see us whether you wish to buy or sell. ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—
Acres, city lots, and residence property, from owners.
BUTMAN & RICKER,
98 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE; MUST be below market value and in good residence location. Address Y 74 Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY, IMPROVED, on North Side, at not over $15,000 for cash buyer.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—DOWN-TOWN FEE, LEASED FOR 99 years, from $100,000 to $200,000 cash ready, for well improved property; customer waiting.
P. F. WOLFF, R 611, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PROPERTY ADJOINING GENEVA, Ill. Will give brick residence near Union Park; $10,000 clear for clear. 51 Reaper Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—25 FT. OF WABASH-av. frontage, north of 16th-st.; must be cheap. Address Y 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV. NORTH OF 35th-st.; if you have a bargain let me hear from you at once. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO STORY BUILDING anywhere in city limits containing 30,000 or 40,000 square feet, with about 25 h.-p. engine; old building will do. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON,
85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRES ON north shore, between Evanston and Waukegan.
D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HYDE PARK PROPERTY FOR CUStomers. Owners wishing to sell and able to give bargains please call or send us word. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Rooms 14 and 16.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE OR LAKE VIEW LOTS in exchange for Rumsey-st., improved, paying 10 per cent. A. W. STANMEYER, 306 E. North-av.

WANTED—FOR A CLIENT, AN INVESTMENT for $25,000; owners state particulars.
EDWARDS, EAKER & CO., 110 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CORNER RESIDENCE ON THE West not to cost more than $15,000. Y 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DOWN-TOWN FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, improved, $200,000 cash in bank, for something choice at 5 per cent. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 606.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY OR LOTS TO build from 100 to 500 houses, none to cost less than $3,000, and all built by the day's work and of the finest style and material; the best of reference. A. E. KIDD, 79 E. Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NORTH Side paying 8 per cent or more net. HONORE BROS., 112 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS OWNING VACANT lots in Storke's sub-division at Auburn Park to communicate with us; we can sell anything at this location at reasonable prices; no charge unless sale. C. B. KINNEY & CO., Room 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE FEE TITLE TO LANDS SOLD for taxes in Iowa and other Western States; also equities in unimproved farming lands. Address Box 14, West Union, Ia.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR 45TH-ST. and Wentworth-av. Will give 5 acres clear in Lake County, Ind., and assume. 51 Reaper Block.

## TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE OR SELL—BRICK FLATS—BEST bargain on South Side; owner going abroad; elegant two-story south front corner; 4 superior 6 and 7 room flats; just finished; no pains or expense spared; stone steps, walks, tiled vestibules, solid oak and polished woods, fine plumbing, baths, cemented cellars; perfect; buyer can occupy one and rent other three; will sell this week; may take clear farm and cash for equity. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND, CLEAR, worth $15 per acre, for a pair of good road horses. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCE rented for Chicago equities; call and see photograph. C. N. LOUCKS & CO., 512 Opera House Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE—
New corner building on Paulina-st. of nine flats; fully rented, paying 7 per cent net on valuation of $24,000; want to exchange the equity of about $12,000 for clear property in Chicago.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN TWO STORY AND basement dwelling, Forest-av., for good vacant lots. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM OF 40 TO 80 ACRES WITHIN 40 miles of Chicago on Northwestern, St. Paul, or Wis. Central R. R. for part cash and good residence in Hyde Park. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES GOOD farm land and $300 cash for business worth about $1,400. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property at lowest rates.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts
of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. S. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit. WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or suburbs at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMPROVED real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000; can make quick loans. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 629. 171 La Salle-st.

$300,000 AT MARKET RATES ON CHICAGO improved real estate; sums to suit. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

## FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 162 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—ANY PARTY WITH FROM $5,000 to $40,000 ready cash can here of a chance to double it within 18 months, and be secured by mortgages upon improved city real estate. Address for particulars Y 80, Tribune office.

ASSETS—MERCHANTS AND OTHERS DESIRING assets can secure same at very low prices. Address A J 97, Tribune office.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING RATES BEFORE borrowing on furniture, pianos, horses, etc. Please call on WILLIAMS, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—ANY LOANS made at lowest market rates. W. R. THRASHER, 90 Washington-st.; main floor.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—LEASED FEE PAYING 6 PER CENT on $5,000; security first-class. CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 86 Washington-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

"GROUND FLOOR."

WE LOAN MONEY FOR THE INTEREST AND cost to get the furniture and collateral, as some do. Any amount of money loaned on furniture, second and first real-estate mortgages; notes and equities of any kind, life policies, chattel mortgages, 90-day drafts, Park National Bank deposits, and supervisors' commissions cashed. Money advanced on any kind of collateral or security. Cut this out. We do not advertise daily. Money very cheap now. Please call if you can use it. Illinois Loan Ass'n, 92 La Salle, Room 30, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO PUT candy in boxes at GUNTHER'S, 212 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A 6 PER CENT FEE, from $20,000 to $50,000. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

$5,000, $2,500, $1,500, $500 IN BANK TO LOAN; no delay. W. B. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—

FOR 99 YEARS.

25X100 FT. TO ALLEY ON

MADISON-ST., EAST OF HALSTED.

Will lease for 99 years at a valuation of 6 per cent on $1,250 per foot and taxes. No revaluation.

Old improvements now rent for $130 per month.

Address Y 10, Tribune office.

TO FLORISTS OR COAL DEALERS—FOR LEASE for a term of years, 50 feet frontage on Belden-av., near Lincoln. For particulars address EDWARD SIBLEY, Freeport, Ill.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANCE—MME. MARREE. THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen, first flat. Always at home. Consultation sent by mail. All call and know the truth. Mme. Marree, the great clairvoyant mind reader, tells your full name and name of your husband, wife, or sweetheart. Do not fail to call on her and you will have luck. Remember the number, 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen-st., first flat.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 283 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

STOVES—FURNACES—WE WILL SELL UNTIL Dec. 31 heating stoves, cook stoves, ranges, or furnaces at greatly reduced prices. Largest assortment in the city. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., second floor.

## LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE PARTIES, THE ENtire furniture, bedding, stove, dishes, range; all complete for housekeeping; all carpeted; 7-room flat, 6 closets, bath-room; North Side, within walking distance from business center, for $375 cash if taken at once. Address Z 179, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE—NEW, 11 ROOMS, in a lively manufacturing district, just outside loop; overrun with applicants for board. W. L. CADLE, Room 38, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Choice central leasehold; well rented for 5 years; $10,000; will take $20,000 in residence or vacant part payment; balance easy.
E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Advice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

## WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—99 YEARS, 50 TO 100X150 feet vacant property to build flats, or apartment. G. C. PHILBRICK, 613 Stock Exchange

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 3167 GROVEland-av.—Dining-room, parlor, etc., on first floor; will rent at the low figure of $35 per month. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 1708 MICHIGAN-av.; on 2 years' lease favorable terms would be given. GEO. H. ROZET, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$32 PER MONTH—WABASH-AV., near 50th-st.; 9-room house with bath; 50 ft. lot. W. M. DERBY, JR., Room 8, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE, LARGE YARD, 186 Twenty-fourth-st. Apply to E. A. BASSETT, 109 Adams-st. or 3546 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE 3640 VINCENNES-AV.—OCTAGON AND STONE FRONT, 10 ROOMS; $40. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 MARINE BUILDING.

FOR RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 Dearborn-st., the very desirable 9-room stone-front residence, No. 3343 Indiana-av., only $45 per month to good tenant; lease to May 1.

### West Side.

TO RENT—
271 W. Jackson, within walking distance of down-town, desirable 10-room frame house; rent $40.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM BRICK, NEAR DOUGLAS Park and Lawndale Station; modern improvements; bath, hot water, furnace, and barn, $25; 8-room brick near Garfield Park; modern improvements, bath. Owner, 34, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED 10-ROOM house, complete for housekeeping; rent $60; immediate possession. 218 Washington-blvd.

### North Side.

TO RENT—363 SUPERIOR-ST.—THIS BEAUTIful home can be rented at a low rental to May 1, and longer lease if desired. Apply at once
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—KENWOOD HOMES—
Several elegant, modern 9 and 10 room stone-front houses on Lake and Madison-avs., half block Kenwood Station. J. A. COLEMAN, 801 The Tacoma.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND PART OR ALL OF furniture for sale, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to Madison Park (50th-st.) depot, Illinois Central. Apply at 101 East 51st-st., opposite Hyde Park Hotel.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—2 FIRST-CLASS 6-ROOM AND BATH-room flats, with all modern improvements; each flat entirely separate; No. 4723 State-st., in the new stone-front building; second floor, $25 per month; third floor, $22.50 per month. Also, one 7-room flat, with all modern improvements, No. 117 Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable; this flat is furnished with furnace and gas-fixtures; price $30 per month. Also, 2 6-room flats in the new brick building, Nos. 5252 and 5256 South Halsted-st., with all modern improvements; rent $16 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH; NEW BUILDing, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av. Apply at building.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.
And store, 540 Wabash-av. Also large barn (24 stalls) in rear.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS; CHOICE, 7-room flats; Calumet-av., near 37th-st.; new, modern, large, light new rooms; rent $30 to $40; convenient to cars. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE flats on the South Side; east front; steam heat; nice location; in the Essex Bldg., corner 25th and Wabash-av. Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, R. 14 Traders' Bldg., 6 to 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; BATH, PANTRY laundry; furnace rooms; new; very nice; Calumet-av. and 37th-st. W. D. BISHOP, 3633 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—127 AND 129 35TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av., 2 very desirable 8-room flats, with w. c., bath, etc., in nice order; rent only $12 per month. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICEST NEW PRIVATE FLAT IN Chicago; eight rooms. 2925 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—"FLATS WORTH SEEING"—
4043 AND 4045 ELLIS-AV.
Equal to Chicago's best; just finished; only 4 left; 8 rooms each; reduced rent till May; man in charge in basement. THOS. ORTON, Owner.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3448 STATE-ST., $10 TO $15. House, 261 Twenty-ninth-st., $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 185 Dearborn-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st., $14.50.
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st., $18.50.
5-room flat, 274 Randolph-st., $22.50.
6-room flat, 276 Randolph-st., $25.
Janitor will show flats at any time.
Halls lighted.
Freight elevators.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 194 WINCHESTER-AV.; modern; 2d floor; bargain. 70, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
467 Western-av.—A choice flat of 6 rooms; all modern improvements; in nice order; rent low. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 4 ROOMS, 984 W. MADISON-ST. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 MARINE BUILDING.

### North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "OTTAWA" BUILDING, corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st., very desirable 5-room flat; all modern conveniences; janitor service, etc. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—55 DELAWARE-PLACE, BETWEEN State and Rush-sts., south front, third flat, 6 rooms and bath; all conveniences; in best of condition; $35. SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NO. 18 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brownstone house; finished in hardwood, and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—$15—BRICK FLAT, 6 ROOMS, NEAR street and steam cars; No. 6650 Michigan-av. Inquire second house south.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT 7-ROOM WARM FLATS; gas ranges, radiators, etc.; very cheap. Apply 4347 Berkeley-av.

### Lake View.

TO RENT—BY FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-st., Room 47:
1932 Oakdale-av., frame house and barn.
1722 York-place, 7-room modern flat (upper).
1724 York-place, 6-room modern flat (lower).

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—EXTRA FINE ROOMS, WITH ELECtric light, steam heat, etc., in "The Allen," on Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A nice room, bath, heat, gas, to one or two gentlemen. Apartment 1 "The Norwood," 3000 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, at 266 and 268 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor, or to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., agents, 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE WARM ROOMS, CENTRAL LOcation. 2210 Michigan-av.

### North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana—Newly furnished; steam heat, hot water, elevator, $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board, $1 a day; table d'hote, 50c.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 173 North Clark-st., 1st flat.

TO RENT—300 E. ERIE-ST.—2 SINGLE ROOMS, nicely furnished; ample clothes closets.

### West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; heat and gas. 40 S. Center-av., near Adams-st.

TO RENT—TO TWO LADIES EMPLOYED DURing the day, very pleasant, light room, adjoining parlor; use of piano; board if desired. 262 Ogden-av., 1st flat up.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT AND CONVENient front room; moderate price; private family; use of bath. 121 Loomis-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT, CONVENIENT room for married couple; board for lady; use of piano. Address X 107, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

FOR RENT— FROM JAN. 1.

STORE AND BASEMENT AND 2 FLOORS,

151 and 153 Fifth-av.

Exceptionally well lighted.

Desirably located.

For wholesale or retail business.

H. G. YOUNG & CO.,
Room 22,
170 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NEW STORE.
MARINE BUILDING,
15 TO 21 LA SALLE-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH WATER AND LAKE-STS., 20X80 FEET.
MAIN FLOOR, CELLAR, AND SECOND FLOOR.
ELEVATORS, STEAM WARMING, ETC., COMPLETE.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
Marine Building, La Salle and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—
334-336 South Clark-st., an elegant large double store, large plate-glass windows; good rear entrances; new building; will divide if necessary.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES 3302 AND 3304 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING 30X125 FT. AT 2835 and 2837 State-st.; a good location for bakery, grocery, or market; will remodel to suit tenant. Inquire of owner, J. H. CLOUGH, Room 14, Traders' Bldg., 6 to 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RETail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE, 20x80 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ON LAKE-ST., NEAR CLARK, 4 story and basement stone front store after May 1. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES 3202, 3206, and 3208 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

### Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### West Side.

TO RENT—STORES BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 288 W. Madison-st.; good location, reasonable rent. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FOR DRUGGIST or jeweler. 740 W. Madison-st.; $40.

### Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—A FINE STORE-ROOM AND BASEment in the new stone front block No. 4714 State-st.; rent, $35 per month; first-class business location. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at branch office, 5540 State-st.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—LIGHT OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN CALUMET BUILDING, 187 La Salle-st., $15 per month. Apply to agent of building.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF ELEGANT front office. 405 Stock Exchange Building.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x35, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x160; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner,
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION—We have for rent a most desirable and centrally located building, entirely new and modern; power furnished if desired. Apply to authorized agents.
McELROY, KEENEY & CO.,
134 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR manufacturing. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING PLANT, NEAR Chicago, six railroads, main building, 60x150, four stories, side track, etc. Z 17, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT $15 UPWARDS, WITH power and steam heat, for manufacturing. ALLEN, 103 S. Canal-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS, ATTENTION.

HOUSES AND FLATS.

We have a list of first-class tenants we can make leases with now for May 1. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house of 7 or 8 rooms until May 1. Address Z 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, HOUSES, AND flats in all parts of city. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 600.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE ON LA Salle, opening on street, between Washington-st. and Board of Trade. Address X 179, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

243 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONTING THE LAKE—Furnished suite of rooms, with bath; southern exposure; first-class table.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with superior board, for gentlemen; table boarders.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class board.

### North Side.

105 AND 107 DEARBORN-AV.—FOR RENT—NICE large warm front rooms and other good rooms, with good table board; if taken immediately reduced rates will be given; at $5, $5.50 to $6 per week.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE AND other rooms, with first-class board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—VERY PRETTY ROOM FOR two; also single room with board. References.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, with or without board.

278 CHESTNUT-ST.—SPLENDID ROOMS, BEST home board; 21 meals $4.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT AND back rooms; second floor; day board.

393 DEARBORN-AV., NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Strictly first-class board, with rooms, single or en suite; 12 minutes' ride from Randolph-st. by Clark-st. cable or State-st. cars.

463 NORTH CLARK-ST.—4 NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board, either single or en suite. 2d flat, opposite Windsor Theater.

519 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT AND second parlor with conservatory, en suite or single, with board; terms moderate to responsible parties; all conveniences.

561 WEBSTER-AV., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK—One or two persons can find good home with private family with first-class accommodations, large and newly furnished room, warm and cozy; young people preferred.

### Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana—$3 weekly; transients 50c; 4 minutes from Court-House; restaurant popular prices; steam heat, elevator, hot water; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote 50c.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE Rookery Building, 135 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bathrooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $2.50 to $7 weekly.

THE CLARENDON, N. CLARK AND ONTARIO-sts.—Excellent accommodations for families and single gentlemen; transient and table board.

WINDSORE HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND 2 ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR 22d-st., by two single gentlemen; private family preferred; terms $6 each per week. Address Y 30, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-second-st.; by gentleman and wife from the East; in private family. References given. Address, with particulars, Z 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two ladies; easy distance from Custom-House; moderate charges. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

## HOSPITALS.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

PRIVATE HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted.
MRS. DR. ZARA,
1409 Wabash-av.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMOND RING, 2¾ CARAT, $135; ALSO 2-CARAT stud; almost half value. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$50,000 WORTH OF UNREDEEMED pledges, consisting of watches, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc.; 40 per cent less than retail. Loan office, 136 South Clark-st.
HARRIS & CO.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—TO MEET A FIRST-CLASS REAL estate man who possesses $10,000 to $20,000 ready cash; advertiser will put in many times this amount and give entire management to the right party. Address giving references. Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER; SMART AND ACTIVE IN old established real-estate business; will invoice to good party. Address X 178, Tribune office.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—SPLENDID VALUE—EVERY pair warranted.
Ladies' Bright Dongola Button, Common Sense and Opera lasts, A, B, C, D, E widths. PRICE, $2.00.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf, Button, Lace, and Congress. PRICE, 3.00.
All sizes on hand. Mail orders promptly filled. Open evenings.
NEELY BROS.,
182 West Madison-st.

## ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

GRAVEL AND CEMENT ROOFING—OLD ROOFS repaired; all work guaranteed; now is the time to prepare for winter; estimates free.
JNO. N. COFFIN, 5 Wabash-av., 5th floor.

## PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS—CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS, OBtained. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, 78, 161 La Salle-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Union Riding Academy will be held at their rooms 527 N. Clark-st. Monday evening, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. HENRY HOOPER, M. D., Secretary.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS

CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.

Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY

CHICKERING & SONS,
CHASE BROTHERS,
MATHUSHEK & SON, AND
S. T. GORDON & SON,

is on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.

OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.

An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.

Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—

What have we to offer this week to the throng of buyers in search of opportunities to invest in safe bargains? Why, first of all, we have a fine 7¼ octave Fischer upright, in a handsome ebonized case, with the new style hand-engraved panels; quite a work of art in itself.

This instrument is in excellent condition; the action and mechanical parts are but little worn, and as for durability, any one who knows this make can vouch for it in that particular. We will sell it for $225, and on easy monthly payments if desired.

Next we find a Lester upright, largest size, in fine mahogany case, 7¼ octaves, and containing the modern improvements. This piano is an exceptional chance at $200.

Following this is a Helmund, 7 octave, upright, in rosewood, which we will part with for $125. You must not expect to get a very good upright for this amount, but any good judge of a piano will tell you this Helmund is worth fully the price asked.

Another upright we invite attention to is a Lyon & Healy, 7 octaves, rosewood, in fair condition; price $175.

In square pianos we have a very good Knabe for $275; a Steinway, $275; a Sumner, $125; and a Grovesteen & Truslow, 6⅞ octaves, $75.

In new pianos our stock is superb; we have selected the choicest of five famous makes:
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER,
KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER,
NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE,
NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE,
and are showing them in every variety of fancy wood, with beautifully hand-carved panels. We cordially invite inspection, and will take pleasure in furnishing full information.
Pianos tuned, moved, and to hire.
LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."

DECKER
BROTHERS'
Matchless
Pianos.
ESTEY
Pianos.
CAMP & CO.
Pianos.
ARION
Pianos.
ESTEY
Organs.
CAMP & CO.
Organs.

To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless
DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO
HAS NO SUPERIORS.

THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000.
Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase.
Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

TO MAKE ROOM

For a full line of the old reliable

KURTZMAN PIANOS

In rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and other fancy cases, we will

CLOSE OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF NEW

BEHNING, KROEGER, AND KNABE

PIANOS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 AND 176 WABASH-AV.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago of the
STEINWAY.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—

DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.

DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.

DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.

Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

$105 EACH.

4 UPRIGHT PIANOS.

GOOD FOR BEGINNERS.

$5 PER MONTH.

OPEN EVENINGS. ADAM SCHAAF.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities; fifty different styles to select from; old instruments taken in exchange; different makes of second-hand pianos from $50 to $175; cash or easy payments. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, over The Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

XMAS PRESENTS—

REED'S
TEMPLE
OF
MUSIC.

A. Steck, Conover, Colby, Jewett, C. A. Smith & Co., or Ayres & Wygant piano.
Prices $200 and upwards.
Terms to suit customers.
A number of second-hand pianos at $25 to $175.
A splendid stock of organs.
Call and select instrument and have it put aside for delivery as you may wish.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
182-184 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

THREE STEINWAY UPRIGHTS FROM $195 to $325; $225 buys a Weber upright piano; cost two years ago $500; in excellent condition and good as new; one Chickering, $190, nearly new; one Knabe two years old, $210; four other uprights from $125 to $195; one Knabe square, in excellent condition, $90; payments to suit purchasers. Open evenings until Christmas. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., N. W. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

$175 EACH—UPRIGHT PIANOS.

TWO COLBY & DUNCANS,
ONE CHRISTIE,
ONE KURTZMAN,
ONE GABLER.

OPEN EVENINGS. EASY PAYMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 223 State-st.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS,
145-147 WABASH-AV.
Why disfigure your parlor with a poor, unknown make when you can buy a beautiful
SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANO
direct from the builders at manufacturers' prices? No extra charge for pianos bought on time. New pianos to rent. One year's rent allowed at time of purchase.
CHICAGO BRANCH,
145-147 WABASH-AV.

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF OUR NEW pianos we offer the services of our best professors FREE OF CHARGE; we carry all grades of pianos, $175, the cheapest, up to the Hardman, the best. Several Steinway and Knabe pianos cheap.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

$125 CASH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT piano, including stool and cover; left on sale. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner of Jackson, over The Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 218 State-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HOLIDAY PIANOS.

We have an unusually choice assortment of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and the new scale KIMBALL PIANOS in rich casings of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, OAK, MAPLE, and SATINWOOD. These instruments were made especially for the HOLIDAY TRADE during the summer months. TIME PAYMENTS. ONE PRICE TO ALL, and that INVARIABLY THE LOWEST. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Pianos tuned, repaired, and stored.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

50 SECOND-HAND SQUARES.

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| 4 Hallet & Davis | $125 to $175 | 2 Haines Bros. | $100 to $130 |
| 2 Steinways | 110 to 150 | 2 Chickering | 110 to 140 |
| 2 Knabe | 125 to 175 | 2 Bradbury | 100 to 125 |
| 1 Weber | 150 | 1 Decker Bros. | 120 |

And many others; prices ranging from $75 to $100.
Terms $5 to $10 per month.
12 OLD-STYLE SQUARE PIANOS.
Suitable for beginners, from $25 to $75.
Terms $3, $4, and $5 per month.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

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Manufacturer
of
Pianos.
Low prices.
Easy terms.
Vose & Sons' pianos.
Decker pianos.
Kroeger pianos.
Quality considered.
We undersell our
South Side competitors.
Salesrooms
Open evenings.

276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE STERLING PIANOS ARE CONSIDered amongst leading musicians the most durable upright pianos made. They are noted for their fine liquid quality of tone and great durability.
No fancy prices; terms to suit everybody.
Pianos to rent, and rent deducted if purchased.
Ask to see the three pedal Sterling upright piano.
STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., N. W. corner Jackson, over the Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

MASON & HAMLIN,
PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN,
ORGANS.
Large variety.
Special designs
For Holidays.
BARGAINS in slightly used
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$30 upwards.
Cash or easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN,
149 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A STEINWAY PIANO; THREE other uprights, $135, $150, and $175; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, over The Hub. Open evenings until Christmas.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $60; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent.
J. A. BRYANT,
207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

WE HAVE A FEW ODD STYLES OF DUNham, Clough & Warren, and Wegman & Co. pianos which we will close out at a bargain; first come first served.
GEO. F. ROSCHE & CO.,
178 State.

BARGAIN—FAMILY FORCED TO SELL their standard make upright piano, almost new; English oak case; private residence. 561 Webster-av., opposite Lincoln Park.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Briggs Pianos.
Hallet & Cumston Pianos.
223 Wabash-av.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY ABLE TO COMMAND $25,000 CAN STEP into an old Chicago company paying good salaries and 15 per cent dividends annually.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP CORNER DRUG store, ten years' lease, at low rental; sales, $14,000 per annum; price, $12,000 cash.

A CIGAR FACTORY FOR $2,200, WITH VALuable long lease; net profit about $171 a month.

A DOWN-TOWN SALOON FOR SALE, $5,000 TO $8,000 under actual value; sales $75 to $150 per day.

A CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE ON West Indiana-st. for $325. Another on West Madison-st., $400. Also cigars only; central; $1,750.

A FIRST FLOOR DOWN-TOWN RESTAURANT for $2,000. Trade first-class.

A HALF STORE, WITH FIXTURES, GAS, AND heat to rent for $20 a month, on South Side.

A CORNER WEST SIDE HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS of furniture for $700; say $400 down; full of roomers.
W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

ALL PHOTOGAPHERS NOTICE.—
PHOTO GALLERY FOR SALE, $1,200.
Cost $3,000; Quincy, Ill.; easy terms, or trade Chicago property; furniture, accessories, 35,000 Registered Negatives; choice location. Address
WAIDE CO., Muscatine, Iowa.

AN ALL-ROUND BUSINESS-MAN, WITH $5,000 cash and further resources, would engage in any prosperous line; is an expert bookkeeper and credit manager, and has no superior as a collector. Address X 45, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANT SALOON ON 5TH-AV., TO BE sold cheap for cash; good reason for selling. BEACH, STONE & CO., 815 Chamber of Commerce.

BEING A STRANGER I PREFER TO BUY AN interest in a paying business, say $1,000 to $3,000. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PLANT OF THE Cornell Wind Engine & Pump Company.

As assignee of the above company I will receive until Dec. 21, private bids for the entire plant—good will, leasehold, finished and unfinished stock, machinery, and office furniture—everything in readiness for immediate operation.
The plant is located at the corner of 13th and Main-sts., Louisville, Ky., and is thoroughly equippped for the manufacture of wind-mills, tanks, and such appliances, and can be operated to great advantage in connection with the manufacture and sale of farming implements; railroad facilities unsurpassed.
Everything in first-class order and thorough inspection solicited; an unusual opportunity offered to manufacturers. Address
R. C. KINKEAD, Assignee,
412 Center-st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS, the entire printing and bindery plant of C. N. Trevess, 71 and 73 Randolph-st., consisting of a large assortment of job and book type, cases, frames, galleys, slugs, leads, metal furniture, stones, etc.; also Cottrell, Scott, Campbell, and Potter cylinder presses, Gordon job presses, wire stickers, paging machines, ruling machines, Sterling and Acme paper cutters, standing presses, tools, tables, stools, and every thing requisite for printing and binding business. A. E. CAMPBELL, Room 32, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BOTTLING WORKS, TO SETTLE partnership. Large plant, centrally located on line of L. S. & M. S. R. R. (Track to the door.) Works fully equipped with the best and latest machinery. Pure spring water in building. Large business established in both shipping and peddling. Monopoly in territory where located. A tonic of established reputation and large sale one of its products. Address ANDREWS, care W. N. GATES & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE LARGE BOARDING and rooming house, elegantly and completely furnished; the best neighborhood in city; filled with first-class people; can be bought very cheap. J. G. McHUGH, 87 Washington-st., Room 601.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, on the best corner in the best city in Illinois; established for years; expenses small; trade strong and steady; sales have increased 40 per cent in the last year; well stocked for holidays and staple trade; will invoice $3,500; possession given immediately or Jan. 1st if preferred; a good paying business for some one; cash only. Address promptly. T. A. NICHOLSON, 749 N. Church-st., Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—COAL, WOOD, AND FEED BUSIness; horses, wagons, harness, barns, sheds, tools, scales, office and fixtures; everything complete; $800; one-third its value; must sell. 150 W. Van Buren.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE; good location; will be sold at a bargain; part cash. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURnishing; Illinois town; fine store; pays big; will exchange for city property. Address W 145, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT NEWLY FITTED UP, all ready to run; owner must leave the city. 365 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE WELL ESTABLISHED LIQuor store, with long lease and big stock, valued at $5,000; cash needed, $3,500. Apply at 229 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TRANSIENT HOUSE; cheap rent, full of roomers, for $700. 195 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE; pledges, stock, and fixtures; best location. Address Y 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY. 853 Van Buren-st., near Leavitt.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STEAM LAUNDRY, EXCELlent South Side location; average trade $250 per week. Address Z 146, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND MARKET, LAKE-ST. AND UNION Park—Must sell. Have to leave city by January; about $1,500 cash required. THOS. CHICK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

HAVE MILLIONS OF ADDRESSES—FARMERS, mechanics, professional men, and all classes. Ample typewriting facilities and office room; will join enterprise in which these can be utilized; must give nature of business. Address Y 58, Tribune.

SEE NOEL'S PERSONAL FOR A BUSINESS THAT will pay in any locality.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; CAPITALIST WITH $40,000 to $50,000 cash to join me in securing several valuable pieces of improved city property; don't wait any longer for snaps; you will never get better ones than these; the properties must go, and if you have the cash now is your chance to place it where big returns are a certainty; principals only. Address R Q 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO $7,000, IN a large and well-established wholesale business, to take charge of office and financial part of the business. Address X 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN OF ENERGY and push, an article to represent in New York and vicinity. Address J. M. YOUNG, Bergen Point.

WANTED—MAN WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 TO take stock in and fill position of Secretary and Treasurer of a new sash, door, and house furnishing manufacturing company to be located in Duluth, Minn. Address J. F. W. F., 1032 Sims-st., St. Paul, Minn.

WILL SELL FOR $1,000 A HALF INTEREST IN a valuable patent to a good pushing man to work it with me. Room 70, 115 Dearborn-st.

$8,000 FOR COMPLETE MANUFACTURING plant; steam brass goods; present capacity about $80,000 per annum; can be increased; will stand a thorough investigation. Z 23, Tribune.

$25,000—STOCK IN PAYING INCORPOrated company; will exchange for good equity market; south side; daily cash sales, $75; closest investigation allowed; $1,500.
L. E. DANCEY, 102 Auditorium Bldg.

## POSTAGE-STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

ANCIENT COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD; POSTage stamps of all nations. Illustrated coin catalogue 10 cents. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriages horses; iron gray and a bay, 15.3 in height, 4 and 5 years old, high action, gentle drivers, single or double; price $375 each; call at stable, rear 351 Chestnut-st., city.

LEVI DOTY'S HUMANE HOME FOR horses, Frankfort Station, Will Co., Ill., 25 miles from Chicago. Satisfaction guaranteed. References: Edwin Lee Brown, President American Humane Association, cor. Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago; Hart & Bros., 153 to 159 Franklin-st.; James Frake, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT CITY TRAINED black horse, 7 years old and reliable; also phaeton, carriage, and a two-seated buggy. 583 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST FORMED horse in city; spotted Arabian; price $200. Barn 2257 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

FOR SALE—HORSE, SOUND AND GENTLE for family or wagon; weight 1,050. SHIPPING CLERK, 110 Ontario-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM; SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

TEAMS TO LET—TWENTY TEAMS OF heavy draft-horses with harness and drivers. Apply to Empire Printing Company, 75 3d-av.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Prin.

BOOKKEEPING, ARCHITECTURAL AND MEchanical drawing, and higher mathematics. L. H. JORDAN, 1029 Chicago Opera-House.

SHORTHAND—SEVENTEENTH YEAR—THE Chicago Athenæum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

WANTED—GOOD TEACHER FOR THE GUItar. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

## MUSICAL.

WANTED—ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER for Church of St. Clement; thorough ability necessary; steady and influential position; good salary. Apply by letter only, with testimonials, to the
REV. J. H. KNOWLES,
2009 Wabash-av.

## MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SHIPMAN AUTOmatic oil-burning engines:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 1-horse power stationary, price | $65.00 |
| 1 1-horse power marine, price | 110.00 |
| 1 2-horse power marine, price | 200.00 |
| 1 3-horse power stationary, price | 200.00 |

All in perfect working order.
For further particulars apply to Pope Mfg. Co., 291 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND WORTHington pump, 10x6x10, Miller elevator engine, also a large assortment of radiators, boilers, tanks, coils, engines, pumps, etc. Call and get prices. The John Davis Co., 69 to 79 Michigan-st., Chicago.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AN INTELLIGENT NORWEGIAN LADY WHO has practiced manual Swedish movements at watering places and elsewhere would like to live with a cultivated American family. She will make up for room and board by giving treatment. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

### Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

FRENCH LINE.

NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage.

Apply early for good accommodations.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN

LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT

STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

Gen'l Western Agent,

77 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland | * 8:00am | *10:05pm |
| | † 5:30pm | ‖ 9:30am |
| | ‖11:00pm | ‖ 7:00am |
| Milwaukee, Madison & West | *11:20am | ‖ 7:00pm |
| | †11:20pm | ‡ 7:00am |
| Milwaukee (Sunday only) | 8:20am | 1:45pm |
| | | * 1:15pm |
| Milwaukee | * 3:00pm | * 4:00pm |
| | * 7:20pm | *11:00am |
| Marquette & Lake Superior | * 7:20pm | * 7:00am |
| Green Bay & Menominee | *11:20am | * 7:00am |
| Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco | ‖ 6:00pm | * 9:30am |
| | ‖11:10pm | ‖ 7:15am |
| Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points | *11:40am | * 2:15pm |
| | ‖11:10pm | ‖ 7:15am |
| Kansas City and St. Joseph | ‖11:10pm | ‖ 7:15am |

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans Fast Mail | ‖ 3:15 am | ‖ 1:00 am |
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | ‖ 8:30 pm | ‖ 7:20 am |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| New Orleans Fast Express | * 8:30 pm | * 7:20 am |
| Kankakee & Bloomington Pass | * 2:35 pm | * 4:25 pm |
| Springfield Express | *11:40 pm | b 6:30 am |
| Kankakee & Gilman Passenger | * 4:20 pm | * 9:55 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line | ‖ 1:00 pm | ‖ 1:00 pm |
| aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex | ‖11:25 pm | c 6:20 am |
| Pacific Coast Express | ‖ 1:00 pm | c 6:20 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Passenger | ‖ 4:15 pm | ‖10:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | * 8:05 am | |
| Dubuque & Rockford Express | | * 7:15 pm |

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 5:00 pm | * 9:50 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland | *10:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire | † 8:30 am | † 8:55 pm |
| | * 5:00 pm | * 9:50 am |
| | *10:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer | * 5:00 pm | * 9:50 am |
| | *10:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha | † 8:30 am | † 8:55 pm |
| | * 2:00 pm | * 1:35 pm |
| | * 5:00 pm | * 9:50 am |
| | *10:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Burlington Passenger | * 4:25 pm | *10:15 am |

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex | † 9:10 am | † 6:25 pm |
| Pekin and Peoria Express | † 1:00 pm | † 1:25 pm |
| Joliet and Streator Express | † 5:00 pm | † 9:20 am |
| Kansas City Limited | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Atchison and St. Joseph Limited | * 6:00 pm | * 8:20 am |
| Denver Limited | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Fort Worth and Galveston Exp | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| California Fast Express | * 7:20 pm | *11:25 am |
| Kansas and Colorado Express | *11:20 pm | * 7:25 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

| Trains | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express * | 12:00N'n | 1:15 pm |
| Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim. * | 6:00 pm | 8:35 am |
| Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express * | 11:20 pm | 7:15 am |
| St. Louis Vestibuled Limited * | 9:00 pm | 7:15 am |
| Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. † | 9:00 am | 7:35 pm |
| Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. * | 11:20 pm | 7:15 am |
| Joliet & Streator Accommodation † | 5:00 pm | 9:35 am |

Daily †Daily except Sunday

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 206 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points | *12:05 pm | * 6:10 pm |
| | ‖ 6:00 pm | ‖ 8:30 am |
| | ‖10:30 pm | ‖ 6:50 am |
| | ‖11:00 pm | ‖ 2:00 pm |
| Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming | ‖ 6:00 pm | ‖ 6:30 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth | ‖ 6:00 pm | ‖ 9:00 am |
| | ‖11:15 pm | ‖ 9:35 pm |
| Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit | † 9:00 am | * 6:45 pm |
| | † 9:00 pm | ‡ 8:30 am |
| Milwaukee and Racine | X 8:30 am | X 1:50 pm |
| | ‖ 8:00 am | * 4:00 pm |
| | ‖ 7:30 pm | ‖ 9:45 pm |
| | ‖10:30 pm | ‖ 6:25 am |
| Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison | ‖ 8:00 am | ‖10:00 am |
| | *11:20 am | ‖ 1:50 pm |
| | ‖ 5:00 pm | * 7:00 pm |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee | *11:30 am | * 1:50 pm |
| | ‖10:00 pm | ‖ 6:25 am |
| Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton | ‖ 3:00 pm | ‖ 7:00 pm |
| Marquette and Lake Superior | ‖10:00 pm | ‖ 6:25 am |
| Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton | *11:30 am | * 1:50 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield | ‖ 5:00 pm | ‖10:00 am |
| | †10:00 pm | ‡ 6:25 am |
| Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh | * 9:20 am | * 4:20 pm |
| | * 4:45 pm | *10:25 am |
| Freeport, Rockford and Elgin | *10:15 am | * 2:40 pm |
| | * 4:15 pm | *10:30 am |
| | *11:30 pm | *11:20 pm |
| Rockford and Elgin | * 7:15 am | * 5:50 pm |
| Rockford via Harvard | ‖ 9:20 am | ‖ 6:45 pm |
| Rockford, Beloit, Janesville | * 6:00 pm | *10:25 am |
| Dixon and Sterling | * 8:30 am | *10:15 pm |

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only.
†Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois and Iowa Express | † 8:15 am | † 7:25 pm |
| Peoria Express | † 1:20 pm | † 1:15 pm |
| Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express | † 1:30 pm | ¶ 1:15 pm |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express | * 1:30 pm | * 1:15 pm |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express | * 5:50 pm | * 9:50 am |
| Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express | * 7:00 pm | * 8:05 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 3:20 pm | * 10:05 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | † 10:30 am |
| Council Bluffs night Express | ‡10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express | ‡10:30 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| Peoria Night Express | ‡11:00 pm | ¶ 6:25 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express | * 11:00 pm | * 6:25 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Streator | † 8:50 am | † 6:50 pm |
| Rockford and Forreston | † 8:30 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Burlington and Local Points | *11:45 am | * 2:15 pm |
| "Burlington's No. 1" to Denver | * 1:00 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Rochelle and Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Rock Falls & Sterling | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Streator and Mendota | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 5:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch. | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Hannibal, Galveston and Texas | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver | * 6:10 pm | * 1:30 pm |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver | *10:30 pm | * 6:45 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy | *10:30 pm | * 6:45 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | ‡10:50 pm | ‡10:30 pm |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

| *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express | † 8:25 am | † 6:00 pm |
| K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp. | * 2:30 pm | * 1:00 pm |
| St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex. | * 9:00 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Custer Park and Essex Accom. | † 4:20 pm | † 10:10 am |
| Worth Accomodation | ‡ 6:30 am | ‡ 9:00 am |
| Worth Accomodation | † 10:00 am | ‡ 1:50 pm |
| Worth Accomodation | ‡ 5:25 pm | ‡ 7:55 pm |

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit, New York, Boston Lim | 3:00 pm | 10:15 pm |
| Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex | 9:05 pm | 7:20 am |

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Toronto and Montreal Express | 3:00 pm | 10:15 pm |
| Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex | 9:05 pm | 7:20 am |

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—City ticket office, No. 188 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Sun. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:03 am |
| Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:03 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Local | † 11:40 pm | ‡ 10:45 pm |
| St. Charles and Byron Local | * 4:20 pm | * 10:20 am |

### EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and R. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

| Nov. 30, 1890 | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | † 7:05 am | † 7:35pm |
| Day Express | * 9:00am | * 7:45pm |
| North Shore Limited Vestibuled | *12:20pm | * 4:50pm |
| N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled | * 3:10pm | * 9:00pm |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:20pm | †11:20am |
| Night Express | § 9:25pm | ‡ 6:40am |
| Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston | *10:10pm | * 8:05am |
| Grand Rapids Through Coach | † 3:10pm | † 4:35pm |
| Grand Rapids Sleeping Car | *10:10pm | * 8:05am |
| VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. | | |
| Grand Rapids Through Coach | † 9:00am | † 4:35pm |
| Grand Rapids Parlor Car | † 4:40pm | † 6:25pm |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper | *11:15pm | * 7:05am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday; §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Pacific Express | † 8:40 a m | * 7:20 a m |
| Limited Express | * 3:15 p m | *10:15 p m |
| Day Express | *10:20 a m | * 6:20 p m |
| Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express | * 8:15 p m | * 8:05 a m |
| Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw | * 8:15 p m | * 7:20 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local | † 7:10 a m | † 6:40 p m |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited | *10:10 a m | * 9:20 p m |
| New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited | * 2:55 p m | *11:40 a m |
| Pittsburg Limited | * 5:05 p m | * 8:25 a m |
| Night Express | *10:40 p m | * 5:30 a m |
| Walkerton Accommodation | * 4:05 p m | * 9:15 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex. | x 7:25 pm | x 8:25 am |
| N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim. | x 3:20 pm | x 8:30 pm |
| Lima, Marion, and Columbus | o 7:30 am | o 8:30 pm |
| Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim. | x 3:20 pm | x 8:35 pm |
| North Judson Accommodation | x 4:55 pm | x10:15 am |
| Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex. | x 7:25 pm | x 8:25 am |

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

| Oct. 1, 1890. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet" | * 9:20 a m | * 5:10 p m |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric" | * 8:25 p m | * 7:23 a m |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:20 a m | * 7:15 p m |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 7:20 p m | * 7:10 a m |
| Lafayette Accommodation | * 3:25 p m | *10:30 a m |

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Fast Mail (via Old Road) | ‖ 8:00am | ‖ 9:30am |
| New York & Boston Day Ex | ‖ 9:20am | ‖ 6:45pm |
| New York & Boston Fast Ex | ‖ 3:10pm | ‖ 8:10pm |
| Vestibule Limited | ‖ 5:20pm | ‖ 9:45am |
| Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston | ‖ 7:45pm | ‖ 7:25am |
| Night Express (via Old Road) | *11:20pm | ‖ 7:00am |
| Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation | * 4:25pm | *11:10am |

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRAINS LEAVE For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg. | Mail Express | F | † 8:15am |
| | Penna. Special | P | *10:30am |
| | Fast Line | P | * 3:15pm |
| | Penna. Limited | F | * 5:00pm |
| | Eastern Express | P | * 8:20pm |
| | Atlantic Express | F | *11:20pm |
| For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and the South | | P | * 9:15am |
| | | | * 8:20pm |

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:20 p. m., F †6:20 p. m., F *5:15 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville Day Line | * 8:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Evansville Night Line | ‖11:15 p m | ‖ 7:25 a m |
| Nashville & Southern Fast Line | ‖ 3:20 p m | ‖11:20 a m |
| Momence Passenger | * 5:15 p m | * 8:15 a m |

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express | 9:10am | 5:15 pm |
| Do Night Express | 8:15pm | 7:20 am |

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follow (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:15 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:35 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 231 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. M. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st. Chicago.

# OUR GIRL AT CAMBRIDGE.

## AN AMERICAN STUDENT AT ENGLAND'S GREAT UNIVERSITY.

### Philippa Fawcett's Triumph—Colleges at Cambridge for Young Women—Strange Customs at Breakfast and Luncheon—Courtesies, but No Familiarities, from the Boys—Taught How to Cheer and Sing.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—[Extracts from a Private Letter.]—Dear Alice: Here I am in London with my summer a page in the past. You ask me to tell you about my life at Cambridge University, also about Miss Fawcett. Well, I can give you only a brief bit and must round it out when I see you. An English university is something like the United States, consisting of many independent colleges, corresponding to our States and united under one general government like our Federal Government. Cambridge, for instance, consists of twenty different colleges. In matters of local self-government they are largely independent, but in matters of general interest are governed by a senate composed of delegates from each college. These colleges are from 500 feet to four miles apart, and are built in hollow squares, as you know; but I must try and tell you how perfectly beautiful the "quads" are. The "quads" are the quadrangles formed by the buildings.

The turf is so green—so thick—like a soft, velvet carpet. It is composed almost entirely of clover, not like our clover in America. Instead of a long stem, with the leaf several inches above the ground, it lies close to the ground here, and shows its head at the soil. They say an American, asking one of the gardeners of Cambridge what they did to make the turf so beautiful. was answered:

"We roll it and clip it."

"Yes," said the gentleman, "so do we in America. We roll it and clip it and take great pains to have it beautiful, but it never looks like this. How long does it take to bring it to such a state of perfection?"

"O," said the gardener, "we have been doing this now over 600 years."

The college buildings to me are beautiful. They are low buildings, with the ivy growing to the second-story windows. They are fenced or walled in, and the gates are closed at 12 at night and locked. To get in after 12 a student must ring up the porter, who opens a tiny wooden door cut in the big gate, the delinquent crawls in, is reported to the master and punished, perhaps by being "gated." That is, he is obliged to be in at a certain hour for a week.

#### At Old Trinity.

Trinity College is the largest and has between 700 and 800 students. I must write a word about the wife of the Master of Trinity—Mrs. Butler, formerly Miss Ramsey. You remember, perhaps, that three years ago there was so much excitement because she was Senior Classic. The Queen sent for her and she was fêted everywhere. She was the daughter of Sir George Ramsey of Scotland—a fine classical scholar—and soon afterwards married Dr. Butler. But you can hardly know what this means till you know the position of the Master of Trinity. He is a king in Cambridge. He represents the hospitality of the whole university, and has a salary commensurate to his duties. The Queen has a suite of apartments at Trinity. The Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, foreign ambassadors—all are received by the master and his wife.

You ask me about the college for women. It started in this way: About 1870 Miss Emily Davis, daughter of a Welsh clergyman, took a house at Doching, forty miles from Cambridge, and matronized a few young ladies. She asked the university to send up teachers for instruction. They did so. She started without funds, but today a magnificent building, with imposing architecture, called "Girton College," situated at Girton, half a mile from Cambridge, proves the success of her movement.

Her motto is: "No double code. Same requirements for women as men, same studies, same degrees."

Miss Clough, sister of the poet Arthur Hugh Clough, thought many were excluded by the severity of the course, and being a lady of means she took a house at Cambridge and was soon surrounded by a band of enthusiastic students. Miss Clough had the gift of winning the confidence of people and soon procured funds to build three large halls at Neunham, a quarter of a mile from Cambridge.

Neunham College is open for women, and is one of the many colleges that make up the University of Cambridge. It consists of three different buildings grouped together—Clough Hall, presided over by Miss Clough and Miss Stevens, daughter of Sir James Stevens, a famous English Judge; Sidgwick Hall, under the charge of Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the great commoner; and "Old Hall," directed by Miss Jane Lee.

To enter you must pass an examination same as American girls do to enter college. An American must have a letter of introduction and be a member of some American college. The course of instruction is the same for women as men. The girls attend the lectures in the various men's colleges several times a week and have private "coaches" as many times a week as they can afford at half a guinea a lesson ($2.50). These "coaches" come to the girls' colleges, where there are little rooms for them.

Cambridge has five "triposes"—mathematics, classics, history, moral science, and modern languages. The word "tripos" is peculiar to Cambridge alone. Its derivation is unknown. It is supposed to come from the fact of the examiner having formerly sat on a three-legged stool called a "tripos." The first examinations are called "Moderations." The more important are "the Greats."

#### The Day's Work.

The pupils in the woman's college are from 18 to 40 years of age, or more. The rising bell is rung at 7:30. At 8 o'clock we are assembled in the large hall for morning service. The servants also file in. We all stand, but at prayer drop instantly and quietly upon our knees, facing the reader. But the servants always face the wall. Then we have breakfast. Let me tell you how we eat it. At one end of the hall is a large table filled with bread. We rush up and cut ourselves a piece, then prowl around, as it were, for a piece of bacon, or an egg, or ham, or sardines. Mark the "ors," for we never would dream of taking two things—that is, bacon and egg. It would be very bad form. There are oatmeal, marmalade, tea, and coffee. After we find what we wish we take a chair to one of the little tables in the hall and sit down and eat in silence. There is scarcely a "Good day" or a nod given from the time we first go down. They seem to work on the basis that in these large universities where you are constantly meeting your classmates that it is a great waste of vitality to be always bowing and chatting or forever grinning.

After "eating" we go to the garden. Garden life, as you know, occupies a great deal of English life. We maintain the same silence there. If you have a very intimate friend you perhaps walk with him, but it is not customary.

At 9 o'clock you are supposed to be in your room, although nothing is obligatory. At 1 o'clock luncheon is served, same as breakfast. We generally have soup, hot meats, potatoes, cold pastry, tarts, puddings. This is followed by recreation, walking, tennis, or rowing. The rowing to me was delightful—but how different the English are from our own countrymen. I could not help noticing the difference. Although the girls out rowing are constantly meeting the college boys there is never the slightest approach to a flirtation. Once, when I was out with a party of girls, we had occasion to carry our boat a little way. A party of the boys saw us; they immediately came to us, took our boat and placed it where we wished it, touched their caps and left. Not a word was spoken. Not a look passed between the students. It was a bit of camaraderie.

Do you think a party of collegians in America and a boat of college girls would or could have done it in that way?

After recreation we go to our room until dinner time, which is at 7:30. This is a very ceremonious meal—served in courses. You must dress especially for it, with dress cut square, plenty of lace, and talk lightly and socially, but on no account talk "shop"—nothing pertaining to college life.

After dinner we study until 10; then "cocoa." Always after luncheon and dinner tea or coffee is served in the different students' rooms. Cocoa is served only between 10 and 11 in the evening. These "cocoas," as they are called, are very numerous and social. The cocoa is made in the students' rooms and served with fancy biscuit, cake, bread and butter. Great stress is laid upon these social reunions as pertaining to social life, and every girl is supposed to learn how to entertain on a small scale in a refined manner.

There is a great deal of social life. The "Fellows" of King's College gave a garden party, to which I went. Mrs. Sidgwick, niece of the Marquis of Salisbury and sister of Mr. Balfour, lunched with us. The Archbishop of Canterbury married Mr. Sidgwick's sister. We gave a garden party to the university people, the professors and coaches. Two years ago Newnham gave a grand garden party. The Prince and Princess of Wales, three of their daughters, and one of their sons were present, also the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mrs. Gladstone, besides the university people.

#### The Great Wrangler.

Miss Philippa Fawcett, who outdid the senior wrangler and of whom you have read so much, was spending the summer at Cambridge. She is a young lady about 22, and very quiet and reserved in her manner. She is thoroughly practical and can do anything that requires practical ability, from leading a meeting to making a jelly, but to sit and talk on light, social, chatty subjects seems impossible to her. Her father is a mathematician, political economist, member of Parliament, and her Majesty's Postmaster-General. Her mother equals her father in ability. Take into consideration the fact that the Cambridge mathematical "tripos" is world-famous and considered the severest strain that is ever put upon the human brain in the way of an examination.

The day Miss Fawcett received the senior wranglership the Senate house was filled to overflowing. The men were sitting down in the pit and the girls in the gallery. The examiner read the result of the examinations from the platform. He was a very dignified personage, and never thought of taking off his cap to the students—or touching it. But on that day the undergraduates have full swing. They began to shout "Time! Time! Time!" But he would not read until 9 o'clock. Then they shouted "Cap! Cap!" at him to uncap, which he did several times. At 9 o'clock he began to read the result of the examinations. He called: "Mathematical Tripos. Senior wrangler, Arthur Bennett."

The students cheered vociferously. Then followed the other names, through the first, second, and third class. They always read the men's names first. Meantime the most intense feeling was apparent among the young ladies in the gallery.

#### A Memorable Scene.

Miss Fawcett had attended for the last three years the London University and in mathematics had come in neck and neck with the men. For ten years there had not been up for senior wrangler a man of as much marked ability as Arthur Bennett, and there was the most eager desire to see how near Miss Fawcett would come to Bennett. When the examiner read: "Mathematical Tripos. Senior wrangler, 400 marks beyond Arthur Bennett, Miss Philippa Fawcett," the excitement was intense. The boys cheered and shouted. The girls cried, kissed each other, actually flung themselves into each other's arms. When you remember how cold and undemonstrative the English are you can imagine how carried away they were. When Miss Fawcett passed out the collegians were drawn up in a long double line outside the door. She passed down the line amid deafening cheers to Clough Hall. Soon telegrams began to pour in. They pinned them on her door fast as they came in, faster than she could read them. They came from all over England, many from entire strangers. One read: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" Another from a clergyman asked: "Are you on the Lord's side?"

#### Honors from the Men.

In the evening the girls had the gardener build a huge bonfire and they proceeded to Miss Fawcett's room and insisted upon "chairing" her. She at first declined, but after a while consented and was carried in a chair upheld by the girls. They danced around the bonfire, cheering and singing, "A Jolly Good Fellow Is She." After a while through the thick hedge that separated the grounds from Selyn's, one of the men's colleges, appeared a dark form, then another and another—until a solid phalanx of the college boys were seen in the background. They drew nearer and nearer and soon a deep voice said: "Boys, let's show them how to cheer." Another cried out: "Let's teach them how to sing 'A Jolly Good Fellow.'"

Thus ended that memorable day for Cambridge. Although Miss Fawcett was twice entertained at Marlborough House by the Prince and Princess of Wales and fêted everywhere, at Newnham great care was taken not to make a lion of her in any way. Although I saw her constantly I should not dream of even congratulating her. I had several friends call to see me who were anxious to see or be introduced to her. I would not have thought of such a thing for a moment. It would have been considered making "a show" of her, and, above all, bad form.

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## WOMEN NEED NOT CATCH COLDS.

### That Is, if They Follow the Advice of This Physician.

This from a physician: "If I could impress just two things this winter upon a few women even I should consider that I had probably prevented several fatal 'colds.' One is for them not to run down-stairs from a warm, sunny, morning room where they have been sitting for two or three hours into a chilly parlor to greet some visitor without preparing themselves, by an extra shawl or sacque and exchanging slippers for shoes, for the change. By our present system of heating it seems impossible to procure a uniform temperature throughout the house. Two or three rooms are overheated; the rest are below the requisite point, and all are provided with a system of crevice ventilation through badly-fitted windows and doors. In her special sitting-room a woman counteracts this latter condition by a surplus of heat, yet, after becoming inured to the high temperature, she does not hesitate to go through a draughty hall and into a room where the air is from five to ten degrees cooler. The visitor, of course, bonneted and cloaked and fresh from the outside cold, finds the room quite genial by contrast and even loosens her wraps to meet the change; but the hostess is chilled through before the call is over.

"That is my first point. The second is to inveigh against the habit so many women have of following a friend to the door for two minutes' more of farewell gossip. Her formal friends she will take leave of in the house, but her intimates she will often accompany to the stoop outside, standing on the stone in slippers, and directly in the draught of the open door behind her. Three minutes or less of such exposure may produce the most serious consequences. I have more than once seen, in my drives about the city, a young woman in a light house dress, open at the throat and sleeves, bareheaded, feet and ankles thinly clad, so stand on a raw winter day as long as the house was in my sight. I wonder any of them survive. I tell you, the average New York woman, with her average habits and in the average New York house, goes through vicissitudes of temperature every twenty-four hours which, if they belonged to the climate of any country on the globe, would render it uninhabitable."

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## O! IF SHE ONLY WOULD!

### Advice to Shop-Girls That Might Be Followed with Profit.

1. Remember that all the time spent in the store belongs to your employer.
2. That courtesy behind the counter wins even the most captious customer.
3. That gossip about young men or with them is unbusiness-like and, under the circumstances, rude.
4. Never attempt to instruct a customer; while you may suggest or politely question the desirability of this or that.
5. Do not say, "Here, Sade, hand me your pencil," to your neighbor.
6. Never say, "No, we haven't got it," in a short, crisp tone; far better a polite "I am sorry to say we do not have it in stock."
7. Do not thrust a package at a customer as you would a pistol in the face of a highwayman.
8. Never throw goods down with an air which seems to say, "I do not care whether you buy it or not."
9. Dress modestly and avoid cheap jewelry.
10. Frown down with womanly scorn the nonsensical title of "saleslady."—*Kate Tannatt Woods, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

#### A Connecticut Opinion.

A woman is no more capable of being in two places at the same time than a man is; so accept with a grain of salt the statement from the admirers of the sex that there are perfect housewives and perfect mothers who are also real estate agents and doctors and dentists and other professional persons. The unincumbered, unmarried woman may be any of these things if she is strong enough, but she cannot lead both a domestic and a professional life any more than a man. This commonplace, self-evident remark would need apology if one did not hear the contrary opinion expressed whenever these assemblages of women get to discussing the matter of woman's rights and capacities.—*Hartford Courant.*

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# MEN DOING HOUSEWORK.

## EMANCIPATING THEMSELVES FROM THE THRALLDOM OF WOMEN.

### They Are Better and Better Paid Cooks, Dressmakers, and Milliners, and as Good Chambermaids, but They Haven't Learned to Sweep Out the Corners Yet—Even the W. C. T. U. Restaurant Hires Them in Its Kitchen.

"I have been wondering," said a young woman a few days ago, "why newspapers never take any note of men in domestic service. You know whenever a woman essays a new rôle in the business world, such as that of paperhanger, or barber, or insurance agent, or civil engineer, or anything else that seems more specially suited to man, the papers make an ado about it, and although they are usually inclined to be generous and speak encouragingly of the woman's energy and grit, still the opinion prevails that she is trespassing somewhat on her brother's natural heritage.

"Now I know this to be a fact, because I have had men talk to me that way," said she. "Not narrow-minded men, either, but good, generous-hearted men, with broad and liberal views in regard to women. They say 'it is all right for women to work, to go out into the world, and courageously earn their living if necessity compels them to do so, and they ought to get fair wages for their labor, but they should keep in their own sphere, they should choose feminine occupations,' meaning, of course," said the little woman, "all that class of work that comes under the head of domestic service.

"Now people talk," said she, "as though all these positions belonging to woman's ascribed sphere are left open for us at all times and that we meet with no competition in our natural avenues of labor, but they are sadly mistaken, wonderfully mistaken, and they don't any of them seem to know it. If they would but believe it there are just as many men proportionately pushing into woman's field of work as there are women adopting the trades and professions of their brothers. Why, there are hundreds of men in Chicago today earning their living as cooks, 'washermen,' dishwashers, dining-room girls, chambermaids, hairdressers, dressmakers, and man milliners. They make a success of their business, too, and are well paid for it as a rule. But we do not complain. We are not envious or jealous of them for that. We don't ask them to keep in their own sphere. No woman denies any man's right to cook, wash, and iron, bang hair, make bonnets, or bake and brew if he wants to, but meanwhile there is nothing left for us but to preach, practice law or medicine, speculate in stocks, print newspapers, write books, or hold Government offices. We are driven to it, don't you see? It isn't fair to call us 'mannish' because we do these things and bid us to keep to feminine employments. There are no feminine employments these days, don't you know that? I will wager that you cannot name a so-called feminine occupation that I cannot find you a man somewhere that is following it. I know one man myself who keeps house entirely. As the head of the family and its natural support he was a complete fizzle. His wife now makes the living by teaching school and he runs the house. He cooks and washes dishes, and makes the beds, and mends, and darns, and votes, and she makes the living, and they get along right well—far more comfortable than they did when they tried the other way."

#### Men Do Women's Work.

"Of course this is an exceptional case," said she, "but not an isolated one. There are quite a number of them. There are 2,700 husbands in New York City, it is stated, who are supported by their wives. What are all these men doing, do you suppose; they must be doing the housework, or nothing. Pass these, however, and consider only those men who are making their living by domestic service. If you cannot credit my statements, look about for yourself. Make a tour of the hotels and restaurants in this city and see how many women you will find controlling the kitchens, and then visit the fashionable houses in the city and see how many men servants, indoor servants, you will find there. Give the same attention to the milliners, and dressmakers, and hairdressers. You will be much surprised, I promise you. And let me tell you another thing: you will find out, if you care to inquire about it, the men in these various kitchens you will visit are paid from one to two, three, four, five, and ten times as much as women receive for the same kind of work. Whoever heard of a woman receiving $1,800, or $2,000, or $4,000 a year as cook in some establishment? Mr. Vanderbilt wouldn't pay that price to a woman; nor would Mr. Astor, nor President Harrison, nor Vice-President Morton. I do not believe they would; but mind you, we do not complain of this; men may deserve better wages for this work: it is quite certain that whatever they get they deserve; people who work for their living are never overpaid. I merely call your attention to these things to convince you that the men who are changing places with us are having a perfectly fair show," said she.

A visit to a number of hotels and restaurants in the city convinced THE TRIBUNE reporter that in so far as the young woman's statements related to cooks, at least, she was quite correct. There are over 300 men cooks in the City of Chicago. They have organized a union like other Knights of Labor, and have a regular membership of over 200. Large hotels and restaurants employ almost universally men in this capacity. Said the manager of one hotel: "Certainly, we have all men cooks and men assistants throughout; no women in the kitchen; women could not do the work."

"Why? Is it because they are not as skillful cooks as men, or because the work is too heavy?"

"O, women could not stand the work. All large hotels have men cooks throughout; the work is too heavy for women; besides, women could not stand the heat of the kitchen all day long. It is very hot in there. Men keep themselves up by drinking a great deal of beer—they have to have a stimulant. Women, you know, as a rule cannot stand as much heat as men. They can endure more cold, but they can't stand the heat."

"What do you pay cooks?"

"Well, that depends, of course, on the cook. They get from $150 a month all the way down. First-class head cooks can get $150 a month. Assistants are paid from $10 to $15 and $20 a week. That includes board, of course."

"Men as cooks cannot be duplicated," said another manager. We employ men altogether. Women could not stand the work—it is too heavy. Why, we have a hundred chickens a day to prepare for chicken salad, and that, you see, represents just one dish. We employ women in the candy department, and they excel there. They are neat and very expert, but as cooks they could not fill the bill. Think of the coal that has to be carried in. If we had a woman cook we would have to hire a man to carry coal for her."

#### Even the W. C. T. U. Has Men Cooks.

The theories advanced in favor of men cooks at large hotels and restaurants are plausible enough and are sustained by the example of the Central W. C. T. U. restaurant, which also employs only men cooks. It is reasonable to presume that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, comprised entirely of women, would employ women in every capacity where they could prove themselves capable and competent. At the Woman's Exchange the cooking is done entirely by women, but this lunch-room cannot be judged from the standpoint of other restaurants, for the reason that the bulk of the cooking there is done by the depositors at their homes and sent in to the exchange. Very little cooking is done in the exchange kitchen, where only one woman cook is employed.

Excessive amount of work cannot, however, form a valid reason for not employing women as cooks in wealthy private families, or in the house of the President or Vice-President of the United States. When a salary of $4,000, or $5,000, or $10,000 a year is paid a cook it is paid not for the amount of labor done, but for the excellence of the work, and a woman could fill that place just as well as a man if she proved herself capable and qualified for the business. It is scarcely true that people who pay such salaries would not pay the same to women if they made themselves superior in the profession. The real secret of there being no women in these extravagantly-paid cookships is their lack of qualification. Women have never made a profession of cooking. They drop into this work as Silas Wegg was wont to drop into poetry, just because it is a kind of natural thing to do, and not as a chosen business after careful preparation for the work. Women do not make a business of their work, but rather make work of their business. They regard their work as something to be avoided as much as possible and shirked when it cannot be avoided. The reason for this is apparent. Women, as a general rule, expect that sooner or later matrimony will change the course of their lives and therefore regard their business ventures as something very transitory and liable to end at any moment.

Men on the contrary are accustomed to the idea that they must fit themselves for a trade or profession. They make a business of whatever work they do and take a pride in their business. Look at the table-waiter in a first-class hotel and note the consequential air he assumes as he goes about his business. He will daintily crack your egg on the edge of the egg-cup, drop in the meat of the egg and flip the shell into an empty bowl with Delsartian grace; he will swoop the sugar-bowl from the center of your table high over your head and deposit it on the table just behind you with curved arm movements that would do credit to a base-ball pitcher. He is as proud as a drum major, and wouldn't exchange places with anybody short of an Alderman. Assistant cooks consider themselves as even superior to waiters, while head cooks regard themselves as real artists. Women in domestic service do not dignify their work by that personal pride in it, but, on the contrary, belittle their business by feeling themselves above it.

Whatever may be the reason it is not unfair to say, because it is true, that as professional cooks men excel women, but it is only justice at the same time to admit that women are not at all jealous of men because of it, nor do they grudge them all the credit and compensation attendant upon their success.

Since the advent of the Chinaman and the steam laundry washing and ironing can no longer be regarded as distinctively woman's work. A blessing this is to the weaker sex so long as they can find lighter and less violent employment by which to gain a livelihood. Ladies' tailors are making competition very lively for fashionable modistes, while men milliners are driving many women out of that light and particularly feminine employment into dry-goods and grocery houses as bookkeepers and clerks. Men make good dishwashers and it is claimed they break no more china than the women in the same business.

#### A Poor Sweeper but a Fair Chambermaid.

As sweepers and scrubbers they are not a great success. They have not the knack of getting the corners cleaned out well. Scrubbing is an occupation which men do not feel themselves born to. If there is one attitude, more than another, in which a man does not feel a swelling pride in himself, it is when he is dabbling around with a mop, wringing out a wet rag and wiping up the dirt from the floor. The bump of humility is one not abnormally developed in man and he does not enjoy prostrating himself on his knees to mop up a floor, nor will he do it that way, but insists on standing at the end of a six-foot pole, which he shoves along in an easy sort of way and expects the mop to do the rest; but you can't scrub a floor that way, and man in the scrubbing business is not a success.

As a chambermaid he is better, but not perfect. He can change the sheet and pillowcases and spread the covers on a bed and make it very comfortable to sleep on, as witness the porters on a sleeping-car, but he can't arrange the pillow-shams and sheet-shams to look just right, nor tie back the curtains with the proper twist, nor arrange the toilet articles on the dressing-case and mantels so nicely as a woman can; still there are many families in the West who have none but men servants to do this work and they find them about as satisfactory as the average servant girl.

Women can wait on table and receive and dismiss guests equally as well as men, but among ultra-fashionable people it is the fad to have men perform those offices. It is altogether more aristocratic to have butlers and flunkies than to have maids flitting around amongst the guests.

In needlework and embroidery men are unexcelled, particularly Chinese and Japanese men. In China women's work is not so much in demand and never brings as good prices as the work of men. "Women's work allee time cheap," said a large Chinese importer on South Clark street: "nellie bling so much money as China boy's work." In answer to the question why this was so the Chinaman replied: "When China boy go to work he work allee time, light along; work get allee time better; China gel work only sometime, stay in house much time, not work, sleep."

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## THE TRANSPARENCY MADE HER THINK.

### A Pretty Story of Two Sweethearts and a Magic Lantern.

A pair of lovers stood on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street on a recent night gazing up at the stereoptical transparency that shines continually at that point. That they were lovers was apparent by the sympathetic manner of the girl in leaning heavily against her escort. One of her hands was in his overcoat pocket, and her cheek almost touched his shoulder. They were the typical John and Julia out sparking. He had a noticeably clean shave, and her hair had been in curling papers all day. Such simple persons will stand on Twenty-third street for an hour at a time and gain delight from a study of the transparency, with its advertisements for tailors and shirtmakers. Possibly the man who was working the machine that night was aware that a John and Julia were down on the corner. At all events he flashed over the canvas a series of advertisements that appealed to that class of individuals.

"We'll need furniture, John. Let's go down to that place," said Julia, as the man shot out the name of a furniture dealer.

"Well, I wonder if I could get to my work at half-past 7 if we went out to that place to live," said John, as the slide showed an announcement from a New Jersey real-estate agent advising every one to own a house at next to nothing a year.

"O, I want a canary bird the first thing," went on Julia, when the canvas displayed the advertisement of a man that sold bird-cages.

Just then the transparency changed to a rather confusing sign: "Buy your baby carriages at Bunkum & Co.'s." The lovers moved on. For a block or so they did not speak. Finally Julia said:

"Where is Bunkum & Co.'s?"

John looked into her eyes. There was a quick interchange of tender glances, and they walked on.

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## THERE IS AN EPIDEMIC OF SHOPLIFTERS.

### At This Season of the Year the Storekeepers Are Annoyed Greatly.

Christmas shopping seems to be as brisk this year as it was last. The large shops have been crowded almost every day in the last week, and the extent of the buying does not suggest any unusual scarcity of money. Most of the great emporiums find it necessary in the holiday season to double and sometimes treble their detective forces. "It is amateur shoplifting that causes the most trouble," explained the chief detective in an extensive establishment. "We know nearly all of the professionals, and can spot them at the door, but there are a large number of women who come in here without the slightest intention of stealing, but who yield to the temptation to pick up little things that happen to please their fancy. They see lots of pretty articles scattered about loosely and apparently unwatched, and almost unconsciously they commit petty thefts. Such women, I presume, do not realize that they are stealing, and there are instances constantly occurring where their consciences compel them to return the pilfered articles anonymously. Arrests, did you say? No; we seldom cause an arrest to be made. It is the policy of our firm to avoid scenes and scandals. When we detect any person in the act of stealing a quiet word is generally all that is necessary to secure the return of the stolen article, and an 'amateur shoplifter' is not likely to repeat the offense after having once been found out."

#### Wedded Bliss.

Mrs. Mulvaney—"An' how do yer husband an' yerself get along together, Mrs. O'Brien? Good, I hope."

Mrs. O'Brien—"O, yis; very good, Mrs. Mulvaney. Here we've bin married goin' on six months, an' I ain't had to call in the police but twice."—*Life.*

#### What More Could She Ask.

Miss Laura—"No, Mr. Yabeley, I cannot consent. The man who wins me must be distinguished from every-day people—must have given some proof of his bravery."

Yabeley—"Bravery, is it? My great goodness, haven't I offered to go into matrimony on a $12 salary?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

#### They Had the Earth.

I have always been curious, nor quite understood,
Why our parents in Eden could not remain good,
When of shelter and food there was surely no dearth,
And they had what we lack, but all cry for—the earth.
—*Ashland Press.*

#### A Little Pitcher.

Visitor—"Bless its little heart! I really believe she understands everything we say!"

Fond Mother (to nurse)—"Kate, you had better take her up-stairs—now, as I started to tell you, Mrs. Smith," etc.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

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# ROUMANIA'S POET-QUEEN.

## A CHAT WITH THE MOST FAMOUS AND MOST LOVABLE OF ROYAL WOMEN.

### She Has Established Soup Kitchens and Industrial Schools, Written Poetry, Made Translations, and Been an Affectionate Wife—Her Views on Woman's Sphere Are Interesting—Sufficient for Her That Women Are the Mothers of the Race.

The Queen of Roumania is stately to look at and regal in manner, but the privileged person summoned into her presence is at once placed at ease by the kindly reception accorded; the keynote of the interview is struck by her Majesty, but reserve is banished when you realize that conversation is invited—not a mere "audience granted": and as I look back today to these "talks" with "Carmen Sylva" I exclaim with one of her admirers:

Thy touch upon the golden harp of life
Is strong and true, as sweet as it is wild,
Because thou art indeed a very child
Of song and forest, though a monarch's wife.

"Carmen Sylva" cannot be regarded from the ordinary royal standpoint, and the enthusiasm she kindles springs from her qualities as a woman rather than from those of a sovereign. By her single-hearted devotion to poetry, art, and music she has won a distinct place in the republic of letters.

Before you have talked many minutes with her you realize her intense appreciation of and love for literature, her wonderful mastery of language, and her sympathy with all progress throughout the world.

Curiously enough, her first conversation opened with an allusion to America, and she spoke of the gratification which she experienced respecting the reception accorded there to her poems on labor.

She has a keen sympathy for suffering of all kinds, and the burdens which have to be borne by the sons of toil have moved her deeply.

"Few things," she said, "have affected me more than the greeting given me by some workingmen in London; they surrounded my carriage and threw bouquets of flowers to me in recognition of the poems I had written of their struggles. I am having these flowers dried so that I may keep them in everlasting remembrance of one of the most touching incidents of my visit there."

She talked with great hopefulness of the growing sympathy of the rich, and of the breaking down of the barriers which divide "the classes" as tending to the final extinction of the poverty and ignorance still to be found in all countries, especially in our older civilizations.

In her own land she has established soup kitchens as well as schools, cookery classes as well as hospitals; popular lectures on sanitary matters have been given with her encouragement, and the arts of spinning and weaving revived for the women.

"Now," she said, in reference to the latter, "my difficulty is to get a sale for the beautiful embroidery which is done."

But there is never a moment during which her Majesty leads the listener to suppose that she looks upon anything in which she is engaged as a philanthropic duty; her work appears the outcome of a necessity to leave no intervals of idleness in her own life. The sorrows which have fallen to her lot, especially the loss of her little daughter—the "Sonnenkind" of her book of legends—have made her realize that "La tristesse se loge dans ses breches, et puis il y n'a plus moyen de la faire deloger," and she feels the necessity of being absorbed in what she is doing, but she never allows it to interfere with here duties as a wife.

The King likes to find her at every "free moment," and then pen or paint brush is cheerfully laid aside to afford him the companionship on which he sets so high a value.

During the Queen's visit to Wales she was naturally much engrossed by her experiences at the Eisteddfod, and bitterly regretted not understanding the Welsh language. I found her with Mlle. Vacaresco, a charming member of her suite, busily engaged over a Welsh dictionary that she might speak, in their own tongue, to the bards she was to meet at Lord Mostyn's, and she gave a most amusing account of the way she had written the stanzas she recited at the ancient Welsh festival on the previous day, much to the enthusiasm of the audience. She was amazed to find that one of the bards—by calling a miner—had translated nearly the whole of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and many of Shakspeare's plays into Welsh, but I fancy she was a little disappointed that she did not hear more of Welsh legendary lore from the national poets. Her own mastery of the pastoral literature and folk lore of Roumania has done much in winning the affection of her own people, and she was specially anxious to learn something of the Welsh legends, for, as she said, "the human heart is much the same all over the world."

The most interesting of her Majesty's observations, as far as I am personally concerned, related to women's work, both in connection with her country and my own. She does not care about questions involving the "equality of intellect" or the relative weight of the masculine and feminine brain.

"It is sufficient for me," she said, "that women are the mothers of the race. That fact alone proves that woman is equivalent to man and capable of rendering equal service to humanity."

The views she expressed reminded me of the theories held by Mr. Ruskin, that woman's duty to the State is the expansion of the domestic idea rather than the political and her empire is that of goodness and art.

The education of the children is one of the social movements which has most engrossed her thoughts. She has established several institutions and orphanages and carefully watches the details, distributing the prizes with kindly words to teachers and pupils, and leaving the actual management to those in charge "as understanding the matter better than any outsider can."

In the school of embroidery seventy peasant girls receive free instructions in reading and writing as well as in national embroidery. The Queen supplies them with Byzantine patterns to decorate the national costumes, and she told me that now some of the workers are extremely clever in working natural flowers and forming original combinations, remarking "that the Roumanians display a marvelous sense of color."

The training of hospital nurses has also been promoted, and on the point of lady doctors her Majesty holds emphatic opinions, both in relation to their treatment of women and children and the good they will do in teaching the poor better sanitary habits in their own homes. The interest with which her Majesty listened to the successes won by Englishwomen at the university and the decorative work which has been accomplished by Miss Charlotte Robinson, whose sketches she examined with the critical appreciation of a true artist, found words in the exclamation:

"I feel a personal pride in the triumph of every woman," and at this point of the conversation the Queen produced some large sheets of vellum, on which she is illuminating "The Twelve Gospels of Maunday Thursday," read in the Greek Church, which are to be bound in Cloisonnet after her own designs and placed in the Church of Curtea de Argesas as a monument to her little "Marie." The Queen devotes many of the early mornings, while the rest of the household slumber, in completing this pathetic work.

The poems dedicated "to the unseen heroism of women" betray such a sense of the writer's sympathy with her sex, and such a recognition of their high mission as "chief givers of grace and gladdening" that I cannot resist concluding with the following stanzas:

Unto you, who with brave lips set firm in a smile
Over mountains of trouble have wended;
Who, cheered by no clarions of glory erewhile,
Have in glorious battle contended.

Battles where no hand the bright laurel twines,
But where tears fall, bitter and hidden—
To you—to the undeclared heroines,
This "Book of the Women" is bidden!

EMILY FAITHFULL.

#### The League of the Cross.

There is in Cork a branch of the "League of the Cross," which was inaugurated about two years ago, and contains 1,500 women. The organization consists of sixty prefects, each having twenty-five women under her charge, who are continually influencing others to abstain from intoxicating beverages.

#### Breaking the Record.

Mrs. Lushforth—"I am glad to see you home so early, but you seem to be full, as usual."

Mr. Jaggs Lushforth—"Zhoozhal? Jane, 'f your powers vobzerbation was equal to your ek—ek—exsperience you could plainly zee I've passed all prevus records."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

#### Domestic Problems.

Mr. Newwed—"My dear, I wish you'd tell that cook that we don't like our beefsteak burned and don't want our roasts raw."

Mrs. Newwed—"Tell her? How can I? She never comes into the parlor and she won't let me go into the kitchen."—*New York Weekly.*

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## THOSE JOLLY GIRLS.

The girl with the reddest cheeks will when she sees a mouse change to a yeller.—*Boston Traveller.*

A seaside engagement, Alicia, is like a politician after election, because it is always "broke."—*Boston Traveller.*

A girl should remain under her mother's wing—especially if she's a little chic.—*Richmond Recorder.*

He—"I love you passionately, my darling." She—"Ah! That remark has the genuine engagement ring."—*Town Crier.*

Ethel—"How do I look in this dress?" Maud—"Charming. Isn't it wonderful how much a dress can do for one?"—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Rural Auntie—"My dear, your mother tells me you are going to get married." Miss De Fad—"Yes, auntie. it's all the style now."—*New York Weekly.*

Miss Slimpurse—"Of all things! Here comes Clara Shortcash with a fur cloak on." Miss Nocash (shivering)—"I should think she'd roast."—*New York Weekly.*

The Saddest Part to Come: Friend—"I suppose everything is settled in regard to the marriage of your daughter?" Stoakley—"Well, yes; everything but the bills."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Does he love me or does he not?"
The maiden tried to read her fate.
But she didn't succeed for the simple fact
That she was in a doubtful State.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Why do girls like to look at the moon when single?" he asked. "I don't know, but I suppose there is so much change about it. The poor things as a rule see so little change when married."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"'Tis better to have loved and lost,"
The poet sings in plaintive rhyme.
Of course it is, for then you can
Make love again some other time.
—*Life.*

Mrs. Forundrid—"Horrors! Half a dozen words in your note to Mrs. Society are misspelled." Miss Forundrid—"O, that don't matter. She can see by the coat of arms on our stationery that we're all right."—*New York Weekly.*

Mrs. A.—"How do you like our new neighbor?" Mrs. B.—"I never met such an ignorant woman as she is. She can't talk about anything but paintings, books, and music. She doesn't know a word of gossip about anybody."—*Manhattan.*

"Yes, that's a statue of the goddess of love, Venus—the Venus of Milo." "But she hasn't got any arms." "O, that doesn't make any particular difference so long as a man knows how to use his, you know!"—*Philadelphia Times.*

Young Wife (complainingly)—"You haven't brought me a box of candy since we were married." Young Husband—"That's queer. Come to think, you haven't remarked that you so enjoyed the smoke of a good cigar, since we were married."—*Good News.*

Here's to the ladies, sweet and fair, may Heaven richly bless 'em;
Confusion to the men who grudge the cash it takes to dress 'em.
—*New York Sun.*

One of the curiosities sent to the Patent Office last week is the model of a "typewriter that can be held on the knee." There's nothing specially new about that, if we may believe the funny papers.—*New York Press.*

"My wife," said Henpeck, dolefully.
"Her temper never loses!
Scold? Well, I guess, but then I say
She never loses it—O, nay—
But has it when she chooses!"
—*Boston Traveller.*

Miss Elderleigh—"No, Mr. Sissy, there is not a day passes that I do not add to my store of knowledge." Mr. Sissy—"One never is too old to learn." (And he wonders why she is never at home when he calls now.)—*Detroit Free Press.*

Daughter—"I will have to break my engagement with Mr. Nicefello, mother. I find I do not love him." Mother—"When did you make that discovery?" Daughter—"Last evening. I saw him out walking with another woman and I did not want to murder her at all."—*New York Weekly.*

I'm willing to bet anything that that young lady has just graduated from some seminary." "Yes, so am I! Isn't she refined-looking, modest, and cultured in her behavior?" "Pshaw! I don't mean her. I mean the gushing, gum-chewing girl with her, who is using so much slang."—*Boston Traveller.*

Miss Prettypet (of tableau committee)—"Whom shall we get to do Joan of Arc? Miss Nixie has decided to go to Newport tomorrow." Miss Fané—"Why, I'm sure there's as good looking girls as she in our church." Miss Prettypet—"O, it isn't that; it doesn't require such a very handsome girl. Why, Miss Fané—why can't you do it?"—*Puck.*

Brown—"That was a curious blunder you made in your note to Miss Smith. You dated it 1880 instead of 1890." Fogg—"That wasn't a blunder at all, old fellow. It was a fine touch of gallantry on my part. She told me the other day she was only 35, and when I wrote to her I thought I couldn't do less than make the year correspond with her statement."—*Boston Transcript.*

That is a touching poem,
Now several cycles old,
About the hairs of silver
That mingled with the gold.

But yet for royal splendor,
For wild barbaric strength,
For richness and for fullness,
For height and depth and length,

It can't with Mrs. Gray's remark
An instant brief compare,
When on her husband's silver head
She found a golden hair.
—*Boston Courier.*

#### What Is the Model Husband Like?

One of the big New York papers has offered a prize of $100 to the woman who shall send in the most praiseworthy description of a model husband. It is interesting to note the replies. One woman thinks he is a husband who never takes a night "off"; another says her ideal man is one that gives her full control of the purse-strings; a third says she likes a husband that goes his way and gives her full permission to go hers; but most unique of all is the letter from a dear, sweet, clinging Vine, who says that her Oak must be noble! O, so noble! And give a test of his true inward nobility by inventing a new pet name for her every day. Upon a sweet, pretty calendar, bought for the purpose, she is recording the names as he reels off new ones each loving morn. The regulation, orthodox, old pet titles of "Dear little girl," "Dolly," "Petsey," "Tootsey-Wootsey," "Sweetness," and "Sugar Plum" have been thrown completely in the shade by the coinings of this model husband.

Won't somebody please look up more such men, and offer prizes for their capture? What balm they would bring to many a painfully lonely female breast!

#### Mrs. Jenness-Miller as a Novelist.

A new Richmond is about to enter the field of fiction—a woman who has heretofore confined her public work to essay writing and dress reform. I refer to Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, who, I learn, has just signed a contract with a New York publishing house for her first novel. I suppose that Mrs. Miller is one of the hardest-worked women in this country. She has not learned the art of dictation to an amanuensis, and so, when I called upon her last week, I found her suffering from writer's cramp. She and others like her should take a lesson from John Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies," who told me only recently that he could dictate a novel either to a stenographer or directly to a typewriter, or that he could write with his left hand quite as well as with his right, and he has on one occasion talked a whole novel of 250,000 words into one of Edison's phonographs. Is there not a hint in this for our overworked literary men and women?—*Commercial Advertiser.*

#### Persian Slave-Stealing.

The supply of Persian slaves, male and female, has been very much diminished by the subjection of the Turcomans of Russia. Formerly the raids into Persia, and especially the garden Province of Khorassan, were as regular as seasons, and every year saw hundreds of that peace-loving race borne away to serve as the tools and toys of the Mussulmans, the Persians not being regarded as orthodox followers of the prophet by the remainder of the Mohammedan world. Persian slaves were for sale in every Moslem mart, from Mecca to Salonica, and they brought, as a rule, good prices; their comparative docility making up for any physical inferiority to the races of closer European affinity. The Persian villagers near the borders looked upon these annual raids much as the people in mythology who had to supply a victim every year for the dragon—as a matter of course.—*Washington Post.*

#### A Poor Adviser.

Old Man Moneybags (facetiously)—"Come, my dear, aren't you going to advise me? Here's a man that wants me to lend him $10,000 on his Atchison stock. Now what do you advise me to do?"

Young Wife—"Why you know I don't know anything about money."

Old Man Moneybags—"Don't know anything about money! That's pretty good, when you made as much in one day as I have made in all my life."

Young Wife—"Why, when was that?"

Old Man Moneybags (uproariously)—"When you married me."

Young Wife—"Yes, but all my friends have told me that I couldn't have made a worse bargain."—*Boston Courier.*

#### Reasoning from Premises.

She—"There's that horrid Mr. Gargoyle. Have you ever seen his wife?"

He—"No; but she's a blonde."

"How do you know?"

"I was with Gargoyle half an hour yesterday, and he spoke admiringly of every brunette who passed."—*Life.*

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## THE BALLADS OF THE DAY.

#### My Books.

They dwell in the odor of camphor,
They stand in a Shraton shrine,
They are warranted "early editions,"
These worshipful tomes of mine;

In their creamy "Oxford vellum,"
In their redolent "crushed Levant,"
With their delicate watered linings,
They are jewels of price, I grant;

Blind-tooled and morocco jointed,
They have Zaehnsdorf's daintiest dress,
They are graceful, attenuate, polished,
But they gather the dust, no less.

For the row that I prize is yonder,
Away on the unglazed shelves,
The bulged and bruised octavos,
The dear and dumpy twelves—

Montaigne with his sheepskin blistered,
And Howell the worse for wear,
And the worm-drilled Jesuit's Horace,
And the little old cropped Molière,

And the Burton I bought for a florin,
And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd—
For the rest I never have opened,
But those are the books I read.
—*Austin Dobson.*

#### Yesterday.

My friend, he spoke of a woman face;
It puzzled me, and I paused to think.
He told of her eyes and mouth, the trace
Of prayer on her brow, and quick as wink
I said: "O, yes, but you wrong her years.
She's only a child, with faiths and fears
That childhood fit. I tell thee nay;
She was a girl just yesterday."

"The years are swift and sure, I trow"
(Quoth he). "You speak of the long ago."

Once I strolled in a garden spot,
And every flower upraised a head
(So it seemed), for they, I wot,
Were mates of mine; each bloom and bed,
Their hours for sleep, their merry mood,
The lives and deaths of the whole sweet brood,
Were known to me; it was my way
To visit them but yesterday.
Spake one red rose, in a language low:
"We saw you last in the long ago."
Entering under the lintel wide,
I saw the room; 'twas all the same;
The oaken press and the shelves aside,
The window, small for the sunset flame,
The book I loved on the table large;
I ope'd, and lo! in the yellow marge
The leaf I placed was shrunk and gray.
I swear it was green but yesterday!

Then a voice stole out of the sunset glow:
"You lived here, man, in the long ago."

'Tis the same old tale, though it comes to me
By a hundred paths of pain and glee,
Till I guess the truth at last, and know
That Yesterday is the Long Ago.
—*Richard E. Burton in Harper's Weekly.*

#### Saint Cecilia.

A woman with a charmed hand
To wake sweet music—yea, a saint
Whose home is in the mystic land
Where poets sing and painters paint.

She wears a soft and Old World grace,
Her eyes are large with reverie;
Her solemn organ fills the place
With sounds that set the spirit free.

The lily is her flower, and meek
Her look is, as the flower's own;
She hath no color in her cheek;
One thinks of her as oft alone.

Rubens once wrought her, playing there,
And made her beautiful, yet missed
The holiness, the pensive air
Of one whose face high heaven has kissed.

And Carlo Dolci tried, nor failed;
Cecilia sits and plays. and seems
A saint whose soul is unassailed,
And yet the woman of our dreams.
—*The Critic.*

#### In the Hall.

With sweet flushed face upturned to mine, she stood,
A question shining in her soft brown eyes—
Those eyes whose glance had never failed to charm,
And whose great power most willingly I own,
Since in them such a tender lovelight lies.
She stood beside me, gentle, pure, and sweet,
And laid her hand detaining on my arm,
Half hesitating, as if loath to speak,
And yet as if compelled to voice her mind.
Her rounded figure, full of supple grace,
Her soft, dark hair, low on her gentle brow,
Her fair, flushed cheeks, her dainty morning gown,
Impressed me with her girlish loveliness.
Swayed by her charm, into her eyes I gazed,
As if to read the secret, half disclosed,
Which yet she was reluctant to reveal.
Silent, she stood a moment, then with voice
As sweet as rippling music from a flute,
With gentle dignity, she said: "My dear,
Five dollars, please; the children need some shoes."
—*Somerville Journal.*

#### He Cometh Not.

He cometh not! O heavy day!
The leaden-footed minutes stay
Thrice sixty seconds; and it seems
The sun shines only somber beams,
Their golden sheen all changed to gray.

O, zephyrs, have ye naught to say,
No message wafted from away,
But this refrain that haunts my dreams!
He cometh not!

The river singing the same lay,
Winds seaward murmuring alway
Of blighted hopes and broken schemes;
Across the waste no beacon gleams
With light of love to guide my way.
He cometh not!
—*New York Sun.*

#### No Hope for English Literature.

At the debatin' club las' night we all discussed a cure
"For the debilitated state of English lit'rachure."
"The stuff that's writ for folks," I said, "don't move 'em an' delight 'em,
Because the folks who write the things don't know enough to write 'em."

"The folks who write, they stuff their heads in some big cyclopedy,
W'ich ain't no place fer mental food to feed the poor an' needy;
They're huntin' on an em'ty shelf, like poor ol' Mother Hubbard,
An' go right by the open door of Mother Natur's cupboard.

"They crawl into some libery, far from the world's inspection,
Bury themselves in books beyond all hope of resurrection;
They cry out from their tombs, in w'ich no sun nor star can glisten,
An' weep because the livin' worl' don't fin' no time to listen."

Then Elder Pettengell he asked: "Can you suggest a cure
For the debilitated state of English lit'rachure?"
"Ain't none: our authors' ignorance is far too dark for lightin',
While we who know enough to write hain't got no time fer writin'."
—*S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.*

#### The People Who Go to Church.

The ladies are going to church today,
They are dressed in velvets and silk;
The preacher will preach and they will pray,
And their cheeks are like roses and milk.

And the roses may come from a box, you know,
And the milk be "Complexion Cream,"
Still it adds to the beauty of those who go
In the rustling, churchly stream.

There's the débutante, who sits in a dream,
Tinged with thoughts of her coming ball,
And the matron reflecting on things as they seem
While the minister tells of the fall.

The matron looks at the débutante's cheeks,
Forgetting her own false glow,
And genially smiles as the minister speaks
Of the evil of "outward show."

The girl who has been "out" a season or two
Is thinking how fast time flies,
While she seems to be reading her service through,
Or praying with downcast eyes.

There are dresses and children, and balls and beaus,
That flit through a woman's brain,
While the voice of the preacher steadily flows
In an eloquent, soul-stirring strain.

And where are the men who ought to enjoy
A really learned discourse?
They have the papers, and their time employ
With that usual Sunday resource.

Till the hour of closing is near at hand;
Then they stand in an orderly row,
A complacent, well-dressed, late-at-church band,
And that is all the going they go.

Of the women who go with half a heart,
And the men who stay at home,
And the preacher who has to play his part,
Whether they stay or come,

They all are treading along life's way,
But some have chosen the worst;
They each hope to reach a goal some day,
But the preacher will get there first.
—*Kate A. Carrington in New Orleans Picayune.*

#### The American Queen.

Watts—"Have a cigar?"

Potts—"No; I am just going to supper."

Watts—"Well, take one to smoke after supper. Your wife doesn't object to your smoking, does she?"

Potts—"No; but the hired girl does."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar. It has no equal as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine.